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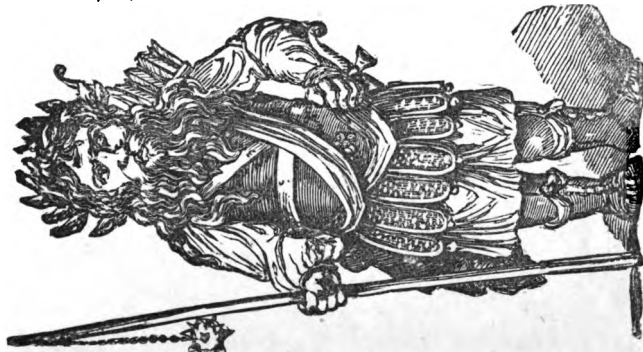
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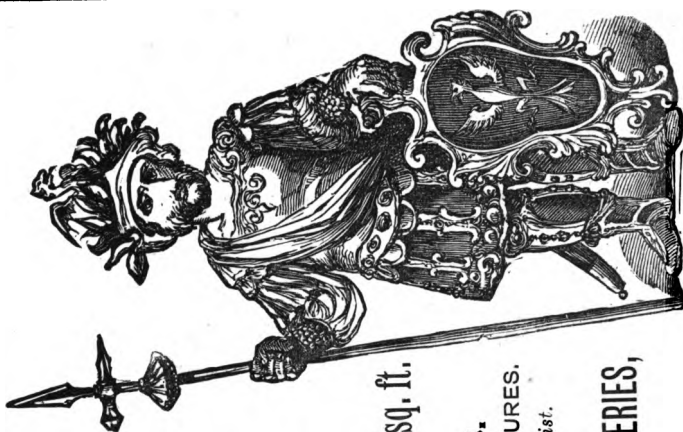
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| Dish Covers & Hot Water Dishes                                  | "                               |
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| Soup Tureens and Salt Cellars                                   | "                               |
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| Tea Kettles and Urns                                            | "                               |
| Tea Trays                                                       | "                               |
| Toast Racks and Waiters                                         | "                               |
| <b>GENERAL GOODS</b>                                            | 20                              |
| <b>CUTLERY</b>                                                  | "                               |
| Baths and Toilet Ware                                           | "                               |
| Fenders and Fire Irons                                          | "                               |
| Garden Seats and Tables                                         | "                               |
| Rollers                                                         | "                               |
| Hat and Umbrella Stands                                         | "                               |
| Japanned Travelling Trunks                                      | "                               |
| Kitchen Utensils                                                | "                               |
| <b>KITCHEN RANGES</b>                                           | "                               |
| Meat Screens                                                    | "                               |
| Papier-maché and Iron Trays                                     | "                               |
| Brass Goods                                                     | "                               |
| <b>BRITANNIA METAL</b>                                          | "                               |
| Tea and Coffee Pots                                             | "                               |
| Dish Covers                                                     | "                               |
| Hot Water Dishes and Covers                                     | "                               |
| <b>BROOMS &amp; BRUSHES</b>                                     | "                               |
| Children's Cots, Iron and Brass                                 | "                               |
| <b>GAS FITTINGS</b>                                             | "                               |
| Chandeliers, Hall Lights, &c.                                   | "                               |
| <b>COAL SCOOPS &amp; BOXES</b>                                  | "                               |
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| " " for India                                                   | "                               |

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| <b>LAWN TENNIS</b> , and other<br>Games | 20                              |
| <b>COPPER GOODS</b>                     | "                               |
| Cornices                                | "                               |
| <b>STOVES</b> —"Registers," &c.         | "                               |
| Tea Urns and Kettles, Bronzed           | "                               |
| <b>TURNERY GOODS</b>                    | "                               |
| Water Filters                           | "                               |
| Wood Tubs and Pails                     | "                               |
| <b>GAS STOVES</b>                       | "                               |
| Cask Stands                             | "                               |
| Weighing Machines                       | "                               |
| Mincing Machines                        | "                               |
| Wicker Table Mats                       | "                               |
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| Bird Cages                              | "                               |
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| Blankets and Counterpanes               | "                               |
| Mattresses and Palliasses               | "                               |
| Spring Mattresses                       | "                               |
| Re-making, Cleaning, &c.                | "                               |
| <b>PATENTED GOODS</b>                   | "                               |
| Repairs and Replating                   | "                               |
| Wine Racks                              | "                               |
| <b>ICE SAFES</b>                        | 15                              |
| <b>REFRIGERATORS</b>                    | "                               |
| Gas and Hot Water Baths                 | "                               |
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| Kitcheners                              | "                               |
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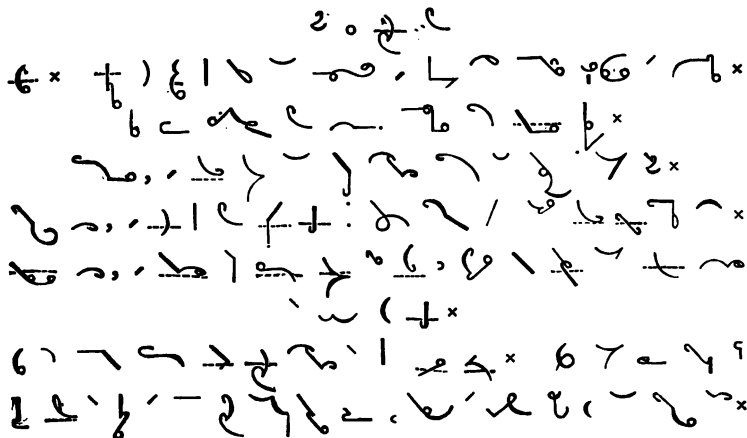
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# CONTENTS.

|                                     | PAGE |                                         | PAGE |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------|------|
| Preface . . . . .                   | 7    | <b>Examination Papers:—</b>             |      |
| Calendar . . . . .                  | 9    | Female Clerkships, G.P.O.               |      |
| Order in Council 4th June, 1870     | 33   | (2 sets) . . . . .                      | 155  |
| Estabg. Open Com. }                 |      | Boy Clerks (2 sets) . . . . .           | 162  |
| " " 19th Aug., 1871                 | 35   | Temporary Men Copyists . . . . .        | 169  |
| " " 12th Feb., 1876                 | 36   | Temporary Boy Copyists . . . . .        | 171  |
| Establishing Lower Div. of C.S. }   |      | Engineer Students . . . . .             | 172  |
| Higher Division of Civil Service    | 39   | Apprentices in H.M. Dockyards . . . . . | 178  |
| List of Chief Examinations held     |      | Cadetships—Royal Irish                  |      |
| in 1881 . . . . .                   | 41   | Constabulary . . . . .                  | 182  |
| Open Competitions:—                 |      | <b>Departmental Examinations:—</b>      |      |
| List of Offices, the vacancies      |      | Examining Officers in Cus-              |      |
| in which are filled up by           |      | toms . . . . .                          | 187  |
| Open Competition . . . . .          | 42   | Inland Revenue—Laboratory               | 190  |
| General Regulations . . . . .       | 43   | Candidates for attendance               |      |
| Special Regulations:—               |      | at Laboratory . . . . .                 | 191  |
| Clerkships—Class I. . . . .         | 45   | Laboratory Students . . . . .           | 192  |
| Lower Division . . . . .            | 48   | Division Officers' Examina-             |      |
| Boy Clerkships . . . . .            | 50   | tion (2 sets) . . . . .                 | 193  |
| Excise and Assistant Sur-           |      | Examination of Supervisors              | 196  |
| veyorships of Taxes . . . . .       | 52   | <b>Salaries of Officers in various</b>  |      |
| Outdoor Officers of Customs         | 54   | Departments . . . . .                   | 197  |
| Female Clerkships, G.P.O. . . . .   | 56   | <b>Acts of Parliament relating to</b>   |      |
| Male Telegraph Learners . . . . .   | 57   | the Service:—                           |      |
| Female Telegraph Learners           | 58   | Superannuation Act, 1859 . . . . .      | 231  |
| Engineer Students . . . . .         | 59   | Treasury Minute of 14th                 |      |
| Temporary Copyists . . . . .        | 61   | June, 1859, as to Super-                |      |
| Temporary Messengers . . . . .      | 63   | annuation Allowances . . . . .          | 235  |
| Limited Competitions:—              |      | Commutation of Pensions . . . . .       | 236  |
| List of Departments for             |      | Pensions Commutation Act,               |      |
| which a nomination is re-           |      | 1871 . . . . .                          | 237  |
| quired . . . . .                    | 64   | Treasury Letter and Regula-             |      |
| Subjects of Examination, and        |      | tion as to Commutation of               |      |
| limits of age for each Office       | 66   | Pensions . . . . .                      | 241  |
| Examination Hints . . . . .         | 94   | Act for Partial Commuta-                |      |
| <b>Examination Papers:—</b>         |      | tion of Pensions . . . . .              | 242  |
| Clerkships—Class I. . . . .         | 99   | Superannuation Act, 1875 . . . . .      | 243  |
| Lower Division, Men Clerks          |      | Abstract of the Bank Holi-              |      |
| (3 sets) . . . . .                  | 113  | days Act, 1871 . . . . .                | 244  |
| Assistants of Excise (2 sets)       | 134  | Treasury Letter, with refer-            |      |
| Assist.-Surveyor of Taxes . . . . . | 143  | ence to Outside Employ-                 |      |
| Outdoor Officers in Customs         |      | ment of Civil Servants . . . . .        | 244  |
| (2 sets) . . . . .                  | 149  |                                         |      |

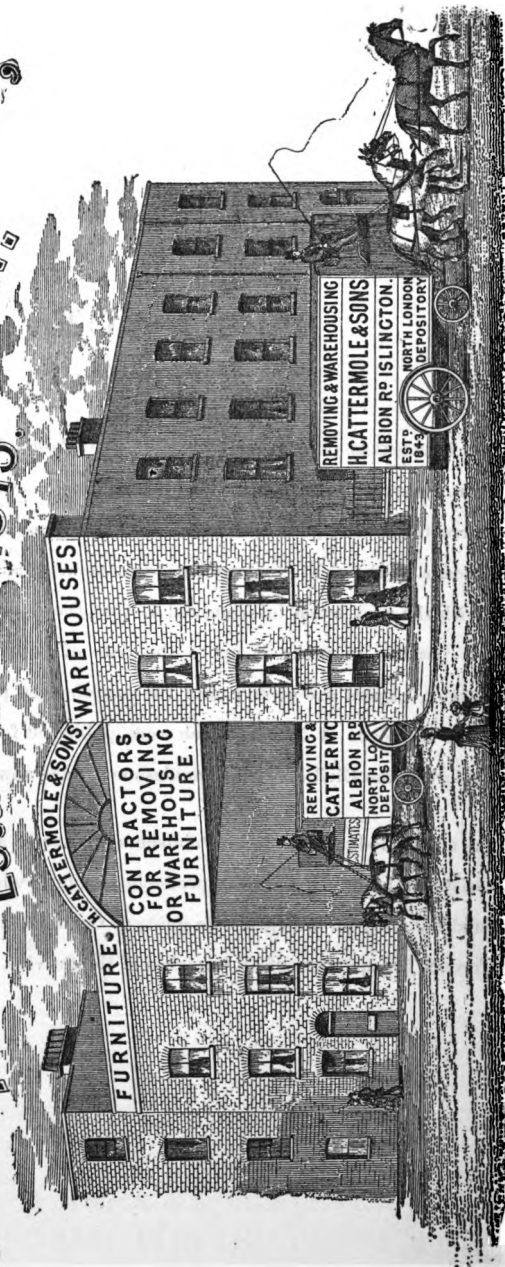
# PREFACE.

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THE PUBLISHERS once more submit to the Public their annual issue of the CIVIL SERVICE YEAR BOOK. The information contained in the Book has been corrected to date ; and the Publishers desire to acknowledge the courtesy of the heads of the chief Government departments who have kindly furnished them with the very latest information, so that the Book might be as accurate as it is possible to make it up to the date of publication. Fresh sets of examination papers are given ; and the examination papers for the post of Assistant Surveyor of Taxes (which were published for the first time in the last Report of the Civil Service Commissioners) are now added.

The acknowledgments of the Publishers are due to Mr. G. C. Harcourt for the assistance he has rendered in producing a volume which will, it is believed, be found not only an indispensable guide to Candidates, but a valuable book of reference for members of all branches of the Service.

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## JANUARY, 1884.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.  
First Quarter . 5 9 35 after.  
Full Moon . 12 3 27 after.

D. H. M.  
Last Quarter . 20 5 23 morn.  
New Moon . 28 5 1 morn.

| D. of M. | D. of W. | Memorabilia of Civil Service Events, &c.             | Day of Year | High Water at London Bridge. |        |
|----------|----------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------|
|          |          |                                                      |             | Morn.                        | After. |
| 1        | Tu       | Married Women's Property Act came into force, 1883   | 1           | 3 32                         | 3 52   |
| 2        | W        | Dog Licences to be taken out                         | 2           | 4 11                         | 4 30   |
| 3        | Th       | G. O. of I. R. B., 1883, forbidding use of "External | 3           | 4 48                         | 5 8    |
| 4        | F        | [Influences" to obtain Promotion, &c.                | 4           | 5 27                         | 5 49   |
| 5        | S        | Annual Meet. of Subscribers of Customs Fund, 1883    | 5           | 6 13                         | 6 37   |
| 6        | S        | EPIPHANY. Twelfth Day.                               | 6           | 7 3                          | 7 30   |
| 7        | M        | Presentation to Mr. Hodgson, of G. P. O., 1882       | 7           | 8 0                          | 8 32   |
| 8        | Tu       | .                                                    | 8           | 9 9                          | 9 49   |
| 9        | W        | Annual Meeting of Customs Orphanage, 1883            | 9           | 10 27                        | 11 4   |
| 10       | Th       | Penny Post introduced, 1840                          | 10          | 11 41                        | —      |
| 11       | F        | Hilary Law Sittings begin                            | 11          | 0 15                         | 0 45   |
| 12       | S        | New Sys. of Warehousing introduced into Customs,     | 12          | 1 14                         | 1 41   |
| 13       | S        | Customs Long Room reclassified, 1883 [1882           | 13          | 2 5                          | 2 29   |
| 14       | M        |                                                      | 14          | 2 52                         | 3 13   |
| 15       | Tu       |                                                      | 15          | 3 36                         | 3 56   |
| 16       | W        | Battle of Corunna, 1809                              | 16          | 4 15                         | 4 37   |
| 17       | Th       | Battle of Falkirk, 1756                              | 17          | 4 55                         | 5 14   |
| 18       | F        | Inland Revenue Salary Petition adopted, 1882         | 18          | 5 30                         | 5 50   |
| 19       | S        | Sir J. Freeth died, 1867                             | 19          | 6 10                         | 6 29   |
| 20       | S        | John Howard died, 1790                               | 20          | 6 49                         | 7 12   |
| 21       | M        | Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793                            | 21          | 7 35                         | 8 2    |
| 22       | Tu       | Earl of Northbrook born, 1826                        | 22          | 8 32                         | 9 7    |
| 23       | W        | Examination for Boy Clerkships, 1883                 | 23          | 9 47                         | 10 28  |
| 24       | Th       |                                                      | 24          | 11 6                         | 11 39  |
| 25       | F        | Mr. Hunt, Surveyor-General of Customs retired, 1883  | 25          | —                            | 0 10   |
| 26       | S        | Ch. of I. R. B. meets Deputation of Officers, 1883   | 26          | 0 38                         | 1 1    |
| 27       | S        | Half-yearly Meeting of C. S. S. A., 1883             | 27          | 1 23                         | 1 43   |
| 28       | M        | Battle of Aliwal, 1846                               | 28          | 2 2                          | 2 22   |
| 29       | Tu       | Surrender of Paris Forts, 1871                       | 29          | 2 40                         | 2 57   |
| 30       | W        | Annual Meet. of P. O. Library and Literary Associ-   | 30          | 3 16                         | 3 34   |
| 31       | Th       | Last day for Dog Licences [ation, 1882               | 31          | 3 53                         | 4 12   |

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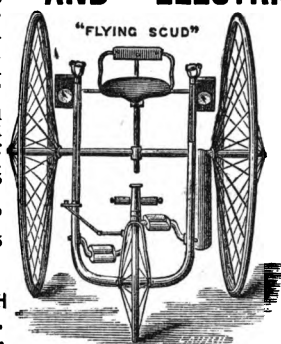
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# FEBRUARY, 1884.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.  
First Quarter . 4 5 57 morn.  
Full Moon . 11 4 48 morn.

D. H. M.  
Last Quarter . 19 3 13 morn.  
New Moon . 26 6 35 after.

| D. of M. | D. of W. | Memorabilia of Civil Service Events, &c.               | Day of Year | High Water at London Bridge. |        |
|----------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------|
|          |          |                                                        |             | Morn.                        | After. |
| 1        | F        | Sir Chas. Pressly, late Chairman I. R., died, 1880     | 32          | 4 33                         | 4 53   |
| 2        | S        | Civil Service Lifeboat No. 3 founded, 1883             | 33          | 5 13                         | 5 33   |
| 3        | S        | Meeting of Liverpool Postal Telegraph Clerks, 1883     | 34          | 5 53                         | 6 16   |
| 4        | M        | Telegraphs transferred, 1870                           | 35          | 6 38                         | 7 5    |
| 5        | TU       | Dr. Dasent, of <i>The Times</i> , appointed C. S. Com- | 36          | 7 33                         | 8 5    |
| 6        | W        | Dr. Priestley died, 1804 [missioner, 1870.             | 37          | 8 40                         | 9 21   |
| 7        | TH       | Charles Dickens born, 1812                             | 38          | 10 6                         | 10 50  |
| 8        | F        | Earl Mayo assassinated, 1872 [Learners, 1882           | 39          | 11 30                        | —      |
| 9        | S        | Competition for 50 vacancies as Male Telegraph         | 40          | 0 8                          | 0 40   |
| 10       | S        | Queen Victoria married, 1840 [1883                     | 41          | 1 8                          | 1 34   |
| 11       | M        | Meeting of Telegraph Clerks at Newcastle-on-Tyne,      | 42          | 1 56                         | 2 18   |
| 12       | TU       | O. in C. 1876, establishing Lower Div. of Civ. Ser.    | 43          | 2 39                         | 2 57   |
| 13       | W        | Sir L. Malet transferred to India Office, 1872         | 44          | 3 17                         | 3 35   |
| 14       | TH       | Ann. Meeting of Pt. London Co-operative Soc., 1883     | 45          | 3 52                         | 4 12   |
| 15       | F        |                                                        | 46          | 4 29                         | 4 46   |
| 16       | S        | Exam. for 30 Appts. in Outdoor Office of Cus., 1883    | 47          | 5 1                          | 5 17   |
| 17       | S        | M. Angelo died, 1563                                   | 48          | 5 34                         | 5 51   |
| 18       | M        | Presentation Portrait of Sir Charles Herries, 1882     | 49          | 6 10                         | 6 27   |
| 19       | TU       | Sir W. Napier died, 1860                               | 50          | 6 48                         | 7 11   |
| 20       | W        | Competition for 1st class Clerkships, 1883             | 51          | 7 38                         | 8 8    |
| 21       | TH       | Cardinal Newman born, 1801                             | 52          | 8 43                         | 9 25   |
| 22       | F        | First Open Competition for Excise held, 1871           | 53          | 10 8                         | 10 51  |
| 23       | S        | "Humanitas" Testimonial presented, 1878                | 54          | 11 28                        | —      |
| 24       | S        | Annual Meeting of Post Office Clerks New Perma-        | 55          | 0 1                          | 0 30   |
| 25       | M        | Sir C. Wren died, 1723 [nent Building Society, 1880    | 56          | 0 55                         | 1 18   |
| 26       | TU       | Presentation of Address to Mr. Monk by Revenue         | 57          | 1 39                         | 1 59   |
| 27       | W        | ASH WEDNESDAY. [Officers                               | 58          | 2 17                         | 2 35   |
| 28       | TH       | Competition for Clerkships, Class I., 1882             | 59          | 2 55                         | 3 13   |
| 29       | F        | Hare Hunting ends.                                     | 60          | 3 32                         | 3 51   |

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## MARCH, 1884.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.  
First Quarter . 4 1 33 after.  
Full Moon . . 11 7 40 after.

D. H. M.  
Last Quarter . 19 11 13 after.  
New Moon . . 27 5 48 morn.

| D. of M. | D. of W. | Memorabilia of Civil Service Events, &c.                 | Day of Year | High Water at London Bridge |        |
|----------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------|
|          |          |                                                          |             | Morn.                       | After. |
| 1        | S        | Mr. Fawcett presides at meeting of Post Office Clerks'   | 61          | 4 10                        | 4 31   |
| 2        | S        | J. Wesley d. 1791 [Benevolent Fund, 1882                 | 62          | 4 52                        | 5 12   |
| 3        | M        | Death of Mr. Ramsay, Controller of Post Office, 1883     | 63          | 5 32                        | 5 55   |
| 4        | TU       | Presentation to James Ritchie, Esq., H.M. Customs        | 64          | 6 20                        | 6 46   |
| 5        | W        | Meeting of Whitehall Building Society, 1879              | 65          | 7 14                        | 7 47   |
| 6        | TH       | Mr. Fawcett qstnd. in House by Mr. Kennard, 1883         | 66          | 8 24                        | 9 6    |
| 7        | F        | Duty on Spirits and Fruits reduced, 1860                 | 67          | 9 53                        | 10 38  |
| 8        | S        | Examination of Supervisors at Somerset House, 1883       | 68          | 11 18                       | 11 57  |
| 9        | S        | Vote of £175,650 to redeem Sound Dues, 1864              | 69          | —                           | 0 29   |
| 10       | M        | Prince of Wales married, 1863                            | 70          | 0 56                        | 1 19   |
| 11       | TU       | Income Tax proposed by Sir R. Peel, 1842                 | 71          | 1 42                        | 2 2    |
| 12       | W        |                                                          | 72          | 2 21                        | 2 39   |
| 13       | TH       | Marriage of the Duke of Connaught, 1879                  | 73          | 2 56                        | 3 12   |
| 14       | F        | Competition for 5 Assistant Surveyorships, Royal         | 74          | 3 27                        | 3 44   |
| 15       | S        | [Engineer Department, War Office, 1882                   | 75          | 4 0                         | 4 16   |
| 16       | S        |                                                          | 76          | 4 31                        | 4 47   |
| 17       | M        | Bill to remove remaining Disabilities of Revenue         | 77          | 5 3                         | 5 18   |
| 18       | TU       | [Officers rejected, 1869                                 | 78          | 5 34                        | 5 52   |
| 19       | W        | Chan. of Excq. questioned as to In. Rev. Order, 1883     | 79          | 6 12                        | 6 33   |
| 20       | TH       | Regulns. laid down by Treas., '77, as to trans. L.D.Cls. | 80          | 6 57                        | 7 24   |
| 21       | F        | Death of Mr. Pagden, Collector of Customs, 1883          | 81          | 7 57                        | 8 33   |
| 22       | S        |                                                          | 82          | 9 17                        | 10 3   |
| 23       | S        |                                                          | 83          | 10 44                       | 11 19  |
| 24       | M        | Dr. Livingstone appointed Consul for Africa, 1865        | 84          | 11 52                       | —      |
| 25       | TU       | Presentation to Mr. P. Sutton, H.M. Customs, 1880        | 85          | 0 20                        | 0 45   |
| 26       | W        | Duke of Cambridge born, 1819                             | 86          | 1 7                         | 1 28   |
| 27       | TH       | Tobacco Duties altered, 1863                             | 87          | 1 48                        | 2 8    |
| 28       | F        | [1882                                                    | 88          | 2 27                        | 2 47   |
| 29       | S        | Appmnt. of Mr. Murray as Sec. to Board of Customs        | 89          | 3 8                         | 3 29   |
| 30       | S        | Mr. Gray-Jones appointed Collec. of Customs, 1883        | 90          | 3 48                        | 4 10   |
| 31       | M        | 50 Junior Customs Clerks discharged, 1871                | 91          | 4 33                        | 5 54   |

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## APRIL, 1884.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.  
First Quarter . 2 9 17 after.  
Full Moon . . 10 11 44 morn.

D. H. M.  
Last Quarter . 18 3 55 after.  
New Moon . . 25 2 58 morn.

| D. of M. | D. of W. | Memorabilia of Civil Service Events, &c.                | Day of Year | High Water at London Bridge. | Morn. After |
|----------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1        | TU       | Promotion by "Merit" instituted in C.S., 1874           | 92          | 5 17                         | 5 40        |
| 2        | W        | Com. of House of Coms. on Co-optve. Strs. apptd. '79    | 93          | 6 7                          | 6 33        |
| 3        | TH       | Questions in H. of C. as to Mr. Murray's appmt. Sec.    | 94          | 7 3                          | 7 35        |
| 4        | F        | Presen. to Mr. Burt, Insp.-Gen. Cus., 1883 [Cus., '82   | 95          | 8 11                         | 8 53        |
| 5        | S        |                                                         | 96          | 9 38                         | 10 20       |
| 6        | S        | PALM SUNDAY. Income Tax reduced to 6d., 1868            | 97          | 10 59                        | 11 34       |
| 7        | M        | Cus. Examg. Dept. Ann. Dinner, 1883. [Comp. Exams.      | 98          | —                            | 0 4         |
| 8        | TU       | Gen. Regs. issued by C.S. Coms. in '72 as to conduct of | 99          | 0 32                         | 0 56        |
| 9        | W        | Lord Hampton, Chairman C.S. Commission, d. 1880         | 100         | 1 17                         | 1 37        |
| 10       | TH       | Chartist Riots in London, 1848                          | 101         | 1 54                         | 2 12        |
| 11       | F        | GOOD FRIDAY.                                            | 102         | 2 28                         | 2 45        |
| 12       | S        |                                                         | 103         | 3 0                          | 3 16        |
| 13       | S        | Sugar Duties alt. 1871—EASTER SUNDAY—Concert            | 104         | 3 31                         | 3 49        |
| 14       | M        | [of C. S. Vocal Union, 1883                             | 105         | 4 5                          | 4 20        |
| 15       | TU       | Repeal of Paper Duty, 1861                              | 106         | 4 35                         | 4 52        |
| 16       | W        | Great Fire at C.S. Supply Assoc., Bedford St., 1880     | 107         | 5 8                          | 5 25        |
| 17       | TH       | Benjamin Franklin died, 1790                            | 108         | 5 45                         | 6 7         |
| 18       | F        | Comp. Exam. for Engineer Studentships in H.M.           | 109         | 6 30                         | 6 56        |
| 19       | S        | Earl of Beaconsfield died, 1881 [Dockyards, 1882        | 110         | 7 26                         | 7 57        |
| 20       | S        | Malt Duty imp. 1687—Rev. G. R. Gleig, novelist &        | 111         | 8 34                         | 9 15        |
| 21       | M        | Bishop Heber born, 1783 [C.S., born, 1796               | 112         | 9 58                         | 10 34       |
| 22       | TU       | Revenue Officers' Disabilities Removal Bill read 2nd    | 113         | 11 6                         | 11 37       |
| 23       | W        | [time in House of Commons, 1874                         | 114         | —                            | 0 4         |
| 24       | TH       | Mr. Gladstone introduces Budget for 1882.               | 115         | 0 29                         | 0 51        |
| 25       | F        | Bank of England Foundation Act received the royal       | 116         | 1 13                         | 1 37        |
| 26       | S        | Division Officers' Examination, 1883 [assent, 1694      | 117         | 1 58                         | 2 20        |
| 27       | S        | Annual meeting of Inland Rev. Building Socy., 1883      | 118         | 2 43                         | 3 7         |
| 28       | M        | Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, 1876        | 119         | 3 30                         | 3 53        |
| 29       | TU       | Peace with Russia, 1856                                 | 120         | 4 17                         | 4 41        |
| 30       | W        | Half-yearly meeting of New C.S. Co-operation, 1883      | 121         | 5 5                          | 5 30        |

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## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.  
 First Quarter . . 2 6 8 morn.  
 Full Moon . . 10 4 8 morn.  
 Last Quarter . . 18 4 54 morn.

D. H. M.  
 New Moon . . 24 10 37 after.  
 First Quarter . . 31 4 56 after.

| D. of M. | D. of W. | Memorabilia of Civil Service Events, &c.                 | Day of Year | High Water at London Bridge.<br>Morn. | After. |
|----------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 1        | TH       | MAY DAY.—J. Addison, essayist, poet & C.S. b. 1672       | 122         | 5 56                                  | 6 23   |
| 2        | F        | J. Arrowsmith, geographer, died, 1873                    | 123         | 6 53                                  | 7 23   |
| 3        | S        | Presentation to Mr. William Cornish, H.M. Customs,       | 124         | 7 57                                  | 8 32   |
| 4        | S        | Meeting of Low. Div. at Exeter Hall, 1883 [1880          | 125         | 9 11                                  | 9 50   |
| 5        | M        | Napoleon I. died, 1821.                                  | 126         | 10 26                                 | 10 59  |
| 6        | TU       | Murder of Lord Fred. Cavendish & Mr. Burke, 1882         | 127         | 11 31                                 | 11 50  |
| 7        | W        | Mr. Ball succeeds in suit against the Treasury, 1879     | 128         | —                                     | 0 24   |
| 8        | TH       | J. S. Mill died, 1873 [1883                              | 129         | 0 45                                  | 1 5    |
| 9        | F        | Crew of "Favourite" saved by C.S. Lifeboat, No. 1,       | 130         | 1 26                                  | 1 43   |
| 10       | S        | Mr. Trevelyan app. Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1882     | 131         | 2 2                                   | 2 18   |
| 11       | S        | Sir J. F. W. Herschel died, 1871                         | 132         | 2 35                                  | 2 51   |
| 12       | M        |                                                          | 133         | 3 8                                   | 3 23   |
| 13       | TU       |                                                          | 134         | 3 41                                  | 3 58   |
| 14       | W        | Grattan died, 1820                                       | 135         | 4 15                                  | 4 31   |
| 15       | TH       | Daniel O'Connell died, 1847 [for Ireland                 | 136         | 4 49                                  | 5 5    |
| 16       | F        | Honour of C.B. conferred on Mr. Hamilton, Un. Sec.       | 137         | 5 24                                  | 5 45   |
| 17       | S        | Earl Grey recalled to Office, 1832 [1883                 | 138         | 6 8                                   | 6 33   |
| 18       | S        | Open Competition for Female Clerkships, G.P.O.,          | 139         | 6 59                                  | 7 29   |
| 19       | M        | Scheme for ameliorating the position of a portion of     | 140         | 8 0                                   | 8 36   |
| 20       | TU       | [the Customs Redundants iss.                             | 141         | 9 11                                  | 9 47   |
| 21       | W        | First O. in Council, 1855, estb. sys. pass ex. by C.S.C. | 142         | 10 19                                 | 10 54  |
| 22       | TH       | Open Competition for 59 vacancies in Excise, 1883        | 143         | 11 24                                 | 11 54  |
| 23       | F        | Competition for 120 Assistantships of Excise held,       | 144         | —                                     | 0 20   |
| 24       | S        | Queen Victoria born, 1819 [1882                          | 145         | 0 44                                  | 1 10   |
| 25       | S        | Bank Holidays Act passed, 1871                           | 146         | 1 35                                  | 2 0    |
| 26       | M        | Lord J. Manners announces that he does not intend        | 147         | 2 25                                  | 2 49   |
| 27       | TU       | [to discontinue Female Labour in the G.P.O., 1879        | 148         | 3 13                                  | 3 39   |
| 28       | W        | Examination 1883 for 100 appts. as Low. Div. Clks.       | 149         | 4 5                                   | 4 29   |
| 29       | TH       | Restoration of King Charles II., 1660                    | 150         | 4 54                                  | 5 17   |
| 30       | F        | C.S.R.V. Corps inspected by Prince of Wales, 1871        | 151         | 5 42                                  | 6 9    |
| 31       | S        | Chalmers died, 1847                                      | 152         | 6 35                                  | 7 2    |

## FROM "THE CIVILIAN," 1ST DECEMBER, 1883.

The young Civil Servant, no matter what may be the state of his pocket, has to assume and maintain the appearance of a gentleman. But, be this as it may, there is no more occasion for a Civil Servant to "wear his heart upon his sleeve" than for some of those who live in high places to do so. It is a well-known fact that if all the jewellery worn at the Drawing-Rooms had to pass an official test a good many names would be absent from the list of those who had the honour of kissing hands. Such being the case, it would be an uncalculated-for piece of self-denial and a doubtful act of economy for Civil Servants, with their distinctions in the way of salaries, and unlimited demands upon limited means, to forego the possession of a watch or other article of jewellery, until their means would justify the purchase of nothing but the genuine article. These remarks are particularly appropriate in connection with an illustrated catalogue we have received showing forth the many and wonderful designs obtainable in oroidé jewellery, and manufactured by Mr. C. C. Rowe, of No. 92, Brompton Road. It is questionable if anyone, without the aid of chemicals, could notice the least difference; in fact, the probabilities are that the Oroidé would be selected as the real gold. Accurate timekeepers, having the appearance of 20-guinea watches, are produced at 50s. There are so many things equally deserving of notice that we must recommend a visit, which we are sure will be gratifying.



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## PHASES OF THE MOON.

|              |                |               |               |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| D. H. M.     |                | D. H. M.      |               |
| Full Moon    | 8 7 49 after.  | New Moon      | 23 5 33 morn. |
| Last Quarter | 16 2 34 after. | First Quarter | 30 6 15 morn. |

| D. of M. | D. of W. | Memorabilia of Civil Service Events, &c.                | Day of Year | High Water at London Bridge. |        |
|----------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------|
|          |          |                                                         |             | Morn.                        | After. |
| 1        | S        | WHIT SUNDAY                                             | 153         | 7 30                         | 8 1    |
| 2        | M        | WHIT MONDAY.—Civil Service Athletic Sports, 1883        | 154         | 8 31                         | 9 3    |
| 3        | TU       | Richard Cobden born, 1804                               | 155         | 9 39                         | 10 12  |
| 4        | W        | Order in Council, 1880, estabng. sys. of Open Com.      | 156         | 10 46                        | 11 17  |
| 5        | TH       | Sir Joseph Paxton died, 1865                            | 157         | 11 43                        | —      |
| 6        | F        | Admiralty and War Office Retirement Bill read a         | 158         | 0 11                         | 0 34   |
| 7        | S        | First Reform Bill passed, 1832 [2nd time, 1868          | 159         | 0 55                         | 16     |
| 8        | S        | Meeting of Writers at St. Stephen's Hall, 1883.         | 160         | 1 37                         | 1 55   |
| 9        | M        | Charles Dickens died, 1870                              | 161         | 2 12                         | 2 29   |
| 10       | TU       | Malt Duty abolished, 1880                               | 162         | 2 46                         | 3 4    |
| 11       | W        | Customs & I. Revenue Act, 1866                          | 163         | 3 20                         | 3 38   |
| 12       | TH       | Sir Charles Du Cane appointed Chairman of the           | 164         | 3 56                         | 4 14   |
| 13       | F        | Corsica taken, 1767 [Board of Customs, 1878             | 165         | 4 31                         | 4 50   |
| 14       | S        | Mr. Deputy Chairman Herries appointed Chairman          | 166         | 5 9                          | 5 28   |
| 15       | S        | Exam. for 54 Boy Clkshps., 1883 [of Bd. of I. R., 1877  | 167         | 5 50                         | 6 12   |
| 16       | M        | Edmund Lodge, historian and C.S., died, 1839            | 168         | 6 38                         | 7 2    |
| 17       | T        | Eight redun. Admy. Clks. trnsf. to Exc. & Audit Office, | 169         | 7 30                         | 7 58   |
| 18       | W        | Pensns. Commutation Act, amen., 1882 passed [1873       | 170         | 8 31                         | 9 6    |
| 19       | TH       | Sir John Barrow, traveller and C.S., born, 1764         | 171         | 9 42                         | 10 15  |
| 20       | F        | Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837                       | 172         | 10 47                        | 11 20  |
| 21       | S        | Meeting C.S. Co-operative Society, 1880                 | 173         | 11 52                        | —      |
| 22       | S        | Customs Benevolent Fund founded by Act Parl. 1816       | 174         | 0 23                         | 0 50   |
| 23       | M        | Sale of E. I. House, London, 1861.—Rev. Officers'       | 175         | 1 18                         | 1 45   |
| 24       | T        | [Disabilities Rem. Bill went into Committee, 1868       | 176         | 2 10                         | 2 38   |
| 25       | W        | Fire Insurance Duty Reduced to 1/6 per cent., 1865      | 177         | 3 2                          | 3 27   |
| 26       | TH       | Corn Laws repealed, 1846.—George IV. died, 1830         | 178         | 3 51                         | 4 16   |
| 27       | F        | Examination of Supervisors, 1883.                       | 179         | 4 40                         | 5 3    |
| 28       | S        |                                                         | 180         | 5 25                         | 5 47   |
| 29       | S        | Stage Car. Licence altd. 1863                           | 181         | 6 10                         | 6 33   |
| 30       | M        | Mr. Compton appointed Cont. of Svgs. Bk. Dep., 1883     | 182         | 6 57                         | 7 21   |

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# JULY, 1884.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

|                  |                            |                   |                            |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Full Moon . . .  | D. H. M.<br>8 10 10 after. | New Moon . . .    | D. H. M.<br>22 0 54 after. |
| Last Quarter . . | 15 9 39 after.             | First Quarter . . | 29 10 1 after.             |

| D. of M. | D. of W. | Memorabilia of Civil Service Events, &c.                 | Day of Year | High Water at London Bridge. | Morn. After. |
|----------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1        | Tu       | Princess Alice married, 1862                             | 183         | 7 47                         | 8 14         |
| 2        | W        |                                                          | 184         | 8 43                         | 9 16         |
| 3        | Th       | First Civil Service Appointments made by Limited         | 185         | 9 53                         | 10 26        |
| 4        | F        | Gov. def. re Irish C. S., 1873. [Competition, 1855       | 186         | 10 58                        | 11 29        |
| 5        | S        | Tea and Coffee Licence Duty imposed, 1780. Sup-          | 187         | 11 59                        | —            |
| 6        | S        | [plementary Customs Consolidation Act, 1855              | 188         | 0 25                         | 0 47         |
| 7        | M        | Messrs. Goulburn, Customs, & Walrond, C.S.C., nom.       | 189         | 1 9                          | 1 30         |
| 8        | Tu       | G. R. Gray, ornithologist & C. S., b. 1808 [C.B.'s, 1871 | 190         | 1 51                         | 2 10         |
| 9        | W        | Burke died, 1797.—Board of Health estab., 1854           | 191         | 2 27                         | 2 45         |
| 10       | Th       | Calvin born, 1509.—London Bridge burnt, 1212             | 192         | 3 2                          | 3 20         |
| 11       | F        | Competitive exam. for Surveyorships in Ireland           | 193         | 3 37                         | 3 55         |
| 12       | S        | Crimea evacuated, 1856 [1882                             | 194         | 4 13                         | 4 33         |
| 13       | S        | Revenue Officers' Disabilities Removal Bill read 2nd     | 195         | 4 52                         | 5 11         |
| 14       | M        | Bastille destroyed, 1789 [time in House of Lords, 1868   | 196         | 5 30                         | 5 52         |
| 15       | Tu       |                                                          | 197         | 6 14                         | 6 38         |
| 16       | W        | Influential deputa. to Mr. Chamberlain to protest        | 198         | 7 3                          | 7 31         |
| 17       | Th       | [agst. his hasty remarks on C.S. Co-op., 1880            | 199         | 8 0                          | 8 32         |
| 18       | F        | Mr. Fawcett announces intended impr. of salary of        | 200         | 9 7                          | 9 48         |
| 19       | S        | H. Cole, C.B., b. 1808 [Letter Carriers, 1882            | 201         | 10 23                        | 10 59        |
| 20       | S        | First Open Competition for Indian C.S. held, 1855        | 202         | 11 37                        | —            |
| 21       | M        |                                                          | 203         | 0 10                         | 0 41         |
| 22       | Tu       | Mr. Godley (Private Sec. to Mr. Gladstone) appntd.       | 204         | 1 8                          | 1 37         |
| 23       | W        | Hyde Park Riot, 1866 [Commnr. of In. Rev., 1882          | 205         | 2 3                          | 2 27         |
| 24       | Th       | Window Tax repealed, 1851.—Gibraltar taken, 1704         | 206         | 2 51                         | 3 14         |
| 25       | F        | "Indirect Claims" exclud. by Genev. Convention, '72      | 207         | 3 36                         | 3 57         |
| 26       | S        | Examinations for Studentships, In. Rev. Lab., 1883       | 208         | 4 20                         | 4 40         |
| 27       | S        | Open Competition for 100 posts as Male Telegraph         | 209         | 5 1                          | 5 19         |
| 28       | M        | [Learners                                                | 210         | 5 39                         | 5 58         |
| 29       | Tu       | Metric Weights Act, &c., passed, 1864                    | 211         | 6 19                         | 6 40         |
| 30       | W        | W. Penn died, 1718                                       | 212         | 7 3                          | 7 25         |
| 31       | Th       | Gray died, 1771                                          | 213         | 7 51                         | 8 18         |

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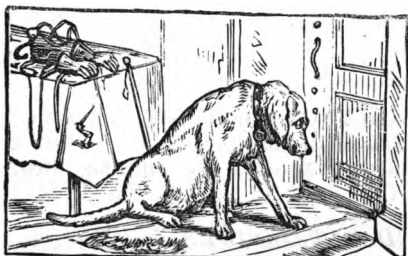
### A SCURRY IN A PEWY COUNTRY.

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"And stand I here an idle looker-on."

### THE DEATH.

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"Flamina propriere caleasco."

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## AUGUST, 1884.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.  
Full Moon . . . 6 11 7 after.  
Last Quarter . 14 3 8 morn.

D. H. M.  
New Moon . . . 20 9 54 after.  
First Quarter . 28 3 42 after.

| D.<br>of<br>M. | D.<br>of<br>W. | Memorabilia of Civil Service Events, &c.                | Day<br>of<br>Year | High Water at<br>London Bridge |        |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------|
|                |                |                                                         |                   | Morn.                          | After. |
| 1              | F              | New Parcels Post came into operation, 1883              | 214               | 8 51                           | 9 29   |
| 2              | S              | Battle of Sedan, 1870                                   | 215               | 10 9                           | 10 45  |
| 3              | S              | Bank of England founded, 1732                           | 216               | 11 19                          | 11 53  |
| 4              | M              | BANK HOLIDAY.                                           | 217               | —                              | 0 20   |
| 5              | Tu             | Stage Carriage Duty imposed, 1799                       | 218               | 0 45                           | 1 7    |
| 6              | W              | [1878                                                   | 219               | 1 29                           | 1 48   |
| 7              | Th             | Mr. Winter Jones retired from the British Museum,       | 220               | 2 8                            | 2 24   |
| 8              | F              | First stone laid of Dublin Custom House, 1781           | 221               | 2 41                           | 2 59   |
| 9              | S              | Dryden born, 1631                                       | 222               | 3 17                           | 3 35   |
| 10             | S              | G. O. on Special Promotion in Inland Revenue, 1871      | 223               | 3 54                           | 4 12   |
| 11             | M              | Customs and Excise Warehousing Act passed, 1869         | 224               | 4 31                           | 4 51   |
| 12             | Tu             | Grouse shooting commences                               | 225               | 5 10                           | 5 29   |
| 13             | W              | Retmt. of Sir Francis Doyle frm. Bd. of Customs, 1883   | 226               | 5 49                           | 6 13   |
| 14             | Th             | Rev. H. F. Carey, translator of Dante & C.S., d. 1844   | 227               | 6 39                           | 7 7    |
| 15             | F              | Resignation of Mr. Rodgers, Secretary to Civil          | 228               | 7 35                           | 8 8    |
| 16             | S              | [Service Supply Association, 1883                       | 229               | 8 44                           | 9 26   |
| 17             | S              | O. in C., 1871, estab. New class Tem. Writers, 1882     | 230               | 10 10                          | 10 50  |
| 18             | M              | Act passed allowing Civil Servants to commute a         | 231               | 11 29                          | —      |
| 19             | Tu             | [portion of their pensions, 1882                        | 232               | 0 4                            | 0 35   |
| 20             | W              | Customs Consolidation Act passed, 1853                  | 233               | 1 8                            | 1 29   |
| 21             | Th             | Battle of Vimiera, 1808. [Blackcock shooting begins     | 234               | 1 52                           | 2 15   |
| 22             | F              | Examination of Division Officers, 1883                  | 235               | 3 36                           | 2 55   |
| 23             | S              | Wallace executed, 1305                                  | 236               | 3 16                           | 3 36   |
| 24             | S              |                                                         | 237               | 3 53                           | 4 13   |
| 25             | M              | David Hume died, 1776. Faraday died, 1868               | 238               | 4 32                           | 4 48   |
| 26             | Tu             | Prince Consort born, 1819.                              | 239               | 5 5                            | 5 22   |
| 27             | W              | Duke of Teck born, 1837                                 | 240               | 5 39                           | 5 59   |
| 28             | Th             | Sir Thos. H. Farrer (Board of Trade), made a Bart.      | 241               | 6 18                           | 6 40   |
| 29             | F              | Royal George sunk at Spithead, 1782                     | 242               | 7 3                            | 7 30   |
| 30             | S              | Admiral Sir John Ross died, 1856                        | 243               | 7 59                           | 8 33   |
| 31             | S              | Half-yearly Meet. of Civil Ser. Sup. Association, 1882. | 244               | 9 14                           | 9 59   |

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## SEPTEMBER, 1884.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.  
Full Moon . . 5 10 56 morn.  
Last Quarter . 12 8 17 morn.

D. H. M.  
New Moon . . 19 9 37 morn.  
First Quarter . 27 10 21 morn.

| D. of M. | D. of W. | Memorabilia of Civil Service Events, &c.                       | Day of Year | High Water at London Bridge. |        |
|----------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------|
|          |          |                                                                |             | Morn.                        | After. |
| 1        | M        | Patent Medicine Duty imposed, 1783— <i>St. Partridge</i> .     | 245         | 10 37                        | 11 13  |
| 2        | Tu       | Board of Trade established, 1786                               | 246         | 11 45                        | —      |
| 3        | W        |                                                                | 247         | 0 14                         | 0 39   |
| 4        | Th       | French Republic declared, 1870                                 | 248         | 1 0                          | 1 21   |
| 5        | F        | Malta captured, 1800                                           | 249         | 1 42                         | 1 59   |
| 6        | S        | Presentation to Mr. Hugh Williamson, H.M. Customs, Southampton | 250         | 2 17                         | 2 34   |
| 7        | S        |                                                                | 251         | 2 52                         | 3 11   |
| 8        | M        | William IV. crowned, 1831                                      | 252         | 3 30                         | 3 49   |
| 9        | Tu       | Battle of Flodden Field, 1513                                  | 253         | 4 7                          | 4 28   |
| 10       | W        | Malt Licence and Paper Duties commenced, 1784                  | 254         | 4 48                         | 5 9    |
| 11       | Th       | Turenne born, 1611 [Learners, 1883]                            | 255         | 5 31                         | 5 54   |
| 12       | F        | Examination for 70 appointments as Male Telegraph              | 256         | 6 20                         | 6 47   |
| 13       | S        | Chas. Jas. Fox died, 1806                                      | 257         | 7 18                         | 7 53   |
| 14       | S        | Duke of Wellington d. 1852.—Geneva Award, 1872                 | 258         | 8 32                         | 9 16   |
| 15       | M        | Sir I. K. Brunel d. 1859 [grievances, 1882]                    | 259         | 10 2                         | 10 43  |
| 16       | Tu       | Great meeting of Letter Carriers to consider their             | 260         | 11 21                        | 11 55  |
| 17       | W        | London and Birmingham Railway opened, 1830                     | 261         | —                            | 0 26   |
| 18       | Th       | King George I. landed, 1714                                    | 262         | 0 51                         | 1 15   |
| 19       | F        | Paris invested by German army, 1870                            | 263         | 1 35                         | 1 56   |
| 20       | S        | Delhi taken, 1857 [honour of Knighthood 1883]                  | 264         | 2 15                         | 2 35   |
| 21       | S        | Mr. H. M. Vane, Charity Commission, received                   | 265         | 2 51                         | 3 8    |
| 22       | M        | Theodore Hook, novelist, dramatist and C. S., b. 1788          | 266         | 3 27                         | 3 43   |
| 23       | Tu       | Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Permanent Sec. to Treasury,                | 267         | 4 1                          | 4 17   |
| 24       | W        | Butler, poet, died, 1680 [died, 1871]                          | 268         | 4 33                         | 4 49   |
| 25       | Th       | Siege of Paris commenced, 1870 [Telgh. Lrns., '82]             | 269         | 5 4                          | 5 21   |
| 26       | F        | Competitive Examination for 30 vacancies for Female            | 270         | 5 41                         | 6 2    |
| 27       | S        | Capitulation of Strasburg, 1870                                | 271         | 6 23                         | 6 49   |
| 28       | S        | General Post Office opened, 1829                               | 272         | 7 15                         | 7 48   |
| 29       | M        | MICHAELMAS DAY                                                 | 273         | 8 25                         | 9 8    |
| 30       | Tu       | Spirit Retailers' Licence Duty imposed, 1736                   | 274         | 9 52                         | 10 29  |

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## OCTOBER, 1884.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.  
Full Moon . . . 4 10 0 after.  
Last Quarter . 11 2 29 after.

D. H. M.  
New Moon . . . 19 0 31 morn.  
First Quarter . 27 4 54 morn.

| D.<br>of<br>M. | D.<br>of<br>W. | Memorabilia of Civil Service Events, &c.              | Day<br>of<br>Year | High Water at<br>London Bridge.<br>Morn. After. |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1              | W              | New Customs Reorganisation Scheme issued, 1882        | 275               | 11 5 11 37                                      |
| 2              | TH             | Repeal of Paper Duty came into effect, 1861           | 276               | — 0 4                                           |
| 3              | F              | [CIVILIAN Prize Competition commenced, 1880           | 277               | 0 28 0 49                                       |
| 4              | S              | Guizot born, 1787                                     | 278               | 1 9 1 30                                        |
| 5              | S              |                                                       | 279               | 1 49 2 6                                        |
| 6              | M              | Peace with America, 1783 [ment, 1873                  | 280               | 2 25 2 46                                       |
| 7              | TU             | Commission appointed to inquire into Law Depart-      | 281               | 3 5 3 24                                        |
| 8              | W              | King's College, London, opened, 1831                  | 282               | 3 46 4 7                                        |
| 9              | TH             | Theodore Hook became Trea. of Mauritius, sal.         | 283               | 4 29 4 51                                       |
| 10             | F              | Railway Duty imp. 1832 [£2,000 a year, 1813           | 284               | 5 15 5 39                                       |
| 11             | S              |                                                       | 285               | 6 6 6 33                                        |
| 12             | S              | Competition for 40 F. Clerkships in G. P. O., 1882    | 286               | 7 5 7 41                                        |
| 13             | M              | A. Fonblanque, journalist and C.S., died, 1872        | 287               | 8 22 9 5                                        |
| 14             | TU             | Battle of Hastings, 1066                              | 288               | 9 50 10 30                                      |
| 15             | W              | [Revenue, 1883                                        | 289               | 11 5 11 38                                      |
| 16             | TH             | Competition for vacancy in Solicitor's Office, Inland | 290               | — 0 7                                           |
| 17             | F              | Sir John Bowring, linguist and C.S., born, 1792       | 291               | 0 31 0 54                                       |
| 18             | S              | Open Competition for First Class Clerkships 1883      | 292               | 1 15 1 34                                       |
| 19             | S              | Leigh Hunt born, 1784                                 | 293               | 1 53 2 10                                       |
| 20             | M              | Thomas Hughes, novelist and C.S., born, 1823          | 294               | 2 27 2 44                                       |
| 21             | TU             | George Colman (the younger), dramatist and C.S.,      | 295               | 3 0 3 16                                        |
| 22             | W              | Spohr died, 1849 [born, 1762                          | 296               | 3 33 3 48                                       |
| 23             | TH             | Deputation of Supervisors waited on Mr. Herries,      | 297               | 4 5 4 21                                        |
| 24             | F              | Long Vacation ends [Chairman of In. Rev., 1878        | 298               | 4 37 4 54                                       |
| 25             | S              | Geoffrey Chaucer, poet and Civil Servant, died, 1400  | 299               | 5 12 5 30                                       |
| 26             | S              | Wreck of "Royal Charter," 1859                        | 300               | 5 52 6 14                                       |
| 27             | M              | Sir A. C. Duff Gordon, Ex-Com. of In. Rev., d. 1872   | 301               | 6 38 7 8                                        |
| 28             | TU             | Mr. P. H. Currie ap. Asst. U. Sec. for For. Affairs,  | 302               | 7 41 8 16                                       |
| 29             | W              | [1882                                                 | 303               | 8 57 9 39                                       |
| 30             | TH             | Instit. of Yeomen of the Guard, 1485 [ford, 1871      | 304               | 10 17 10 49                                     |
| 31             | F              | Sir F. Rogers, late Col. Und. Sec., made Baron Black- | 305               | 11 20 11 47                                     |

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---

Extract from "THE CIVILIAN," 14th December, 1883.

"Year by year Cocoas, and preparations of Cocoa, have been constantly springing up only to be mentioned after a short existence as having belonged to the things that were. The reason for all this is obvious. The would-be imitators come into the market without any regard to the fact that the best of the beans go to the largest buyers, and after their demands have been satisfied, the residue goes to the new manufacturers, and, consequently, there is a deficiency in the quality of their preparations. There can be no sort of doubt that the Cocoa trade is now at its best, and amongst the old firms who, notwithstanding fluctuations in the market, have never swerved from the high standard of quality they set up for themselves at the outset, and who, amidst the many mushroom sort of preparations have retained the confidence alike of the trade and the public, must be accorded a prominent place to Barry and Reynolds, who rely for the continued extensive demand for the various articles they manufacture, in this age of advertising and competition, by maintaining this high standard of excellence, combined with moderate cost to the public. No new scheme of mechanism arises—no extra quality of bean discovered—no plan for augmenting their paraphernalia in the way of production—no stone to be untuned in order to secure excellence—but Barry and Reynolds are to the fore in its adoption. Most of their manufactures are obtainable at the Stores, and Members, in making up their lists will do well to include some of Barry and Reynolds' Mustard—it is excellent."

## NOVEMBER, 1884.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.  
Full Moon . . 3 8 37 morn.  
Last Quarter . 9 11 12 after.

D. H. M.  
New Moon . . 17 6 12 after.  
First Quarter . 25 10 16 after.

| D. of M. | D. of W. | Memorabilia of Civil Service Events, &c.                     | Day of Year | High Water at London Bridge Morn. | After. |
|----------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 1        | S        | Purchase in Army ceased, 1871                                | 306         | —                                 | 0 13   |
| 2        | S        |                                                              | 307         | 0 35                              | 0 56   |
| 3        | M        | King's College opened, 1831                                  | 308         | 1 17                              | 1 39   |
| 4        | Tu       | George Peabody died, 1869                                    | 309         | 2 0                               | 2 22   |
| 5        | W        | Battle of Inkermann, 1854                                    | 310         | 2 44                              | 3 6    |
| 6        | Th       | Holborn Viaduct & Blackfriars Bridge opened, 1869            | 311         | 3 28                              | 3 50   |
| 7        | F        | Gazette first published at Oxford, 1665                      | 312         | 4 15                              | 4 39   |
| 8        | S        | Owen Meredith (now Lord Lytton), poet & C. S.,               | 313         | 5 3                               | 5 29   |
| 9        | S        | Pr. Wales born, 1841 [born, 1831                             | 314         | 5 56                              | 6 23   |
| 10       | M        | W.J.Thoms (late Ed. <i>Notes and Queries</i> & C.S.) b. 1803 | 315         | 6 53                              | 7 26   |
| 11       | Tu       | J. R. McCulloch, political economist and C. S., d. 1864      | 316         | 8 3                               | 8 41   |
| 12       | W        | Charles Kemble died, 1854                                    | 317         | 9 23                              | 9 59   |
| 13       | Th       | Competition for 95 Men Clerkships, 1882 [1871                | 318         | 10 34                             | 11 10  |
| 14       | F        | Bank Clerks present Testimonial to Sir J. Lubbock,           | 319         | 11 38                             | —      |
| 15       | S        | Mass Meeting of Lower Division Clerks to discuss             | 320         | 0 6                               | 0 27   |
| 16       | S        | Battle of Lutzen, 1632 [their position, 1882                 | 321         | 0 50                              | 1 11   |
| 17       | M        | Comp. Exam. for 70 vacancies to O.D.O's., Cus., 1882         | 322         | 1 29                              | 1 48   |
| 18       | Tu       | Imprvd. scale granted Record Office & Gen. Val. Office,      | 323         | 2 5                               | 2 21   |
| 19       | W        | British Museum established, 1753 [Dublin, 1874               | 324         | 2 38                              | 2 54   |
| 20       | Th       | Competitive Exam. for 100 vacancies for Assistant            | 325         | 3 9                               | 3 28   |
| 21       | F        | [of Excise, 1882                                             | 326         | 3 45                              | 4 1    |
| 22       | S        |                                                              | 327         | 4 18                              | 4 34   |
| 23       | S        | Inland Revenue Annual Dinner                                 | 328         | 4 51                              | 5 9    |
| 24       | M        | [ment Board, resigns, 1882                                   | 329         | 5 28                              | 5 49   |
| 25       | Tu       | Sir John Lambert, Permanent Sec. to Local Govern-            | 330         | 6 12                              | 6 37   |
| 26       | W        |                                                              | 331         | 7 3                               | 7 32   |
| 27       | Th       | First number of THE CIVILIAN appeared, 1869                  | 332         | 8 5                               | 8 41   |
| 28       | F        | University of London founded, 1836                           | 333         | 9 21                              | 9 55   |
| 29       | S        | Wolsey died, 1530                                            | 334         | 10 29                             | 10 59  |
| 30       | S        | Dr. William Farr, statistician and C.S., born, 1807          | 335         | 11 30                             | 11 59  |

## From the Court Circular.

Mr. ROWE has forwarded to us a specimen of his Oroide Gold Jewellery, which deserves notice not only on account of its neatness, but of its



price. This specimen is a watch chain, of admirable design, manufactured in the highest style of art, and perfectly durable. It would be

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EXTRACT FROM "THE CIVILIAN," DECEMBER 8TH, 1883.

"The stranger, in passing down Greenfield Street, Whitechapel, would never dream that at the back of one of these obscure houses in an obscure street, was situated a manufactory where was produced some of the finest, soundest, and most artistic furniture in the world. The name over the unpretending doorway is that of C. Birks and Sons, a name that has stood there from father to son for generations. We believe that they were the first firm affiliated with the Civil Service Supply Association for the supply of high-class furniture, and we must commend the rare foresight of those who had charge of the preliminary arrangements. On account of the new plan of supplying members with furniture, the name of C. Birks and Sons no longer appears in the catalogue, but, like the fifteen other firms who are equally conspicuous by their absence have to look to their old connections; and we are glad to say that the splendid reputation of Messrs. Birks still brings them orders from the Service, from Hong Kong in the East, to Demerara in the West."

## DECEMBER, 1884.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.  
Full Moon . . . 2 7 0 after.  
Last Quarter . . 9 11 31 morn.

D. H. M.  
New Moon . . . 17 1 25 after.  
First Quarter . . 25 1 21 after.

| D. of M. | D. of W. | Memorabilia of Civil Service Events, &c.                   | Day of Year | High Water at London Bridge. |        |
|----------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------|
|          |          |                                                            |             | Morn.                        | After. |
| 1        | M        | Foreign Office Agencies abolished, 1870                    | 336         | —                            | 0 24   |
| 2        | Tu       | Louis Napoleon Emperor, 1852                               | 337         | 0 48                         | 1 12   |
| 3        | W        | Income Tax first imposed by Mr. Pitt, 1798                 | 338         | 1 37                         | 2 2    |
| 4        | Th       | Derby Cabinet dissolved, 1852 [died, 1834                  | 339         | 2 26                         | 2 50   |
| 5        | F        | Th. Pringle, poet and C. S., founder of <i>Blackwood</i>   | 340         | 3 14                         | 3 40   |
| 6        | S        | Retirement of Sir T. F. Fremantle, 1873                    | 341         | 4 5                          | 4 29   |
| 7        | S        | Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683                             | 342         | 4 54                         | 5 19   |
| 8        | M        | Strike of Telegraph Clerks in Manchester, 1871             | 343         | 5 44                         | 6 12   |
| 9        | Tu       | Death of Mr. Chetwynd, Receiver-General of Post            | 344         | 6 37                         | 7 5    |
| 10       | W        | Royal Academy instituted, 1768 [Office, 1882               | 345         | 7 33                         | 8 3    |
| 11       | Th       | King of Delhi died, 1862                                   | 346         | 8 35                         | 9 11   |
| 12       | F        |                                                            | 347         | 9 47                         | 10 23  |
| 13       | S        |                                                            | 348         | 10 55                        | 11 27  |
| 14       | S        | Prince Consort died, 1861                                  | 349         | 11 54                        | —      |
| 15       | M        | Izaak Walton died, 1683                                    | 350         | 0 19                         | 0 42   |
| 16       | Tu       | Foundation Stone laid of New Post Office, St.              | 351         | 1 4                          | 1 25   |
| 17       | W        | [Martin's-le-Grand, 1870                                   | 352         | 1 45                         | 2 4    |
| 18       | Th       | Josiah Forshall, M.A., F.R.S., Orientalist and C. S.,      | 353         | 2 21                         | 2 37   |
| 19       | F        | Pitt first Premier, 1783 [died, 1863                       | 354         | 2 52                         | 3 10   |
| 20       | S        | J. Wilson Croker, essayist and Civil Servant, born         | 355         | 3 26                         | 3 45   |
| 21       | S        | Lord Beaconsfield born, 1805 [1780                         | 356         | 4 1                          | 4 17   |
| 22       | M        | Sir Philip Francis (Junius), Civil Servant, died, 1818     | 357         | 4 35                         | 4 53   |
| 23       | Tu       | Mr. Childers appntd. Chancellor of Exchequer, 1882         | 358         | 5 10                         | 5 29   |
| 24       | W        | James Smith (jointly author of <i>Rejected Addresses</i> ) | 359         | 5 49                         | 6 12   |
| 25       | Th       | CHRISTMAS DAY [died, 1839                                  | 360         | 6 34                         | 6 59   |
| 26       | F        | BANK HOLIDAY                                               | 361         | 7 27                         | 7 57   |
| 27       | S        | Charles Lamb died, 1834                                    | 362         | 8 29                         | 9 1    |
| 28       | S        | Lord Macaulay, historian and C.S., died, 1859              | 363         | 9 41                         | 10 15  |
| 29       | M        | Mr. W. E. Gladstone born, 1809                             | 364         | 10 50                        | 11 23  |
| 30       | Tu       | Fire at Crystal Palace, 1866                               | 365         | 11 55                        | —      |
| 31       | W        | W. Gifford, critic, poet and Civil Servant, died, 1826     | 366         | 0 26                         | 0 52   |

## FROM "THE CIVILIAN," 1ST DECEMBER, 1883.

The young Civil Servant, no matter what may be the state of his pocket, has to assume and maintain the appearance of a gentleman. But, be this as it may, there is no more occasion for a Civil Servant to "wear his heart upon his sleeve" than for some of those who live in high places to do so. It is a well-known fact that if all the jewellery worn at the Drawing-Rooms had to pass an official test a good many names would be absent from the list of those who had the honour of kissing hands. Such being the case, it would be an uncalled-for piece of self-denial and a doubtful act of economy for Civil Servants, with their distinctions in the way of salaries, and unlimited demands upon limited means, to forego the possession of a watch or other article of jewellery until their means would justify the purchase of nothing but the genuine article. These remarks are particularly appropriate in connection with an illustrated catalogue we have received showing forth the many and wonderful designs obtainable in oroidé jewellery, and manufactured by Mr. C. C. Rowe, of No. 92, Brompton Road. It is questionable if any one, without the aid of chemicals, could notice the least difference; in fact, the probabilities are that the Oroïde would be selected as the real gold. Accurate timekeepers, having the appearance of 20-guinea watches, are produced at 50s. There are so many things equally deserving of notice that we must recommend a visit, which we are sure will be gratifying.

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# GUIDE TO CANDIDATES

## PREPARING FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

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Previous to 1855, all appointments to the English Civil Service were filled by nomination, the candidate being simply required to pass a qualifying test examination of a very elementary character by the department for which he was nominated. Much discussion, however, had taken place as to the wisdom of compelling all candidates to pass a literary examination by an independent body, and by an Order in Council, issued 21st May, 1855, the first step in this direction was taken by the appointment of Commissioners for the purpose of testing by examination the fitness of all candidates for the Civil Service. Encouraged by the success which had attended the system of Open Competition in the India Civil Service, a further Order in Council was issued, dated 4th June, 1870, by which the system of Open Competition was formally adopted and introduced into the greater number of the Public Departments of the Home Civil Service.

The following are the terms of the Order in Council of the latter date, and also of a subsequent modifying Order dated the 19th August, 1871 :—

### ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 4TH JUNE, 1870.

#### ESTABLISHING THE SYSTEM OF OPEN COMPETITION.

I. Whereas it is expedient to continue, with certain amendments, the existing provision for testing according to fixed rules the qualifications of persons who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed, either permanently or temporarily, to any situation or employment in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments, except as hereinafter mentioned: Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, now First Commissioner under Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 21st of May, 1855, and the 26th April, 1862, and George Webbe Dasent, Esq., Doctor of Civil Law, or such other persons as Her Majesty may from time to time approve in the stead of them, or either of them, shall be Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners for testing the qualifications of the persons so proposed to be appointed to any situation or employment in the Civil Establishments as aforesaid, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty; the said Sir Edward Ryan continuing to be the First Commissioner, and the said George Webbe Dasent being the Second Commissioner; and shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time such assistant examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of the duties hereinafter assigned to them.

II. And it is hereby ordered that (except as may be excepted under Clause VII. of this Order, and in the Schedule marked B annexed hereto) the qualifications of all such persons as may be proposed to be appointed, either permanently or temporarily, to any situation or employment in any department of the Civil Service shall, before they are employed, be tested by or under the directions of the said Commissioners; and no person (except as aforesaid) shall be employed in any department of the Civil Service until he shall have been reported by the said Commissioners to be qualified to be admitted on probation to such situation or employment.

III. No person shall be appointed to any office or employment in any of Her

Majesty's Civil Establishments until he shall be reported by the said Commissioners to have satisfied them :—

1st. That he is within the limits of age prescribed for the situation or employment to which he desires to be admitted ;

2nd. That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties ;

3rd. That his character is such as to qualify him for such situation or employment ; and

4th. That he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter on the discharge of his official duties.

IV. The rules applicable to each department, under each of the above heads, shall be settled, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by the said Civil Service Commissioners and the chief authorities of the department.

V. Except as hereinafter is excepted, all appointments which it may be necessary to make, after the 31st day of August next, to any of the situations included or to be included in Schedule A to this Order annexed, shall be made by means of competitive examinations, according to regulations to be from time to time framed by the said Civil Service Commissioners, and approved by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, open to all persons (of the requisite age, health, character, and other qualifications prescribed in the said regulations) who may be desirous of attending the same, subject to the payment of such fees as the said Civil Service Commissioners, with the consent of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, may from time to time require ; such examinations to be held at such periods, and for such situations, or groups of situations in the same or different departments, as the said Civil Service Commissioners, with the approval of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall from time to time determine, and to have reference either to the vacancies existing at the time of the examinations respectively, or to the number which may be estimated to occur within any period, not exceeding six months after the commencement of the examinations, as the said Civil Service Commissioners, after consultation with the chief authorities of the various departments, and with the approval of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, may deem expedient.

VI. After the candidate, reported as aforesaid by the Commissioners, has been appointed to an office or employment, he shall enter on a period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the department to which he is attached, and he shall not remain in the public service after six months from the date of his appointment unless satisfactory proofs of his fitness shall have been furnished to the chief of such department, and a certificate of his qualification shall have been issued by the Civil Service Commissioners. A formal record of the particulars and of the result of such probation, signed by the chief of the department, shall be furnished to the Civil Service Commissioners, and filed in their office, and they shall thereupon, and not sooner, if such record should be satisfactory, issue their certificate of the candidate's qualification for employment. The candidate after, no less than before, the issue of such certificate, shall hold his office at the pleasure of the chief of his department.

VII. In case the chief of a department to which a situation belongs and the Lords of the Treasury shall consider that the qualifications in respect of knowledge and ability deemed requisite for such situation are wholly or in part professional, or otherwise peculiar, and not ordinarily to be acquired in the Civil Service, and the said chief of the department shall propose to appoint thereto a person who has acquired such qualifications in other pursuits, or in case

the said chief of the department and the Lords of the Treasury shall consider that, either for the purpose of facilitating transfers from the Redundant List or for other reasons, it would be for the public interest that examination should be wholly or partially dispensed with, the Civil Service Commissioners may dispense with examination, wholly or partially, and may grant their certificate of qualification upon evidence satisfactory to them that the said person possesses the requisite knowledge and ability, and is duly qualified in respect of age, health, and character.

VIII. And it is lastly hereby ordered that the situations mentioned or referred to in the Schedule marked B, hereto annexed, shall be wholly excepted from the operation of this Order, provided that the chief authorities of any department, with the concurrence of the Lords of the Treasury, by notice in the *London Gazette*, may from time to time add situations to either of the said schedules, or withdraw situations therefrom, or restore thereto situations which may have been withdrawn.

#### SCHEDULE A.

DEPARTMENTS to which the principle of Open Competition, provided in Clause V. of this Order, is to be applied.

[Here follows a list of the Departments. This list has since been extended. For complete list, corrected to date, see page 42.]

#### SCHEDULE B.

Situations altogether excepted from the operation of this Order.

1. All situations to which the holder is appointed directly by the Crown.
2. All situations included in any order or warrant made by the Commissioners of the Treasury under Section 4 of the Superannuation Act, 1859.
3. All situations which are filled, in the customary course of promotion, by persons previously serving in the same department.

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 19TH AUGUST, 1871,

##### MODIFYING TERMS OF PREVIOUS ORDER.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Order in Council of the 4th June, 1870, whereby rules were laid down for testing the qualifications of persons proposed to be appointed to situations or employment in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered—

1. In Clause II. of the said Order the words “until he shall have been reported by the said Commissioners to be qualified to be admitted on probation to such situation or employment,” are hereby cancelled; and instead thereof the words “until a certificate of his qualifications shall have been issued by the Civil Service Commissioners,” shall be substituted.

2. Clause VI. of the said Order is hereby cancelled, and instead thereof shall be substituted the following clause:—

“After the candidate has passed his examination, and his certificate of qualification has been issued by the Commissioners, he shall enter on a six-months' period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the department for which he is intended, and he shall not be finally appointed to the Public Service unless his six-months' probation shall furnish to the head of his department satisfactory proof of his fitness to be permanently employed in that department.”

3. A report by the Commissioners under the Order in Council of the 4th June, 1870, that a person is qualified to be admitted on probation to a situation

or employment, if given before the date of this Order in Council, shall, for the purposes of this present Order in Council, be deemed to be a certificate of qualification.

Under this system, the Civil Service Clerical Establishments were divided into two classes, known as Class I. and Class II., for which *two different schemes* of examination were drawn up. Those offices in which the duties were supposed to be of a more important character were included in Class I., while the greater number of the Civil Service Establishments were included in Class II., with a similar entrance examination. Despite this attempt to classify the appointments, the greatest anomalies existed, for it was possible, as the initial salaries and increments of the various offices differed widely, for a candidate who passed only the Class II. examination to gain an appointment which would eventually be of equal, if not greater, value than some of those included in Class I.

This state of affairs lasted until February, 1876, when, consequent on the recommendation of the Playfair Commission of Enquiry, an Order in Council was issued directing that a

#### LOWER DIVISION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE

should be constituted, consisting of Men and Boy Clerks engaged to serve in any department of the State to which they may be from time to time transferred; and further directing that no department shall be permanently increased or regulated afresh without providing for the introduction of a system whereby such of its duties as are of a less responsible character shall be performed by Clerks of the Lower Division. For Men Clerks, the scale of pay commences at £80 a year, rising by triennial increments of £15 to £200, while in offices where seven hours' work is exacted instead of six, the initial salary is £90 and the maximum is £250. In addition to this salary, a certain number of Lower Division Clerks, with responsible duties, are allowed duty-pay not to exceed £100 per annum, but promotion to the Higher Division is permitted only in very exceptional instances, and under most stringent conditions.

Boy Clerks are appointed under a simpler scheme, with a salary of 14s. a week, rising by 1s. per week for every year of service. Their services are discontinued when they reach the age of nineteen years; but after two years' service they are allowed to compete among themselves, under favourable conditions, for a certain proportion of the Men Clerkships.

The regulations for these appointments were set forth in the following Order in Council of the 12th February, 1876:—

"Whereas the Civil administration of Her Majesty's Government has, of late years, been greatly extended:

"And whereas the permanent officers by whom the clerical part of such administration is conducted, although necessarily divided into many departments, have, in a great, degree, similar duties to perform:

"And whereas, in consideration of the premisses, various inquiries have been undertaken, and various measures have been founded upon them, both for the selection and for the classification of the said permanent officers; of which measures the latest is Her Majesty's Order in Council of 4th June, 1870, whereby, or by orders and regulations supplementary thereto, the selection of persons for Her Majesty's Civil Service is directed to be made principally by literary competition according to two standards of examination, and the persons so respectively selected are attached either to different offices, or to Higher or Lower Divisions of the same office, according to the examinations passed by them and the duties to be performed:

"And whereas it appears, from certain recent reports made by the Right

“Honourable Lyon Playfair and others appointed by the Commissioners of the Treasury to be a Commission for inquiring into various questions connected with the organisation of Civil Departments of the State, that further regulations are required for the division of duties in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments, and for the selection, pay, and promotion of the officers entrusted with such duties :

“Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

“1. A Lower Division of the Civil Service shall be constituted. It shall consist of Men Clerks and of Boy Clerks, engaged to serve in any department of the State to which they may, from time to time, be appointed or transferred.\* The term ‘Civil Service’ in this paragraph, and the same term, and all equivalent terms, throughout this Order, mean such parts only of the said Service as are comprised in the first and second (excluding the third) of the said Reports.

“2. No department throughout Her Majesty's Civil Service shall be permanently increased or regulated afresh without providing for the introduction of a system whereby such of its duties as are of a suitable character shall be performed by members of the Lower Division.

“3. Such situations in Her Majesty's Civil Service as are not suitable to be filled up by members of the Lower Division are excluded from this present Order, and shall, until Her Majesty's further pleasure is declared, be regulated, as now, by the heads of the departments to which they belong, subject to approval by the Commissioners of the Treasury, and conformable to Her Majesty's Orders applicable to them.

“4. Promotions shall continue to be made, and salaries to be paid, in the case of all Clerks now serving, in like manner as if this Order had never been issued. But no vacancies shall be filled up, nor any new appointments made in any department, except by appointing Clerks of the Lower Division, until the Commissioners of the Treasury have been satisfied that the number of Clerks serving in such department with higher salaries than those of the Lower Division is not in excess of the number sufficient to perform superior duties.

“5. The Civil Service Commissioners shall, at fixed intervals, or whenever they may, with the previous approval of the Treasury, declare it to be necessary, hold competitive examinations for Men Clerks of the Lower Division, in the subjects included in the scheme of examination known as ‘Regulation II. ;’ and for Boy Clerks of the Lower Division, in a more limited number of subjects.

“Candidates for the Men Clerkships must be over 17 and under 20 years of age. Candidates for Boy Clerkships must be over 15 and under 17 years of age.

“6. Before any such examination is held, the number of permanent Clerkships likely to fall vacant within the next six months shall be estimated by the Civil Service Commissioners. This number shall be increased by 10 per cent., and submitted to the Treasury for approval. When it has been approved, the Civil Service Commissioners shall deduct from it the number of unappointed persons (if any) qualified for appointments by previous examinations of the same kind, including examinations under Clause 11 of this Order; and the remainder shall be the number of persons to be selected

\* Under this Order, the Commissioners have allowed Lower Division Clerks living in different localities, or serving in different departments, to arrange for mutual exchanges, subject to the consent of the heads of the departments. Forms to be filled up by candidates arranging for an exchange are issued by the Commissioners.

"at the next ensuing examination. This number shall be published as part of the notice of every such examination.

"7. A list of the competitors shall be made out, in the order of merit, up to this published number, if so many are found by the examination to be qualified for appointments in the Civil Service.

"8. Each competitor named in a list shall remain thereon until he attains the age (if a man) of 25 years, and (if a boy) of 19 years, unless in the meantime he has been appointed to a situation in some public office.

"Men on completing their 25th year, and boys on completing the 19th year of their ages respectively, or on receiving appointments, shall be removed from the list.

"9. From these lists the Civil Service Commissioners, on the application of departments having vacancies, may supply, on probation, the requisite Clerks, whether for permanent or temporary duty. Selections shall, as a general rule, be made by the Civil Service Commissioners according to the order of the names on the lists; but the Civil Service Commissioners may select any Clerk who, in his examination, has shown special qualifications for any particular subject, among those included in 'Regulation II.' if special application for such a Clerk be made by any department.

"10. No Clerk shall remain more than one year in any department unless at the end of that time the head of the department shall signify in writing to the Civil Service Commissioners that the Clerk is accepted by the department. If he is not accepted, the department shall report to the said Commissioners the reasons for not accepting him; and such Commissioners shall thereon supply another Clerk in his room, and shall decide whether the name of the rejected Clerk shall be struck off the list, as unfit for the Service generally, or whether he shall be allowed a trial in another department.

"11. Boy Clerks shall not be retained as such in any department after completing their 19th year; but they may, after two years (or, if admitted after 17 years of age, one year) of good service, to be certified in writing by the head of their department to the Civil Service Commissioners, compete, under 'Regulation II.,' among themselves, for so many Men Clerkships of the Lower Division as shall not exceed one-fourth of the number of competitors.

"The number of Men Clerkships reserved for such limited competitions shall be reckoned as part of the total number to be published, pursuant to Clause 6 of this Order.

"Separate lists shall be made out of the competitors successful in the limited competitions, and selections for appointments to Men Clerkships shall (subject to Clause 9 of this Order) be made alternately from these lists and from the lists of competitors successful in the open competitions (Clause 5).

"12. Appointments may be made *exceptionally* to the Lower Division of Clerks from the body of Writers serving before 4th June, 1870, if thoroughly qualified, and from those subsequently registered by the Civil Service Commissioners; provided that the age of these latter did not exceed 30 years at the time of their being placed on the register; that at the date of this present Order in Council they have served as registered Writers for a period of not less than three years; that they produce certificates from the head of the department in which they are serving that it is desirable, in the interest of the public service, to retain and employ them in that same department; and that they prove their fitness by a supplementary examination.

"13. The salaries of Men Clerks in the Lower Division shall commence at £80, and shall rise by triennial increments of £15 to £200. Provided that in

"any office in which a regular attendance of seven hours a day is required the commencing salary may be £90, and the maximum salary may be £250.

"14. The triennial increments of salary to Men Clerks shall not be allowed in full without a certificate from the immediate superior of each Clerk, countersigned by the head of the department, or by such officer as he may designate for the purpose, to the effect that the Clerk's conduct has been in all respects satisfactory. In cases of demerit, a part or the whole of the increment may be withheld or deferred, according to circumstances.

"15. The salaries of Boy Clerks shall begin at 14s. per week, and shall rise by 1s. per week per annum as long as they are employed.

"16. Extra pay, not exceeding £100 per annum, may be attached to certain situations open to Clerks of the Lower Division whose duties involve the superintendence of other Clerks, or are otherwise of a more distinctly responsible character than such as the generality of their colleagues have to perform. The number of such situations in each department, and the amount of extra pay, subject to the maximum of £100 to be assigned to each such situation, shall be fixed by the head of the department, with the consent of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

"17. Situations carrying extra pay shall be conferred strictly according to positive merit, and not according to seniority.

"18. Promotion from the Lower to the Higher Division of the Service shall not be made without a special certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners, to be granted exceptionally, after not less than ten years' service, upon a special recommendation from the head of the department, and with the assent of the Treasury; and every such promotion, including such recommendation, certificate and assent, shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and shall take effect only from and after the date of such publication.

"19. Below the Lower Division of ordinary Clerks (including Boy Clerks) Men and Boy Copyists may be employed for mere copying, and for routine work under direct supervision, on the same conditions of service as those at present in force for Civil Service Writers (men and boys). Whenever it is possible, they shall be paid by piece-work, at rates to be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners, with the consent of the head of the department, and of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

"20. All appointments, promotions, and transfers from one office to another shall be notified to the Civil Service Commissioners as they are made, and shall by them be published together in the number of the *London Gazette* first issued in each month."

The Special Regulations for the examinations for the Lower Division of the Civil Service will be found on page 48.

### HIGHER DIVISION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Carrying out still further the recommendation of the Playfair Commission, a Higher Division has been formed in many of the departments, in which the initial salary is £100, rising by triennial increments of £37 10s. to £400 per annum. Duty pay is allowed, the amount of which is not to exceed £200 per annum. This Higher Division was intended to embrace all Class I. appointments, and those Clerkships in the various departments which were of a very responsible character, and Clerks of the old establishment were to be promoted to it by selection on the reconstitution of their departments under the new scheme.

The Special Regulations for the examinations held for Clerkships in this Division of the Service will be found on page 45.



**SUPERIOR STAFF APPOINTMENTS.**

Beyond the appointments comprised in the Lower and Higher Divisions of the Service, there are superior Staff Appointments, including such offices as Chief Clerkships and Principal Clerkships, which are not open to competition, of which the number and pay are fixed with reference to the work of each department. The selection of men to fill these offices is left entirely to the heads of each department, with the full understanding that, within the office, *merit, and not seniority*, is the qualification for selection. These, and certain other appointments, may be filled by the transfer of officials from other branches of the Service. As a rule, however, the vacancy is filled from the Higher Division of the department in which it has occurred.

**COPYISTS.**

Below the Men Clerks of the Lower Division are Men and Boy Copyists, who are selected after a very simple examination. These appointments are of a purely temporary character, and carry with them no prospective increase of pay. The salary and subjects of examination will be seen on reference to the "Special Regulations" on page 61.

The total number of Copyists on the register on the 31st December, 1882, was 1,972 men and 500 boys, and the number in actual employment (as nearly as can be stated) 1,379 men and 340 boys; the difference between the number registered and the number employed being made up for the most part of persons who, for the time, were not disposed to serve. In 1881, 1,441 candidates for the post of Man Copyist were examined, of whom 246 were successful; and 511 Boy Copyists, of whom 109 were successful.

**FEMALE CLERKS.**

In the early part of 1881 the Postmaster-General determined, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, to throw open to public competition the situations of Female Clerk and of Female (as well as Male) Telegraph Learner in his department.

The Government may fairly be congratulated upon this decision, as if the principle of Open Competition be admitted to be the right one, it is equally suitable for both sexes.

The first Open Competition for Female Clerkships in the London offices took place in September in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. The candidates competed in the following subjects:—Arithmetic, spelling, English composition, geography, and English history: having been previously tested in the simpler parts of arithmetic, as well as in spelling and handwriting, at a preliminary examination held in various towns. Out of 747 candidates, 525 failed to satisfy the preliminary test, 5 after passing it declined to proceed further, and 217 competed for 76 appointments, being the number estimated as likely to become vacant within the following six months. Two competitions have since been held in each year, each for about 60 appointments. The regulations and salary will be found on a later page.

**MALE AND FEMALE TELEGRAPH LEARNERS AND FEMALE SORTERS IN GENERAL POST OFFICE,**

Periodical examinations are now held for the above posts. The last competition for Male Telegraph Learners was held in September, 1883, for 70 appointments, and that for Female Telegraph Learners in the same month for 50 appointments. The first open competition for Female Sorterships was held in August, 1883, for 20 appointments. The regulations and salary for each of the above posts will be found on a later page.

## OPEN COMPETITIONS.

The reader will gather from the preceding information that situations in the Civil Service are divided generally into two categories—viz., those which are open to public competition, subject to certain conditions, and those to obtain which some influence is required. We propose to deal with the former in the first instance, as being those which command the greatest amount of attention. From the subjoined statement, which enumerates the principal competitions held during the year 1882, it will be seen that the vacancies filled by limited competition are but few compared with those filled by open competition:—

## COMPETITIONS HELD DURING 1882.

|                                                                                    | Number of     |                                     |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
|                                                                                    | Competitions. | Candidates entered for examination. | Vacancies |
| <i>Under the Order in Council of June 4th, 1870:—</i>                              |               |                                     |           |
| Under Scheme I. ....                                                               | 2*†           | 82                                  | 13        |
| Men Clerkships, Lower Division, and Second Class Clerkships, India Office ....     | 4*†           | 2,264                               | 204       |
| Boy Clerkships, Lower Division ....                                                | 1*            | 438                                 | 53        |
| Admiralty:—Draughtsmen at Outports ....                                            | } 1*†         | 12                                  | 6         |
| Office of Works:—Assistants to Surveyors ....                                      |               |                                     |           |
| Inland Revenue:—} Clerks in Solicitors' Department Treasury:—                      | 1*            | 31                                  | 2         |
| Admiralty:—Draughtsman at Outports in the Department of the Director of Works .... | 1*†           | 1                                   | 3         |
| Admiralty:—Accountant Clerk at Outports ....                                       | 1*†           | 5                                   | 2         |
| British Museum:—Assistants ....                                                    | 5             | 38                                  | 6         |
| Census Office, Scotland:—Temporary Clerks ....                                     | 2             | 25                                  | 6         |
| Colonial Office:—Eastern Cadets ....                                               | 1*†           | 16                                  | 3         |
| County Surveyors, Ireland ....                                                     | 1*            | 16                                  | 1         |
| Customs:—Outdoor Officers ....                                                     | 2*            | 2,638                               | 170       |
| (National) Education Office, Ireland:—Inspector's Assistant ....                   | 1             | 11                                  | 2         |
| Foreign Office:—Clerks ....                                                        | 1             | 16                                  | 2         |
| Foreign Office:—Attachés ....                                                      | 1             | 6                                   | 1         |
| Foreign Office:—Student Interpreters ....                                          | 1*            | 19                                  | 3         |
| India Office:—Clerk of the Superior Class, Accounts Branch ....                    | 1*            | 15                                  | 1         |
| Inland Revenue:—Assistant Surveyors of Taxes (Limited Competition) ....            | 1             | 15                                  | 6         |
| Inland Revenue:—Assistants of Excise ....                                          | 2*            | 2,761                               | 220       |
| Irish Land Commission:—Clerks ....                                                 | 1             | 32                                  | 4         |
| Lancaster (Duchy of) ....                                                          | 1             | 3                                   | 1         |
| Patent Office:—Draughtsmen ....                                                    | 1*            | 12                                  | 1         |
| Post Office:—Female Clerks (Open Competition) ....                                 | 2*†           | 381                                 | 116       |
| Post Office: Telegraph Learners { Male ....                                        | 1*            | 232                                 | 50        |
|                                                                                    | 2*            | 1,546                               | 70        |
| Prisons Department, England:—Clerks in Prisons ....                                | 1             | 46                                  | 9         |
| Public Works Office, Ireland:—Draughtsmen ....                                     | 1*†           | 5                                   | 1         |

\* These were open competitions.

† These competitions were preceded by a preliminary examination.

|                                                                                  | Number of     |                                     |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
|                                                                                  | Competitions. | Candidates entered for examination. | Vacancies |
| <i>Under the Order in Council of June 4th, 1870 :—</i>                           |               |                                     |           |
| Register House Departments, Edinburgh :—Clerks ...                               | 1**           | 1                                   | 1         |
| Science and Art Department :—Clerk and Registrar,<br>Dublin School of Art ... .. | 1*            | 33                                  | 1         |
| Stationery Office :—Clerks ... ..                                                | 1*            | 33                                  | 2         |
| War Office :—Assistant Surveyors in the Royal Engineer Department ... ..         | 1*            | 18                                  | 5         |
| <i>Not under the above-mentioned Order—</i>                                      |               |                                     |           |
| Admiralty :—Engineer Students... ..                                              | 1*            | 222                                 | 30        |
| Apprentices in H.M. Dockyards ... ..                                             | 1*            | 357                                 | 134       |
| Royal Irish Constabulary :—Cadets ... ..                                         | 9             | 101                                 | 23        |

The following is a complete list of the departments, the appointments in which are now filled by Open Competition :—

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS THE VACANCIES IN WHICH ARE FILLED BY OPEN COMPETITION.

|                                                                                                                               |                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Admiralty :—All situations except Admiralty Writers, &c.†                                                                     | Education Department :—All situations except Inspectors' Assistants.†         |
| Bankruptcy Court :—Clerks in the Office of the Controller.                                                                    | Exchequer and Audit Department :—All situations.†                             |
| Burial Grounds Office :—All situations.†                                                                                      | Factories Inspector's Office :—All situations except Sub-Inspectors.          |
| Charity Commission :—All situations.†                                                                                         | Fisheries Board (Scotland) :—Clerkships.                                      |
| Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland.—All situations.†                                                                           | Friendly Societies Registry :—Clerk and Copying Clerk.                        |
| Civil Service Commission :—All situations.†                                                                                   | Home Office :—Situations in the Home Office and its subordinate Departments.† |
| Colonial Office :—All situations.†                                                                                            | India Office :—All situations.††                                              |
| Constabulary Office, Ireland :—All situations.†                                                                               | Inland Revenue :—All situations.†                                             |
| County Courts Judgments Registry :—All situations.†                                                                           | Local Government Board, England :—All situations.†                            |
| Criminal Law Accounts (Office of Examiner) :—All situations.†                                                                 | London Gazette Office :—All situations.†                                      |
| Customs :—All situations.†                                                                                                    | Lunacy Commission, England :—Clerks.                                          |
| Deeds, Ireland (Registry of) :—All situations.†                                                                               | Lunatic Asylums, Ireland (Office of Inspectors of) :—All situations.†         |
| Dublin Metropolitan Police Office :—All situations.†                                                                          | Manufactures (Board of), Scotland :—Clerkships.                               |
| Dublin Metropolitan Police Divisional Offices) :—All situations.†                                                             | Metropolitan Police (Commissioners' Office) :—All situations except Clerk.    |
| Ecclesiastical Commission :—Junior Clerks in the Superior Establishment and Junior Clerks in the Supplementary Establishment. |                                                                               |

\* These were open competitions. \*\* These competitions were preceded by a preliminary examination. † With a few minor exceptions. ‡ Except in the Political Department

**Metropolitan Police (Receiver's Office):**—All situations except Clerk.

**Metropolitan Police Courts:**—All situations except Usher and Assistant Clerk.

**Mint:**—All situations.†

**National Debt Office:**—All situations.†

**Patent Office (including Trade Marks Registry):**—All situations.†

**Paymaster-General's Department:**—All situations.†

**Petty Sessions Clerks (Office of Registrar of) Ireland:**—All situations except Clerk.

**Post Office:**—Clerks in Secretary's Department.

**Prisons Department, Ireland (Office of Director of Convict Prisons):**—All situations.†

**Prisons Department, Ireland (Office of Inspectors):**—All situations.†

**Prisons, Scotland.**—Clerks in Office of Managers.

Clerk of Works (except when held by Military Pensioners).

**Privy Council Office:**—All situations.†

**Privy Seal Office:**—All situations.†

**Public Works Office, Ireland:**—All situations.†

**Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, Scotland:**—All situations.†

**Record Office, England:**—All situations.†

**Record Office, Ireland:**—Clerks.

**Reformatory Office, England:**—All situations.†

**Register House Departments, Edinburgh:**—All situations in Her Majesty's Register House, Edinburgh, as regulated by the Minute of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, dated 27th March, 1881.

**Registrar-General's Office, England:**—All situations.†

**Registrar-General's Office, Ireland:**—All situations.†

**Royal Observatory, Scotland:**—All situations.†

**Salmon Fisheries Office:**—All situations.†

**Science and Art Department:**—All situations.†

**Seamen's Registry Office:**—All situations.†

**Stationery Office:**—All situations.†

**Trade (Board of):**—All situations.†

**Treasury:**—All situations.†

**Veterinary Department (Privy Council):**—All situations.†

**War Office.**—All situations.†

**Woods (Office of):**—All situations.†

**Works (Office of):**—All situations.†

## GENERAL REGULATIONS

### RESPECTING OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS IN THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

The following are the **GENERAL Regulations** for Civil Service examinations, and also the **SPECIAL Regulations** issued by the Civil Service Commissioners with reference to the chief open competitions. It should be borne in mind that these Regulations are liable to alteration.

1. Competitive examinations of candidates for situations in the different public departments will be held at such times and at such places as may be deemed expedient. Before every such examination Special Regulations will be issued, in which the particular conditions of the competition will be specified.

2. These examinations will have reference either to the vacancies existing at the time of the examinations respectively, or to the number which may be estimated to occur within any period not exceeding six months after the com-

† With a few minor exceptions.

‡ Except in the Political Department.

mencement of the examinations, as may be laid down in Special Regulations, or in any notice of such examinations published, with the approval of the Lords of the Treasury, in the *London Gazette*.

3. These examinations are open, under such general restrictions as may be laid down, to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, being of the requisite age, health, and character. The under-mentioned restrictions are at present in force :—

(i.) Persons actually serving in the Army and Navy are ineligible.

(ii.) The following classes of persons are eligible under certain conditions only, that is to say :—

(a) Persons holding situations in the Civil Service.

(b) Members of the Royal Irish Constabulary of less than 12 years' service.

(c) Apprentices and Engineer Students in Her Majesty's Dockyards.

(d) Persons who have been trained in Normal Schools at the public expense.

Persons comprised in the classes (a), (b), (c) must have produced to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the date of the competition, the written permission of the authorities of their department to attend the examination.\*

Persons comprised in class (d) will not be qualified to receive appointments until the consent of the Committee of Council on Education, Great Britain, or the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, as the case may be, given in conformity with rules sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury, has been notified to the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. In reckoning age for competition the following allowances are made—viz., 1, members of the Military and Naval Services (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) may deduct from their actual age any time during which they have served towards pension; 2, persons who have served for two full consecutive years (a) in any Civil situation to which they were admitted with the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners, (b) in the Royal Irish Constabulary, or (c) as Registered Copyists in connection with the Civil Service, may deduct from their actual age any time not exceeding five years which they may have spent in such service.

5. If at any examination two or more situations, whether in the same or in different departments, shall be offered for competition, the successful candidates will be permitted (unless otherwise stated in Special Regulations) to choose in their order as determined by the competitive examination among the situations offered for competition, provided that they be duly qualified according to the special rules prescribed under Clause IV. of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 4th June, 1870, for the particular situations to which they may severally be assigned. If there be a vacant situation for which no one of the successful candidates is duly qualified, the Civil Service Commissioners may offer it to the highest candidate on the list whom they may deem duly qualified, or to the candidate highest at the time on the list, subject to his passing a qualifying examination within such period as they may determine; or they may reserve it to be filled by means of a subsequent open competition, or otherwise, as they may see fit, in accordance with the Order in Council of 4th June, 1870.

\* It is desirable that this permission should be produced at least one week before the date of the competition.



Civil Service") as the Civil Service Commissioners, with the approval of the Lords of the Treasury, shall estimate as likely to occur within six months after the date of the said notice ;

(c) Any vacancy in Class I. (but not in the "New Higher Division") occurring within six months from the said date, which the head of the department may desire to have so filled.

Candidates will be allowed to choose, according to their place on the list, among the vacancies (a) for which they are duly qualified ; or they may elect to wait for a vacancy (b) or for the chance of a vacancy (c). When vacancies (b) or (c) occur, they will be offered in rotation to the qualified candidates then on the list, who will be free to decline them without forfeiting their claim to subsequent vacancies (b) or (c).

By the term "New Higher Division of the Civil Service" in this regulation are meant situations to be filled under Regulation I., with salaries commencing at £100, and rising by triennial increments to £400, to which may be added, at any stage, in the case of persons selected for the performance of special duties, duty pay of proportionate amount not exceeding £200.

With reference to these Class I. Competitions, it may be well to explain that the terms Scheme I. and Class I. are not to be understood as implying an "Upper Division" of the whole Civil Service, corresponding to the Lower Division which was established by Order in Council 12th February, 1876. No such class has yet been constituted, although the Treasury have taken, as we have before explained, some steps in that direction by creating in certain departments a class of situations with salaries regulated according to the proposal of the Civil Service Enquiry Commission, and designated the "New Higher Division." These are included along with others of very different value under the common name of "Clerkships Class I.," which signifies merely that they are competed for at examinations governed by the regulations for Class I.

The number of situations filled under Scheme I., in the twelve years ending 31st December, 1882, was 133, the total number of competitors having been 602 ; out of whom, besides the 133 candidates actually appointed, 70 received offers of appointments which they did not accept. The following is a list of the 133 situations above referred to :—Clerkships in the Treasury, 5 ; Colonial Office, 10 ; India Office, 10 ; Civil Service Commission, 7 ; Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes in the Inland Revenue, 32\* ; Clerkships in the Lunacy Commission, 2 ; Patent Office, 6 ; Post Office (Secretary's Office), 22 ; Record Office (England), 14 ; Record Office (Ireland), 8 ; Home Office, 2 ; War Office, 5 ; Admiralty, 8 ; Local Government Board (Ireland), 2.

There can be no question as to the difficult character of the examination. No amount of mere cramming can possibly qualify for so severe a test. It must be remembered that no marks whatever are allowed for a subject unless a competent knowledge is shown in the examination paper. To this end 125 marks are deducted from the total obtained in each subject, this number representing what is considered only a superficial acquaintance with the subject. The examination lasts 17 days.

The following table shows the marks gained by the first 18 candidates in the

\* These competitions are no longer filled up under Scheme I. See "Regulations for Excise."

Class I. Competition held in June, 1882, with the maximum number of marks for each subject.

|               | English Com-<br>position and<br>Poetry. | English<br>History. | English<br>Literature. | Greek.     | Latin.     | French.    | German.    | Italian.   | Mathematics | Natural<br>Sciences. | Moral<br>Sciences. | Juris-<br>prudence. | Political<br>Economy. | Total.   |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| <b>MAXIMA</b> | <b>500</b>                              | <b>500</b>          | <b>500</b>             | <b>750</b> | <b>750</b> | <b>375</b> | <b>375</b> | <b>375</b> | <b>1250</b> | <b>1000</b>          | <b>500</b>         | <b>375</b>          | <b>375</b>            | <b>—</b> |
| 1             | 300                                     | 233                 | 171                    | 486        | 401        | 117        | —          | —          | —           | 750                  | —                  | —                   | —                     | 2458     |
| 2             | 307                                     | 352                 | 315                    | 309        | 447        | 113        | —          | —          | 0           | —                    | 236                | 150                 | 144                   | 2373     |
| 3             | 237                                     | 372                 | 173                    | 404        | 486        | 150        | 175        | —          | —           | —                    | 233                | —                   | 78                    | 2308     |
| 4             | 335                                     | 290                 | 278                    | —          | 423        | 137        | 81         | —          | 34          | —                    | 221                | 160                 | 144                   | 2103     |
| 5             | 275                                     | 236                 | 230                    | 377        | 349        | 74         | 115        | —          | 158         | —                    | 105                | 54                  | 84                    | 2037     |
| 6             | 235                                     | 335                 | 154                    | 474        | 437        | 58         | —          | —          | —           | —                    | 185                | —                   | 97                    | 1975     |
| 7             | 243                                     | —                   | 117                    | 388        | 456        | 72         | —          | —          | 329         | 79                   | 67                 | —                   | 110                   | 1861     |
| 8             | 251                                     | 157                 | 156                    | —          | 115        | 81         | —          | —          | 736         | 124                  | 140                | —                   | 0                     | 1760     |
| 9             | 315                                     | 221                 | 148                    | 329        | 425        | 94         | 0          | —          | —           | —                    | 49                 | —                   | 51                    | 1632     |
| 10            | 259                                     | 144                 | 24                     | 407        | 353        | 0          | —          | —          | 130         | —                    | 172                | 51                  | 71                    | 1611     |
| 11            | 278                                     | 48                  | 194                    | 445        | 497        | 84         | —          | —          | —           | —                    | 14                 | —                   | 0                     | 1560     |
| 12            | 195                                     | 50                  | 107                    | 436        | 442        | 155        | 0          | —          | —           | 23                   | 25                 | 3                   | 57                    | 1495     |
| 13            | 206                                     | 87                  | 0                      | 216        | 258        | 0          | —          | —          | 661         | 0                    | —                  | 0                   | —                     | 1428     |
| 14            | 170                                     | 139                 | 178                    | 220        | 192        | 90         | 34         | 129        | —           | —                    | 34                 | 56                  | 96                    | 1338     |
| 15            | 233                                     | 165                 | 121                    | 306        | 302        | —          | —          | —          | 0           | 0                    | 66                 | —                   | 51                    | 1244     |
| 16            | 150                                     | 263                 | 42                     | —          | 0          | 0          | 51         | —          | 592         | —                    | —                  | —                   | 98                    | 1201     |
| 17            | 242                                     | 249                 | 187                    | —          | 322        | 90         | 83         | —          | 11          | —                    | —                  | —                   | —                     | 1184     |
| 18            | 290                                     | 219                 | 122                    | —          | 140        | 58         | —          | —          | —           | 202                  | —                  | —                   | 138                   | 1169     |

The following were the 10 appointments competed for, but as several of the candidates declined the appointment offered, they were accepted in the order mentioned below :—

| No. of Can-<br>didate on list. | Office                                     | Nature of appointment.       |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| No. 1 ...                      | Treasury ...                               | Clerk                        |
| No. 2 ...                      | [Declined the appointment offered to him.] |                              |
| No. 3 ...                      | War Office ...                             | Clerk (New Higher Division)  |
| No. 4 ...                      | [Declined the appointment offered to him.] |                              |
| No. 5 ...                      | Admiralty ...                              | Clerk (New Higher Division). |
| No. 6 ...                      | [Declined the appointment offered to him.] |                              |
| No. 7 ...                      | [Ditto.]                                   |                              |
| No. 8 ...                      | War Office ...                             | Clerk (New Higher Division). |
| No. 9 ...                      | [Declined the appointment offered to him.] |                              |
| No. 10 ...                     | War Office ...                             | Clerk (New Higher Division). |
| No. 11 ...                     | Patent Office ...                          | Ditto.                       |
| No. 12 ...                     | [Declined the appointment offered to him.] |                              |
| No. 13 ...                     | [Ditto.]                                   |                              |
| No. 14 ...                     | Admiralty ...                              | Clerk (New Higher Division). |
| No. 15 ...                     | Local Government Board<br>(Ireland) ...    | Clerk                        |
| No. 16 ...                     | [Declined the appointment offered to him.] |                              |
| No. 17 ...                     | Local Government Board<br>(Ireland) ...    | Clerk.                       |
| No. 18 ...                     | Admiralty ...                              | Clerk (New Higher Division). |



**SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS FOR MEN CLERKSHIPS IN THE LOWER DIVISION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE, AND FOR SECOND CLASS CLERKSHIPS IN THE INDIA OFFICE AND THE INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.**

1. Competitive examinations of candidates for the above Clerkships will be held from time to time at such places as may be deemed expedient.

2. These examinations are open, under such general restrictions as may be laid down, to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, being of the prescribed age and of good health and character. The undermentioned restrictions are at present in force :—

I. The following classes of persons are ineligible, viz. :—

(a) Persons actually serving in the Army or Navy.

II. The following classes of persons will not be eligible unless they shall have produced to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the date of the competition, the written permission of the authorities of their department to attend the examination, dated before the commencement of the competition, viz. (a) Persons holding situations in the Civil Service, (b) Members of the Royal Irish Constabulary of less than 12 years' service, (c) Apprentices and Engineer Students in Her Majesty's Dockyards.\*

III. Persons who have been trained in normal schools at the public expense will not be qualified to receive appointments until the consent of the Committee of Council on Education, Great Britain, or the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, as the case may be, given in conformity with rules sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury, has been notified to the Civil Service Commissioners.

IV. In reckoning age for competition, and for removal from the list under Clause 8 of the Order in Council of the 12th February, 1876, the following allowances will be made, viz. :—1, Members of the Military and Naval Services (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) may deduct from their actual age any time during which they have served towards pension; 2, Persons who have served for two full consecutive years (a) in any Civil situation to which they were admitted with the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners, (b) in the Royal Irish Constabulary, or (c) as Registered Copyists in connection with the Civil Service, may deduct from their actual age any time not exceeding five years which they may have spent in such service.

3. A fee of 10s. will be required from every candidate attending a Preliminary Examination, and a further fee of 10s. from every candidate admitted to the Competitive Examination.

4. Candidates must be over 17 and under 20 years of age on the first day of the Competitive Examination.

5. The subjects of examination will be as follows :—

- |                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Handwriting.                    | 6. Geography.                        |
| 2. Orthography.                    | 7. Indexing or Docketing.            |
| 3. Arithmetic.                     | 8. Digesting Returns into Summaries. |
| 4. Copying MS. (to test accuracy.) | 9. English History.                  |
| 5. English Composition.            | 10. Book-keeping.                    |

No candidate can be admitted to the competition who has not previously satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners that he possesses the requisite

\* It is desirable that this permission should be produced at least one week before the date of the competition.

amount of proficiency in Handwriting, Orthography and Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal fractions). With this view, Preliminary Examinations in these subjects will be held at such times and places as the Commissioners may appoint. Application for permission to attend one of these Preliminary Examinations must be made in the writing of the candidate at such times and in such manner as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

6. The number of persons to be selected at such examination will be published as part of the notice of every such examination. A list of the competitors will be made out, in the order of merit, up to this published number, if so many are found by the examination to be qualified.

7. The successful candidates, if duly qualified, will be permitted to choose in their order as determined by the competitive examination whether they will be placed on the list for 2nd class Clerkships in the India Office, for 2nd class Clerkships in the India Audit Office, or on the list for the Lower Division of the Civil Service. No candidate will be qualified to be placed on the list for the Lower Division who has been placed on a similar list on the result of a previous examination.

*The following Regulations, 8, 9, 10, apply only to candidates placed on the list for the Lower Division of the Civil Service.*

8. Each competitor placed on the list for the Lower Division of the Civil Service will remain thereon until he attains the age of 25 years, unless in the meantime he has been appointed to a situation in some public office.

Candidates on completing their 25th year, or on receiving appointments, will be removed from the list.

9. From these lists the Civil Service Commissioners, on the application of departments having vacancies, will supply, on probation, the requisite Clerks, whether for temporary or permanent duty. Selections will, as a general rule, be made by the Civil Service Commissioners according to the order of the names on the lists; but the Civil Service Commissioners may select any Clerk who, in his examination, has shown special qualifications in any particular subject, if special application for such a Clerk be made by any department.

10. No Clerk will remain more than one year in any department, unless at the end of that time the head of that department shall signify in writing to the Civil Service Commissioners that the Clerk is accepted by the department. If he is not accepted, the department will report to the said Commissioners the reasons for not accepting him; and such Commissioners will thereon supply another Clerk in his room, and will decide whether the name of the rejected Clerk shall be struck off the lists, as unfit for the Service generally, or whether he shall be allowed a trial in another department.

It was thought that the lessened value of Lower Division appointments as compared with those of Class II. would cause a deterioration in the character and number of the competitors, and that a much smaller number of marks would be sufficient to ensure success. The experience of the last few years has proved this not to be so, and as time goes on the relative number of competitors increases. The difficulty is still further increased by the fact that in each competition there is a large residuum of fairly prepared candidates from the previous three or four competitions.

The total number of Men Clerks of the Lower Division who passed into the Service between the 12th February, 1876, and the 31st December, 1882, is 1,461. In addition to this number, 510 were admitted without examination under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June, 1870 (having previously to the 12th February, 1876, held Supplementary Clerkships or similar positions), or were appointed "exceptionally" under the provision of Clause XII.

of the Order in Council of 12th February, 1876. Of these a considerable number were taken, without examination, from the body of Writers serving before the 4th June, 1870, or were Writers subsequently registered, whose fitness for the Lower Division was tested by a supplementary examination.

In the following table are given the marks of the first six, and also the last six, successful competitors in a competition held in May, 1883, for 100 Men Clerkships of the Lower Division, and two Second class Clerkships in the India Office. The maximum number of marks for each subject is also stated.

| Order<br>of<br>Merit. | Arithmetic. | Compound<br>Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Copying<br>Manuscript. | Indexing   | Digest of<br>Returns. | English<br>Composition. | Geography. | English<br>History. | Book-keeping. | Total.      |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
| <b>Maximum.</b>       | <b>300</b>  | <b>100</b>            | <b>400</b>   | <b>400</b>   | <b>200</b>             | <b>200</b> | <b>200</b>            | <b>200</b>              | <b>200</b> | <b>200</b>          | <b>200</b>    | <b>2600</b> |
| No. 1                 | 241         | 100                   | 394          | 304          | 121                    | 142        | 150                   | 135                     | 148        | 140                 | 191           | 2066        |
| " 2                   | 239         | 96                    | 400          | 302          | 95                     | 139        | 157                   | 155                     | 117        | 166                 | 177           | 2043        |
| " 3                   | 298         | 99                    | 400          | 321          | 181                    | 125        | 194                   | 105                     | 109        | 34                  | 176           | 2042        |
| " 4                   | 259         | 96                    | 400          | 322          | 81                     | 135        | 159                   | 133                     | 117        | 150                 | 171           | 2023        |
| " 5                   | 184         | 97                    | 400          | 289          | 181                    | 164        | 192                   | 130                     | 138        | 144                 | 102           | 2021        |
| " 6                   | 242         | 97                    | 340          | 392          | 150                    | 116        | 177                   | 120                     | 114        | 57                  | 180           | 1985        |
| " 91                  | 198         | 91                    | 376          | 337          | 79                     | 129        | 164                   | 118                     | 112        | 89                  | 110           | 1803        |
| " 92                  | 203         | 88                    | 374          | 320          | 85                     | 139        | 133                   | 125                     | 110        | 88                  | 136           | 1801        |
| " 93                  | 201         | 91                    | 400          | 394          | 117                    | 115        | 151                   | 103                     | 99         | 41                  | 85            | 1797        |
| " 94                  | 181         | 100                   | 370          | 287          | 112                    | 154        | 145                   | 113                     | 52         | 108                 | 174           | 1796        |
| " 95                  | 202         | 99                    | 358          | 220          | 128                    | 150        | 179                   | 130                     | 90         | 88                  | 150           | 1794        |
| " 96                  | 216         | 100                   | 364          | 218          | 29                     | 149        | 180                   | 153                     | 106        | 122                 | 155           | 1792        |

The attention of successful candidates waiting for appointment may be drawn to No. 2 (a) of the Regulations for Temporary Copyists, by which they are enabled to accept temporary employment until their permanent engagement commences.

#### SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR BOY CLERKSHIPS IN THE LOWER DIVISION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.\*

1. Competitive examinations of Candidates for Boy Clerkships in the Lower Division of the Civil Service will be held from time to time at such places as may be deemed expedient.

2. These examinations are open, under such general restrictions as may be laid down, to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, being of the prescribed age and of good health and character. The undermentioned restrictions are at present in force:—

I. The following classes of persons are ineligible, viz.,

(a) Persons actually serving in the Army and Navy.

(b) Persons who have previously succeeded at an examination for the same situation or class of situations.

II. The following classes of persons will not be eligible unless they shall have produced to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the date of the competition, the written permission of the authorities of their departments to attend the examination: viz., (a) Persons holding situa-

\* The Salaries of Boy Clerks begin at 14s. per week, and rise by 1s. per week per annum as long as they are employed.

tions in the Civil Service, (b) Apprentices and engineer students in Her Majesty's dockyards.

III. Persons who have been trained in normal schools at the public expense will not be qualified to receive appointments until the consent of the Committee of Council on Education, Great Britain, or the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, as the case may be, given in conformity with rules sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury, has been notified to the Civil Service Commissioners.

3. A fee of 1s. will be required from every candidate admitted to the examination.

4. Candidates must be over 15 and under 17 years of age on the first day of the competitive examination.

5. The subjects of examination will be as follows:—

- |                                                            |                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Handwriting.                                            | 4. Copying MS. (to test accuracy). |
| 2. Orthography.                                            | 5. English Composition.            |
| 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and<br>Decimal Fractions). | 6. Geography.                      |

No candidate will be eligible who does not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his competency in Handwriting, Orthography, and Arithmetic. The number of persons to be selected at each examination will be published as part of the notice of every such examination.

6. A list of the competitors will be made out, in the order of merit up to this published number, if so many are found by the examination to be qualified for appointments in the Civil Service.

7. Each competitor named in a list will remain thereon until he attains the age of 19 years, unless in the meantime he has been appointed to a situation in some public office. Boys on completing the 19th year of their age, or on receiving appointments, will be removed from the list.

8. From these lists the Civil Service Commissioners, on the application of departments having vacancies, will supply, on probation, the requisite Clerks, whether for permanent or temporary duty. Selections will, as a general rule, be made by the Civil Service Commissioners according to the order of the names on the list; but the Civil Service Commissioners may select any Clerk who, in his examination, has shown special qualifications in any particular subject, if special application for such a Clerk be made by any department.

9. No Clerk will remain more than one year in any department unless at the end of that time the head of that department shall signify in writing to the Civil Service Commissioners that the Clerk is accepted by the department. If he is not accepted, the department will report to the said Commissioners the reasons for not accepting him; and such Commissioners will thereupon supply another Clerk in his room and will decide whether the name of the rejected Clerk shall be struck off the lists, as unfit for the Service generally, or whether he shall be allowed a trial in another department.

10. Boy Clerks will not be retained as such in any department after completing their 19th year; but they may, after two years (or, if admitted after 17 years of age, one year) of good service, to be certified in writing by the head of their department to the Civil Service Commissioners, compete under "Regulation II." among themselves, for so many Men Clerkships of the Lower Division as shall not exceed one-fourth of the number of competitors.

Separate lists will be made out of the competitors successful in the limited competitions, and selections for appointments to Men Clerkships will (subject to Regulation 9) be made alternately from these lists and from the lists of competitors successful in the open competitions.

## SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR EXCISE AND ASSISTANT SURVEYORSHIPS OF TAXES.

### (A.) EXCISE.

1. The limits of age for this situation are 19 and 22. Candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the month in which the examination is held.

2. Candidates must be unmarried and without family.

3. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

| (A.) <i>Obligatory</i> :                        |     |     |     |     | Marks. |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 1. Handwriting                                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400    |
| 2. Orthography                                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400    |
| 3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400    |
| 4. English Composition                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400    |

### (B.) *Optional* :

- |                                                                            |     |     |     |     |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 5. Higher Arithmetic (including Mensuration,<br>Square and Cube Root, &c.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400 |
| 6. Geography, especially that of the British Isles                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400 |

4. A fee of £1 will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

5. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made at such time and in such manner as the Commissioners may appoint.

6. Each examination will have reference to such number of vacancies as may be specified in any notice of such examination published, with the approval of the Lords of the Treasury, in the *London Gazette*.

NOTE.—Second Class Assistants of Excise receive a salary of £60 per annum, with an additional allowance, when actively employed, of 2s. per day in Divisions and 3s. per day in Rides. They are eligible for promotion to higher situations.

Successful candidates for the Excise are allowed to accept temporary employment as Writers until their permanent engagement commences [see Regulations for Temporary Copyists, par. 2 (a)].

### (B.) ASSISTANT SURVEYORS OF TAXES.

A further competition following each Excise Examination, and open to all candidates who have succeeded therein, will be held for the situation of Assistant Surveyors of Taxes, subject to the undermentioned condition, viz.—

1. The subjects of the Further Examination are, —

1. Translation from and into either French, German, or Latin.
2. First three books of Euclid.
3. Algebra, up to and including Quadratic Equations.
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
5. Political Economy (so far as relates to rates and taxes).

2. Candidates must pass in Book-keeping and in two at least of the subjects numbered 1, 2, 3, 5. The marks obtained in the examination for first entrance as Assistant of Excise will not be counted.

3. The greatest number of appointments which may be given on the result of any further competition will be the number estimated as likely to occur within six months from the date of the competition. This number will be stated at the commencement of the examination. These appointments will, as a rule, be given to the candidates highest in the list in order of merit, provided they shall have given proof, as Assistants of Excise, of their possessing the requisite practical qualification: but the Board of Inland Revenue are

not pledged in any way to give an Assistant Surveyorship to any candidate on account of his success in the examination.

No person who has been previously successful in an examination for the situation of Assistant of Excise, and has passed into actual employment in that capacity, will be eligible to compete.

4. A fee will be required from each candidate attending the examination, according to the scale laid down in the Order in Council of 22nd March, 1879, by notice in the *London Gazette* of 29th April, 1881.\*

5. Applications for permission to attend a further examination must be made at such times and in such manner as the Civil Service Commissioners may appoint.

Assistant Surveyors of Taxes commence at £100, and rise by triennial increments of £37 10s. to £400. The minimum salary to a Surveyor of Taxes in charge of a district is £200 per annum.

The following account of the duties and prospects of Excisemen will be of interest to intending candidates. At the commencement of his work, each successful candidate is employed for six weeks at a distillery under the direct supervision of a superior officer, with a view to his receiving instruction in his future duties. He is then examined by the Collector, and when he has successfully passed through this ordeal he is duly installed as a Second class Assistant; but, like all other Government officials, he is on probation for a period of six months. As Second class Assistant his salary is £60 per annum, besides which he receives 2s. per day (Sundays included) for each day he is employed in a division, or 3s. in a ride. He may have to wait his turn for employment, as those who have been longest unemployed have the prior claim.

The first step in promotion is that to First class Assistant, with a permanent salary of £95 per annum; the next, that to Ride Officer, with a commencing salary of £115, rising by £5 per annum to £130, a further allowance of £40 being made for the keep of a horse, where such is required, and also a varying allowance not exceeding 7s. 6d. per week (known as "subsistence allowance") towards the expense incurred by absence from home. In some cases where there are facilities for railway travelling, &c., an allowance is made for this purpose, in lieu of the regulation allowance for the keep of a horse.

If promotion beyond that of Ride Officer be desired, it is necessary for the officer to petition the authorities, after having served at least one year in that capacity; and to await his turn by seniority, when, if the manner in which he has performed his work is considered satisfactory, he is appointed a Division Officer, with a commencing salary of £140, rising by £5 a year to £200 per annum. Two years' service in this capacity entitles the officer to petition for further promotion, to obtain which it is necessary for him to pass a departmental examination, which is held at Somerset House. As in the previous case, however, he must await his turn by seniority before being called upon to attend the examination, unless he is fortunate enough to receive a "special" call before his turn, in consequence of an unusually favourable report from his Collector. If successful at this examination, and if his books are satisfactory, he is appointed an Examiner, with a salary of £200 per annum, and is generally employed either officiating for sick or absent Supervisors, or examining the books of others who are eligible for promotion.

During this period he receives an allowance of £60 a year in a Second class district, or £40 a year in a First class district, where there is less travelling. As vacancies arise Examiners are appointed Second class Supervisors, with a

\* The fee in the present case is £1.

commencing salary of £230, rising by £10 a year to £270, a further allowance of £55 being made for the maintenance of a horse, and also a varying subsistence allowance not exceeding 20s. per week. Supervisors of the First Class commence at £280, and rise by £10 a year to £320. A further examination is necessary to procure promotion to the post of Assistant Inspector, the salary for which commences at £350 per annum, and rises by £10 per annum to £400. Above these officials are the Inspectors, the Superintending Inspectors, and the Chief Inspector, who are the practical advisers of the Board of Inland Revenue, and who pay visits of surprise to the various districts. From the ranks of the Assistant Inspectors are also appointed the Collectors, the salaries of whom can be seen in the Appendix. The Clerks to these Collectors are appointed from members of the Surveying Branch, on passing an examination in book-keeping by double entry.

The hours of Excise officials are, as a rule, irregular and uncertain, and their duties are multifarious, including the survey of articles manufactured by distillers, brewers, rectifiers, tobacco manufacturers, &c., and the collection of establishment and other licences. When engaged in distilleries, they may be employed during any hours of the day or night. They are liable to be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, and promotion from one grade to another is almost invariably accompanied by a removal. Their books are closely scrutinised by their superiors, and any negligence is reported to headquarters.

It will thus be seen that the life of Excise officials is by no means an easy one; and considering the importance of their work, it is to be hoped that their position and salary may at no distant day be considerably improved.

It may be added that, as a rule, about four years elapses before a Second class Assistant is promoted to the First class; another two years before he is appointed to a ride; and a further period of six years before he can be appointed a Division Officer. The majority of officers who have lately been appointed as Examiners have been 17 or 18 years in the Service.

#### SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR OUTDOOR OFFICERS IN THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

1. The limits of age for this situation are 19 and 25. Candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the month in which the examination is held.

2. No candidate will be eligible for appointment who is less than 5 ft. 4 in. in height and 34 in. round the chest, or who, if 5 ft. 10 in. and upwards in height, is less than 35 in. round the chest.

3. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—1. Hand-writing, 200 marks; 2. Orthography, 200 marks; 3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions), 300 marks; 4. English Composition, 200 marks.

4. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

5. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may appoint.

6. A fee will be required from each candidate attending the examination, according to the scale laid down, under the Order in Council of 22nd March, 1879, by notice in the *London Gazette* of 29th April, 1881.

The salary of an Outdoor Officer of Customs commences at £55 per annum, and rises by annual increments of £1 10s. to £80 per annum. The salary of the class above commences at £85 per annum, and rises by £1 10s. to £100 per annum. Outdoor Officers are eligible for promotion to higher situations after a period of approved service, either by a further competitive

examination or by selection on account of merit and good conduct. The subjects of the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second class Examining Officer are:—1, Handwriting; 2, Orthography; 3, Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 4, English Composition and *Précis* Writing; and 5, Practical subjects. The questions in 5 are prepared and the answers valued by the Board of Customs.

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The Customs Outdoor Establishment consists of the following grades, viz.:—Boatmen or Watermen, Outdoor Officers, Examining Officers, Surveyors, Inspectors, and Surveyors-General.

The position of Boatman is obtainable by Treasury appointment, through the nomination of Members of Parliament.

For that of Outdoor Officer, competitive examinations are held as described in the above regulations, and officers of the higher grades are chosen from their ranks. The Port of London being the principal one in the United Kingdom, and the duties at the other ports being similar, a description of the work performed by Outdoor Officers in London will sufficiently explain the nature of the duties performed at any of the other ports.

When first admitted to the Service in London, Outdoor Officers are usually directed to proceed to Gravesend and report themselves to the Surveyor of the station. They are then taken to the Government cutter, called the "Dolphin," where they await the arrival of ships from foreign ports, and their probationary period of six months may then be said to have commenced.

The usual custom is for the Quarantine Examining Officer to place the probationers on board of vessels with one or two established Outdoor Officers, who are required to instruct learners in the various duties appertaining to their position. Their chief duties consist of watching and guarding vessels on their way to the docks and river stations, where the import cargoes are discharged, the accounts of all the deliveries being taken by the Outdoor Officers until the vessels are finally discharged. It frequently happens that they have to keep watch on board during the night, relieving each other every four or six hours, according to circumstances. During this time they are visited at uncertain but frequent periods by their superior officers; and in some cases it is necessary to remain on board the vessel for several days. Sleeping accommodation (which is sometimes of an indifferent character) is invariably provided, it being compulsory by Act of Parliament for all shipmasters to set apart sufficient space under deck for this purpose. Another of the duties of Outdoor Officers is to attend the shipment of outward or export cargoes, and a considerable number are employed on this kind of work.

After a few years of service at Gravesend the majority of officers, unless promoted to higher positions, are allowed to remove to London, and are here stationed at the various docks, wharves, vaults, &c. They are sometimes selected to perform the work of Examining Officers, and when so employed receive additional pay of one shilling per day. The hours of attendance, except when boarding vessels, are usually from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., and they are generally exempt from Sunday duty.

Examining Officers are appointed by promotion from the ranks of Outdoor Officers, and are selected either on account of good conduct during many years' service, or after departmental competitive examination, for which all Outdoor Officers of three years' approved service are eligible.

The duties of Examining Officers consist of boarding, rummaging, and quarantine work (these duties being performed immediately on the arrival of vessels from foreign parts), and also visiting such vessels, and the Outdoor Officers boarded thereon, during the discharge of the import cargoes.



Examining Officers are also employed in examining and clearing free goods out of charge, and weighing, gauging, and testing all imported goods liable to duty; and they are also responsible for properly assessing the amount of duty on all such goods which have been warehoused and subsequently cleared for home consumption.

Besides these duties they are required to examine and certify to the shipment of all dutiable goods for exportation, and to satisfy themselves as to the integrity of such transactions; and also to attend to the examination and passing of passengers' baggage arriving from foreign parts, some of them being employed on this special duty at the railway baggage stations in London.

Since the amalgamation of the Warehousing Clerical Departments and the Outdoor Departments on the 1st June, 1882, the whole of the clerical work connected with the warehouse accounts has been transferred to the Outdoor Department, the accounts now being kept by the Examining Officers.

In some instances Examining Officers are engaged in the work of the Board of Trade, this being especially the case at the outports, where the chief part of the duties of that department devolve on the Officers of Customs.

Surveyors are chosen from the Senior Examining Officers, who are selected by the Board on account of good character and special fitness for the position. They are appointed to the charge of stations, such as docks, vaults, warehouses, and river stations. Their duties are various, and are at all times of a very responsible nature.

On each station there is a staff of Examining and Outdoor Officers, the whole of whose work is performed under the immediate supervision of the Surveyor for the station. In addition to this work, it is the duty of Surveyors to occasionally re-rummage vessels, and re-examine goods that are entered as free of duty. They have also to re-weigh dry goods which are liable to duty, such as tobacco, tea, coffee, &c., and tare a percentage of the packages in which such goods are contained, and to re-gauge and re-test wet goods, such as brandy, wines, &c. There are only five Inspectors in the port of London; these posts being filled by officers specially selected by the Board, irrespective of the port to which they belong. Their duties consist of the supervision of groups of stations or districts to which they are appointed, the Board holding them responsible for the discipline and proper working of the stations intrusted to their charge. Collectors' duties at the Outports are similar to those performed by the Inspectors in London.

Appointments to the post of Surveyor-General are also made by the Board without regard to the port to which the officer is attached. This position is the highest attainable in the Outdoor Department of Customs.

The duties of Surveyor-General consist of visiting the stations in London, and the whole of the Outports, where they inspect the accounts and inquire into the characters of all the officers, and advise the Board on all important questions of practice. It should be added that promotions are general from port to port, and that the highest positions in the Outdoor Department are the legitimate prizes of steady, persevering, and efficient officers, as all such positions are given to members of the Department.

#### **SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR FEMALE CLERKSHIPS IN THE RECEIVER AND ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, AND IN THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT, GENERAL POST OFFICE.**

1. Candidates will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners—
  - (a) That their age on the first day of the competitive examination is not less than 18 nor more than 20.

*Note.\**—By the regulations governing the admission to situations in the General Post Office “persons previously employed in the public service, or in that of any of the telegraph companies absorbed into the Post Office, will be eligible as to age for appointment to any situation not included in Schedule A of the Order in Council of 4th June, 1870, provided their age, when they were first employed, did not exceed the superior limit of age attached at that time† to the situation to which they seek to be appointed, and provided also that such appointment has been continuous.”

(b) That they are unmarried or widows.

(c) That they are duly qualified in respect of health and character.

2. At each competitive examination the number of candidates to be selected will be such as the Postmaster-General may from time to time fix.‡

3. The competitive examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Arithmetic.

3. Geography.

2. English Composition, with special reference to grammatical accuracy.

4. English History.

\*.\* At this examination marks will be given for spelling and handwriting, as shown in the Exercises on the above subjects.

4. No candidate can be admitted to the competition who has not previously satisfied the Commissioners that she possesses the requisite amount of proficiency in the following subjects :—

1. Handwriting.

3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

2. Spelling.

With this view, preliminary examinations in these subjects will be held at such times and at such places as the Civil Service Commissioners may appoint.

5. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made at such times and in such manner as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

6. A fee of 1s. will be required from every candidate attending a preliminary examination, and a further fee of 1s. 6d. from every candidate attending a competitive examination.

*Note.*—Female Clerks will be required to resign their appointments on marriage.

The salary of a Female Clerk commences at £60 per annum, and rises by £3 per annum to £80 per annum. For superior offices see salaries in Appendix. Female Clerks are not employed in Post Offices, and should not be confounded with Female Telegraph Learners.

## REGULATIONS FOR MALE TELEGRAPH LEARNERS IN GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Open competitions are now held periodically for the above posts.

1. The limits of age are 14 and 18. Candidates must be of the prescribed age on the day of examination.§

\* On and after 1st July, 1883, the rule will be as follows :—“In reckoning age for competition, persons who have served for two full consecutive years in any civil situation to which they were admitted with the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners may deduct from their actual age any time not exceeding five years which they may have spent in such service.

† The superior limit attached to the situation of Female Clerk was 40 from February, 1875, till January, 1876, and 30 from 1st January, 1876, to 31st May, 1881.

‡ This number will generally be fixed with the view of providing for the vacancies of the next six months.

§ Successful candidates have to attend the Post Office Telegraph School to undergo a course of instruction in Telegraphy, for which instruction no charge is made; but they do not receive any pay while at the school. The course of instruction usually extends over a period of three months; but if, after a trial of one month, or at any later period of their

2. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Writing from Dictation. | 3. Arithmetic (easy sums in |
| 2. Handwriting.            | the first four rules).      |

3. Application for permission to attend the examination must be made on the prescribed form.

4. A fee of 1s. will be required from each person attending the examination—

#### REGULATIONS FOR FEMALE TELEGRAPH LEARNERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

1. Candidates will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners—

(a) That their age on the day of examination is not less than 14 nor more than 18.\*

(b) That they are unmarried or widows.

(c) That they are duly qualified in respect of health and character.

2. At each examination the number of candidates to be selected will be such as the Postmaster-General may from time to time fix.†

3. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Writing from Dictation.

2. Handwriting.

3. Arithmetic (easy sums in the first four rules).

\* Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

4. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made at such time and in such manner as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

5. A fee of 1s. will be required from every candidate attending the examination.

Civil Service Commission, 21st August, 1882.

NOTE.—Female Telegraph Learners will be required to resign their appointments on marriage.

tuition, or during their probationary employment at a Telegraph Office, it becomes evident that they display no aptitude for the duties of a Telegraphist, their nomination or probationary appointment will be cancelled. The scale of pay is 12s. per week after obtaining a certificate from the school, and commencing the period of probation, rising to 14s. per week on obtaining a certificate of being fully competent for the transmission of public messages, and rising to 16s. per week on being found competent to take sole charge of a telegraph instrument. After a year at 16s. a week, to advance to £15 a year, rising by £5 a year to £100, with a prospect of £190. Male Telegraph Learners will be liable to be called upon to do Sunday work.

\* On and after 1st July, 1833, the rule will be as follows :—"In reckoning age for competition, persons who have served for two full consecutive years in any civil situation to which they were admitted with the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners, or as Registered Copyists in connection with the Civil Service, may deduct from their actual age any time not exceeding five years which they may have spent in such service."

† This number will generally be fixed with the view of providing for the vacancies of the next six months.

‡ Successful candidates have to attend the Post Office Telegraph School to undergo a course of instruction in telegraphy, for which instruction no charge is made; but they do not receive any pay while at the school. The course of instruction usually extends over a period of three months, but if, after a trial of one month, or at any later period of their tuition, or during their probationary employment at a telegraph office, it becomes evident that they display no aptitude for the duties of a Telegraphist, their nomination or probationary appointment will be cancelled. The scale of pay is 10s. per week on receiving a certificate from the school, and commencing the period of probation, rising to 12s. on being certified to be fully capable of transmitting public messages, and rising to 14s. on being certified as being capable of taking charge of a telegraph instrument; afterwards increasing by 1s. per week to 17s. per week, thence by 1s. 6d. per week to 27s. Female Telegraph Learners will be liable to be called upon to do Sunday work.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE ENTRY OF ENGINEER STUDENTS IN HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS, WITH A VIEW TO THEIR BEING TRAINED FOR SERVICE AFLOAT AS ENGINEER OFFICERS IN HER MAJESTY'S NAVY.**

Admiralty, January 1st, 1883.

1. Vacancies for appointments as Engineer Students in the Dockyards will be filled principally by means of competitive examinations open to all sons of British subjects, being of the prescribed age and of good moral character, but their Lordships will reserve to themselves the right to nominate a few candidates at each entry who will be appointed on passing the examination specified in paragraph 11. The candidates to be nominated will be selected by the Board of Admiralty from sons of officers of the Navy, Army, or Royal Marines who have been killed in action or who have been lost at sea on active service, or killed on duty, or who have died of wounds received in action or injuries received on duty within six months from the date of such action or injury, or sons of officers of the Navy or Royal Marines who have performed long and meritorious service. The number to be so nominated will not exceed one-fifth of the total number of Engineer Students to be entered. Except as regards exemption from the competitive examination, these candidates will be subject in all respects to these regulations.

2. The number of appointments to be made in each year and the dockyards at which Engineer Students are to be entered will be fixed by their Lordships.

3. The list of candidates for these appointments by open competition will be kept at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners. All applications for the forms to be filled up by persons who wish to compete must be sent to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W., on or after the 1st of January in each year, and care must be taken that the forms when filled up are returned so as to reach the Civil Service Commissioners on or before the 15th March following, as no notice will be taken of forms received after that date. The list of nominated candidates will be kept at the Admiralty.\*

4. Candidates must not be less than fourteen nor more than sixteen years of age on the first day of May in which they are examined.

5. Evidence of age and character will not be required before the examination, but candidates successful in it will not be eligible for appointment unless they satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on these points.

6. The medical examination of the successful candidates will be held under the authority of their Lordships, as soon as possible after the result of the educational examination is made known. No candidate will be entered as an Engineer Student unless he is pronounced to be physically fit. Candidates in or near London will be medically examined by the Medical Director-General of the Navy at the Admiralty. Those residing near one of Her Majesty's Dockyards, or one of the First Reserve ships, or drill ships of the Royal Naval Reserve, or the Flagship at Queenstown, will be examined by the medical officers attached thereto. The medical examination will be conducted in all respects in strict accordance with the instructions for the examination of persons for admission into the Naval Service. All candidates at the time of their medical examination must produce certificates to the satisfaction of the exam-

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\* Applications for nominations must be made before the 1st February in each year, and should be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty if the candidate is the son of an officer of the Navy or Marines; to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, if the candidate is the son of an officer of the army; and to the Military Secretary, India Office, if the candidate is the son of an officer of the Indian Army.

ing officers that they have been re-vaccinated, or they must be re-vaccinated before they can be considered eligible for entry into the Dockyard.

7. The educational examination will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners in London, Liverpool, Portsmouth, Devonport, Bristol, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Belfast, and Cork, and will take place in the month of April of each year. The exact date may be ascertained by application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, on or after the first of January in each year.

8. The following will be the subjects of the competitive examination, and the maximum number of marks for each subject:—

|                                                                                                                                                       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| *Arithmetic                                                                                                                                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300  |
| English—                                                                                                                                              |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| *Handwriting                                                                                                                                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40   |
| *Accuracy and Intelligence in Writing from Dictation                                                                                                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60   |
| *Composition                                                                                                                                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100  |
| Grammar                                                                                                                                               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150  |
| French or German or Italian—                                                                                                                          |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 350  |
| Translation into English                                                                                                                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150  |
| Latin—Translation into English                                                                                                                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150  |
| Geography                                                                                                                                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100  |
| Algebra, up to and including quadratic equations                                                                                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300  |
| Euclid's Elements (Books I. to IV. and Book VI., and the definitions of Book V.)                                                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300  |
| Mechanical Drawing (elementary)                                                                                                                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100  |
| (The construction of plane scales and the use of simple mathematical instruments as shown by the neat drawing of plane geometrical figures to scale.) |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| Total                                                                                                                                                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1750 |

All candidates will be tested as to their ability to read aloud with clearness, distinctness, and accuracy, and without hesitation. Stammering, or any imperfection of utterance, will be regarded as a disqualification.

9. A fee of one shilling will be required from every candidate attending an examination.

10. Candidates in the competitive examination who fail to pass in the first four subjects (those marked with an asterisk), or in reading aloud, will be disqualified, and their other papers will not be examined. Successful candidates will be entered as Engineer Students in one of the dockyards, according to the number of appointments which it may be decided to make that year; they will be taken according to their position on the examination list. Candidates who obtain less than 700 marks in the aggregate will not be placed upon the list.

11. The candidates who are nominated by their Lordships will be required to pass the same test examination in the first four subjects as the candidates who enter for the Competitive Examination. They will also be examined in the other subjects to ascertain the extent of their knowledge and to determine their order of merit, and no nominated candidate will be appointed as an Engineer Student who obtains less than 700 marks in the aggregate.

12. Candidates will be informed by letter from the Civil Service Commission of the result of their examination as soon as it has been ascertained.

13. The candidates who obtain appointments will be entered as Engineer Students not later than the 1st July in each year, and must join with their parents or guardians in a bond for £300 to enter, if required, into Her Majesty's Naval Service as Assistant Engineers, if at the expiration of their training they should obtain certificates of good conduct and efficiency for entry in that capacity. These bonds and the indentures of apprenticeship must be completed in all respects before the Students join the Dockyard.

## REGULATIONS FOR TEMPORARY COPYISTS IN PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

\* \* *Revised Regulations may at any time be issued, which will apply to every Copyist who may accept or renew an engagement after their publication in the "London Gazette."*

1. A register of Copyists for temporary employment in Public Departments will be kept by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. This register will contain the names—

(a) Of candidates who, after the ordinary competitions, have been placed on the list of successful competitors for Clerkships of the Lower Division, or for situations of Assistants of Excise, but have not yet received appointments, *provided they signify their wish to the Civil Service Commissioners to be provisionally registered as Copyists.*

Men Clerks can only be registered as Men Copyists, and Boy Clerks as Boy Copyists.

The appointment to permanent situations of candidates thus provisionally placed on the register of Copyists will, in the case of Clerks of the Lower Division, continue to take effect according to Clause 9 of the Order in Council of 12th February, 1876.

While they remain upon the register they will be subject to whatever regulations apply to other registered Copyists.

(b) Of candidates who not having competed for Clerkships in the Lower Division, or for situations of Assistants of Excise, or, not being placed on the list of successful competitors, have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners that they are of good health and character, and that they are duly qualified under the following regulations (3 and 4):—

3. The limits of age in the case of candidates not belonging to Class (a) are—

(a) For Men Copyists—over 18. | (b) For Boy Copyists—14 to 18.

4. The subjects of examination for candidates in Class 2 (b) are—

Men Copyists:—

OBLIGATORY.\*

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Copying Manuscript.
4. Copying Figures and Tabular Statements.

OPTIONAL.

5. Arithmetic.

Boy Copyists:—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Elementary Arithmetic.

5. Examinations for the purpose of testing the qualifications of candidates in the above-mentioned subjects will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners from time to time as may be necessary, and a certain number, regulated by the probable demand from the Public Departments, of those who display the requisite amount of proficiency, will be placed upon the register kept by the Commissioners.

6. The fee payable by persons attending these examinations will be 2s. 6d. for men, and 1s. for boys.

7. Registered Copyists will be summoned for employment in any of the Public Departments as they are wanted. When not wanted they will have no claim to employment. Refusing to serve when called upon, except for reasons

\* Candidates should fully understand that only those who show themselves proficient in the obligatory subjects can be placed upon the register, and that those who do not pass in Arithmetic will be excluded from employment where Copyists are required for arithmetical work.

satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, they will be removed from the register. The order in which they may be employed, the departments to which they may be assigned, and their retention generally on the register, will be determined by the Civil Service Commissioners; but they will be subject to the orders of the departments in which they are serving during the time of their actual employment, and will be liable to dismissal from them, by the authorities thereof, for inefficiency or misconduct.

8. Copyists may be engaged by the hour, day, or week, or by the piece. The engagement of all Copyists not engaged for a shorter period will be by the week. Copyists engaged for a day or upwards will ordinarily be employed for the number of hours constituting the official day in the department to which they are attached; but if they are required to give their services after official hours, they must do so, and they will be paid at the same rate, whether by the hour or by the piece, as in the official hours. A Copyist refusing to work after official hours on these terms, without an excuse satisfactory to the authorities of the department, will be liable to dismissal by them without notice.

9. Men Copyists will be paid either at the rate of 10d. per hour or at the rate of 1½d. for every hundred words well and correctly copied, as the authorities of the department for which they are required may determine. Other rates for special kinds of work may be determined by the Civil Service Commissioners with the previous approval of the Commissioners of the Treasury; but Copyists, as a rule, are not meant to be employed upon any work except mere copying, or routine work under the direct supervision of established officers.

10. No service, however much it may happen to be prolonged, will confer any claim to superannuation or compensation allowance.

11. The pay of Boy Copyists will commence at the rate of 4d. per hour; an addition of ½d. per hour may be allowed by the Civil Service Commissioners at the end of each year of approved service. Should any Boy Copyists be engaged by the piece, they will be paid at such rates as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners, with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Boy Copyists will not be retained as such after they shall have reached the age of 19.

12. If a public holiday, on which the office is closed, fall within the period of a Copyist's engagement, he may be paid in respect of it as for a working day. Copyists may with the consent of the department in which they are serving, or, if not at the time serving, with the consent of the Civil Service Commissioners, be allowed holidays, with pay, at the rate of the official day, in the proportion of one day for every 24 full days of actual and approved service previously rendered by them as Registered Copyists. No Copyist shall be allowed to take more than 12 days' leave, under these conditions, between the first day of January and the 31st day of December, both days inclusive in any one year. In calculating the leaves to be allowed in any given year, no service shall be counted before the 1st day of January of the preceding year.

13. Copyists who may fall ill while serving in any department, and whose illness may be attested by medical certificate to the satisfaction of the authorities of such department, may be allowed sick leave, receiving three-fourths of the rate of pay for the official day; provided such Copyists have been borne on the register for one year or upwards, and provided that no Copyists shall be paid for holidays and sick leave, taken together, for more than 28 days within any one year, exclusive of public holidays.

14. Except in conformity with regulations 12 and 13, Copyists will only

receive pay for the hours, or part of hours, during which they actually attend.

15. No person who has been trained, either wholly or partially, at the public expense, for the occupation of a teacher in schools in connection with the Committee of Council for Education, or the Board of National Education, Ireland, is eligible for employment as a Copyist, until the consent of those departments, given in conformity with rules sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury, has been notified to the Civil Service Commissioners. Persons employed in any branch of the Public Service, whether Civil, Naval, or Military, will not be eligible, unless they produce to the Civil Service Commissioners the written permission of the authorities of their department to attend the examination, dated before the commencement of the said examination.

16. Copyists are not intended to travel during an engagement, nor will they, as a rule, be required to accept engagements at a distance from their residence; but any Copyist who may be ordered to travel will be allowed such reasonable and customary expenses as the Lords of the Treasury may in each case approve.

#### REGULATIONS FOR TEMPORARY MESSENGERS.

A list of persons eligible for occasional employment as Messengers, Porters, &c., in Government Departments will be kept by the Civil Service Commissioners.

The limits of age will be—

- (a) For Men Messengers—over 20. | (b) For Boy Messengers—13 to 15.

For the present the list of Men Messengers will be limited to the following classes of persons, viz., persons nominated before the 19th August, 1872, by the chief authorities of the department in which their services continue to be required, and persons who have served in the Army or Navy, Royal Irish Constabulary, or London Metropolitan Police, and are in receipt of a pension for life.

Boy Messengers will not be retained as such after reaching the age of 20.

Candidates may present themselves for examination, at such times as the Commissioners may fix, at the Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, Westminster. They must be of good health and character, and must satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to read and write.

Whenever the occasional service of messengers, &c., is required by a department, application will be made to the Civil Service Commissioners, who will select a person from the list above mentioned. The insertion of a name on this list will not, however, imply a certainty of employment; it will merely render a candidate eligible for employment in case there should be a demand for his services.

The pay of persons selected for such services will be at the under-mentioned rates:—

**MEN.**—To those engaged for less than a week, 6d. per hour; and to those engaged for more than a week, from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per day.

**BOYS.**—To those engaged for less than a week, 2d. per hour; and to those engaged for more than a week, 1s. per day, rising at 3d. per day per annum when the employment is prolonged for more than a year.

The fee payable for examination is 1s.



## LIMITED COMPETITIONS.

We will now consider those appointments which are not open to public competition. These may be classed under three heads, viz. :—

(i.) Situations filled by limited competition among candidates nominated by the heads of the departments to which they belong;

(ii.) Situations filled by nomination, subject to a qualifying examination only, but which may be offered for competition at the discretion of the head of the department; and

(iii.) Situations filled under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of June, 1870, which empowers the Civil Service Commissioners to dispense wholly or partially with examination on receiving evidence satisfactory to them that the candidate possesses the requisite qualifications.

To obtain any of these situations, influence, direct or indirect, is indispensable. The necessary nomination having been secured, the applicant in due course receives notice from the Civil Service Commissioners as to the time and place of examination, the latter being usually in London for all offices in England, Edinburgh for Scotland, and Dublin for Ireland. It is necessary, however, to caution the candidate that a considerable period often elapses between the receipt of the nomination and the day of examination; the latter of course depending entirely upon the period when the next vacancy in the office occurs. In limited competitions there are generally about four candidates for each post vacant, and the ordeal therefore is much less severe than is the case in open competitions. We subjoin a table of the chief departments for which a nomination is necessary, with the name of the individual or body with whom the nomination rests. It will, however, be understood that this information is liable to alteration. Indeed it is impossible to say, with anything like certainty, that the next appointment to any particular office in the list might not be made by open competition. We can only say that the utmost care has been taken to make the list complete and accurate to the present time. It should be added that in many of the offices where the Clerkships are open to competition, the appointments to subordinate posts, such as those of Stewards, Attendants, Messengers, &c., are still filled by nomination.

### DEPARTMENTS FOR WHICH A NOMINATION IS REQUIRED.

| Departments.                                          | Nomination rests with the           |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Academy, Royal Irish ... ..                           | Academy.                            |
| Admiralty—Dockyard Writer, Draughtsman, &c. ...       | First Lord of Admi-                 |
| Admiralty Court, Ireland ... ..                       | [ralty.]                            |
| Bankruptcy Court, Ireland ... ..                      | Judges alternately.                 |
| Bankruptcy Court, Scotland ... ..                     | Lord Advocate.                      |
| British Museum ... ..                                 | Trustees.                           |
| Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum ... ..              | Home Secretary.                     |
| Census Office, England ... ..                         | } Patronage Secretary,<br>Treasury. |
| Census Office, Scotland ... ..                        |                                     |
| Census Office, Ireland ... ..                         |                                     |
| Chelsea Hospital ... ..                               | Secretary for War.                  |
| Collector-General of Rates, Dublin (Office of) ...    | Lord Lieutenant.                    |
| Commons, House of ... ..                              | Speaker and Clerk of<br>the House.  |
| Constabulary (Royal Irish), Cadets of Constabulary... | Lord-Lieutenant.                    |
| Dundrum Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum ...           | Do.                                 |

| Departments.                                                                                                    | Nomination rests with the |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Education Department, Inspectors' Assistant...                                                                  | Inspectors                |
| Education Department (Scotland), Inspectors' Assistants ... ..                                                  | Do.                       |
| Education Department (Ireland), School Inspectors and Assistants ... ..                                         | Commissioners.            |
| Factory and Workshops Inspectors' Department (Inspectors) ... ..                                                | Home Secretary.           |
| Foreign Office, Superior Clerkships, Attachés, Vice-Consuls, &c. ... ..                                         | Foreign Secretary.        |
| Friendly Societies' Registry ... ..                                                                             | Home Secretary.           |
| High Court of Justice (England), Chancery Division...                                                           | Lord Chancellor.          |
| Common Pleas, do.                                                                                               | Judges.                   |
| Exchequer do.                                                                                                   | Do.                       |
| Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty do. ...                                                                         | Do.                       |
| Queen's Bench do.                                                                                               | Do.                       |
| India Forest Department...                                                                                      | Sec. of State for India.  |
| India Office, Clerk in the Political Department ...                                                             | Do.                       |
| Irish Land Commission ... ..                                                                                    | Commissioners             |
| Judgments, Office for Registration of, Ireland ...                                                              | Treasury.                 |
| Justiciary, High Court of, Scotland ... ..                                                                      | Principal Clerk.          |
| Lancaster, Duchy of ... ..                                                                                      | Chancellor of the Duchy   |
| Land Office, England ... ..                                                                                     | Home Secretary.           |
| Landed Estates Record Office, Ireland ... ..                                                                    | Judges.                   |
| Loan Fund Board, Ireland ... ..                                                                                 | Lord Lieutenant.          |
| Local Government Board, Ireland, Auditor of Union Accounts ... ..                                               | Do.                       |
| London University ... ..                                                                                        | Senate.                   |
| Lords, House of ... ..                                                                                          | Chief Officials.          |
| Lunacy Board, Scotland ... ..                                                                                   | Commissioners.            |
| Metropolitan Police, Offices of Commissioner and Receiver ... ..                                                | Home Secretary.           |
| Metropolitan Police Courts, Assistant Clerks ... ..                                                             | Do.                       |
| Mines, Inspectors of ... ..                                                                                     | Do.                       |
| Mint, Technical Situations ... ..                                                                               | Admiralty.                |
| Navy, Assistant Clerk, Interpreter, &c. ... ..                                                                  |                           |
| National Portrait Gallery ... ..                                                                                | Trustees.                 |
| National Gallery, England ... ..                                                                                | Treasury.                 |
| Parliamentary Counsel, Office of ... ..                                                                         |                           |
| Petty Sessions Clerks, Ireland, Office of Registrar of Post Office, Provincial Postmasters, Sorting Clerks, &c. | Postmaster-General.       |
| Prisons Department, England ... ..                                                                              | Home Secretary.           |
| Prisons Department, Scotland, some situations only...                                                           |                           |
| Privy Council Office, Clerk in Judicial Department ...                                                          | Lord Privy Seal.          |
| Railways Commission ... ..                                                                                      | Commissioners.            |
| Reformatories (Office of Inspectors of), Inspector's Assistants ... ..                                          |                           |
| Royal Irish Academy ... ..                                                                                      | Academy.                  |
| Supervision, Board of, Scotland... ..                                                                           | Commissioners.            |
| Temporary Commissions ... ..                                                                                    |                           |
| Trade, Board of, Technical Posts ... ..                                                                         | President.                |
| Valuation Office, Ireland, Valuers ... ..                                                                       | First Commissioner.       |
| Veterinary Department of Privy Council, Inspectors                                                              |                           |

## SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION AND LIMITS OF AGE.

We give below the subjects of examination and the limits of age for each office. The following is an explanation of the abbreviations used:—

[**Sch. A.**] Situations thus marked are included in "Schedule A" of the Order in Council of June 4th, 1870, and are therefore open to competition under regulations framed or to be framed, in pursuance of Clause V. of that Order by the Civil Service Commissioners, with the approval of the Lords of the Treasury. The "General Regulations" already quoted apply to all such competitions.

[**O. C.**] Situations thus marked are open to competition, independently of the clause above mentioned. Such competitions are not subject to the "General Regulations."

[**L. C.**] Situations thus marked are filled by "limited competition" among candidates nominated by the heads of the departments to which they belong.

[**N.**] Situations thus marked are usually filled by nomination, subject to a qualifying examination only, but they may be offered for competition at the discretion of the head of the department.

[**N. Cl. vii.**] For situations thus marked certificates are granted under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of the 4th June, 1870, which empowers the Commissioners to dispense wholly or partially with examination on evidence satisfactory to them that the candidate possesses the requisite qualifications.

### ADMIRALTY.

[**Sch. A.**] CLERKS, NEW HIGHER DIVISION.

[**O. C.**] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION. BOY CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

[**Sch. A.**] JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.—*Age 18 to 25. Obligatory Subjects*:—1 Latin (translation); 2 French (translation); 3 Mathematics, viz.:—(a) Euclid, Book I. to IV.; (b) Trigonometry as applied to plane triangles; (c) Algebra; 4 Astronomy; 5 Optics. *Optional Subjects*:—6 German (translation); 7 Mathematics, viz.:—(a) Higher parts of Algebra; (b) Theory of Equations, with special reference to cubic and numerical equations; (c) Spherical Trigonometry, and its applications to Astronomy; (d) Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus; (e) Elements of Mechanics. Candidates are not required to pass in subjects 6 and 7, but great weight will be attached to a knowledge of them. The successful candidate will not be finally appointed unless on probation he shall satisfy the head of the department as to his fitness in respect of the following, among other qualifications, viz.:—Manual dexterity in the use and adjustment of instrumental mechanism; Accuracy of eye in observation; Distinctness of ear in time-reference; Promptitude in decision; Punctuality contingent on variable circumstances.

[**Sch. A.**] ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTER IN A DOCKYARD.—*Age 20 to 35.*—Initial salary £120.—1 Handwriting and Orthography, 500; 2 Arithmetic and Mensuration, 350; 3 Grammar and Analysis of Sentences, 150; 4 English Composition, 150; 5 Physical and Political Geography of the World, especially of England and Europe, 150; 6 English History, 150; 7 Euclid, first four books, Book VI., and the first 21 propositions of Book XI., 200; 8 Algebra, 200; 9 Plane Trigonometry, 300; 10 Differential and Integral

Calculus (elementary), and Plane Co-ordinate Geometry (elementary), 350; 11 The elementary principles of Mechanics and Hydrostatics, not requiring the Differential Calculus, 300. Candidates will also be competitively examined in the following subjects; and although it will not be necessary for each candidate to have a knowledge of these latter subjects, a high value will be set on them: 12 Plane Trigonometry (analytical), and Spherical Trigonometry; 13 Plane Co-ordinate Geometry (more advanced), and Analytical Geometry of three dimensions; 14 Differential and Integral Calculus (more advanced), and the easier Differential Equations, 700; 15 Higher Mechanics and Hydrostatics, 350; 16 Elementary Chemistry and Physics, 300. No candidate will be eligible who does not produce satisfactory proof of his ability and experience in teaching. Evidence on this point must be sent in at least a week before the date of the competition. If it prove *primâ facie* satisfactory, the candidate will be admitted to compete, subject to such further inquiry as may be necessary. In the case of a person who has been trained in one of Her Majesty's Dockyard Schools, a certificate from the President of the Royal Naval College that the candidate possesses the requisite practical qualifications will be regarded by the Commissioners as satisfactory evidence. Engineer students and engineer officers of the Royal Navy are not eligible.

[L. C.] DOCKYARD WRITER.—*Age* (for dockyard apprentices who have terminated their indentures, including trade boys who are out of their time) under 23; (for persons who have for three years been Boy Writers) under 20.—1 Handwriting, 200; 2 Spelling, 200; 3 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions), 300; 4 Easy exercises in English Composition, 200.

[O. C.] ENGINEER STUDENTS.—See Special Regulations, on a previous page.

[Sch. A.] ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL WORKS AT THE HEAD OFFICE.—*Age* 26 to 32. *Preliminary*.—1 Handwriting; 2 Orthography; 3 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). *Competitive*.—1 Practical Geometry and Perspective Drawing; 2 History and Styles of Architecture and Drawings and Designs of Architectural Ornament; 3 Drawings and Designs of Architectural Works and Details of Construction; 4 Architectural Water Colour Drawing; 5 Materials of Construction, their strength and uses; (a) Algebra, including Quadratic Equations, Progressions, and Logarithms; (b) Rudimentary Mechanics; (c) Specifications, Measurement of Quantities, and Estimates of Cost of Building Works; (d) Distribution of Stresses and Strength and Stability of Simple Structures; (e) Any one Modern Language. Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in the subjects numbered 1 to 5, and in two of the subjects from a to d. Marks may be obtained in the remaining two of these subjects and e. Candidates will be required to have served in a public or private office under an Architect for at least five years, and to show that they have profited by that training.

[Sch. A.] ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL WORKS AT THE HEAD OFFICE.—*Age* 26 to 32. *Preliminary*.—1 Handwriting; 2 Orthography; 3 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). *Competitive*.—1 Practical Geometry; 2 Algebra to Quadratic Equations, including Progressions and Logarithms; 3 Rudimentary Mechanics; Drawings and Design of Engineering Works and Details; 5 Calculations of Stability and Strength of Structures, and Calculations (Graphic) of Strains on Braced Structures; 6 Materials of Construction, their strength and uses; 7 Drawing and Design of Ironwork and Details of Construction in Ironwork; (a) Drawings and Design of Ordinary Machinery, and Calculation of Power and Work of Machines; (b)

Details of Construction in Hydraulic Engineering Works; (c) Specifications, Measurement of Quantities, and Estimates of Cost in Engineering Works; (d) Levelling and Surveying; (e) Any one Modern Language. Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in the subjects numbered 1 to 7. They must also pass in two of the subjects from *a* to *d*. Marks may be obtained in the remaining two of these subjects and *e*. Candidates will be required to have served in a public or private office under a Civil Engineer for at least five years, and to show that they have profited by that training.

[N.\*] DRAUGHTSMAN IN THE CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.—*Age* 18 to 35. 1 Handwriting and Orthography; 2 Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; 3 Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; 4 Algebra, including the Binomial Theorem and Logarithms; 5 Euclid (first four and sixth books); 6 Statics and Dynamics (Elementary); 7 Plane Trigonometry (Elementary); 8 *Précis*, or Digest of Papers or Correspondence; 9 Geometrical Drawing; 10 Practical Engineering; 11 Steam and the Steam Engine; 12 Engine Design and Calculations; 13 Skill and correctness in making Drawings and general calculations.

[Sch. A.] DRAUGHTSMAN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL WORKS AT THE OUTPOSTS.†—*Age* 24 to 30. *Preliminary Examination*: 1 Handwriting; 2 Orthography; 3 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). *Competitive Examination*: 1 Drawings and Design of Civil Engineering and Architectural Works; 2 Details of Construction in Foundations, Masonry, Brickwork, Carpentry, Ironwork, Joinery, Plumbers' and Sanitary Work; 3 Rudimentary Calculations of Strength of Materials of Construction; 4 Measurement of Quantities in Building Works and Estimates of Cost; 5 Specifications for Building Works; 6 Practical Geometry; 7 Algebra, including Quadratic Equations; 8 Rudimentary Mechanics; 9 Use of Surveying Instruments; 10 Any one Modern Language. Candidates must pass in the subjects numbered 1 to 4, and will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature. They must have served in a public or private office under an Architect or Surveyor for at least five years, and must show that they have profited by that training. Evidence on this point must be sent in at such times and in such manner as the Civil Service Commissioners may appoint. If it prove *prima facie* satisfactory, the candidate will be admitted to examination, subject to such further inquiry as may be necessary.

[Sch. A.] ACCOUNTANT CLERK IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL WORKS, HEAD OFFICE.—[Same as for Junior Examiner, Office of Works.]

[Sch. A.] DRAUGHTSMAN IN THE HYDROGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.—*Age* 17 to 25.—1 Handwriting and Orthography; 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 3 Geography; 4 Practical Geometry; 5 Map and Chart Projection; 6 Topographical Plan Drawing; 7 Translation from French, Spanish, or some other Modern Language. Candidates must pass in first six subjects, and will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone.

[Sch. A.] ASSISTANT IN THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE.—*Age* 18 to 25.—*Obligatory*.—1. Handwriting and Orthography; 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 3 Algebra (including Quadratic Equations);

\* An open competition has been held for this situation at the request of the Department.

† This situation is combined for the purpose of competition with that of Second Assistant to Second Class Surveyors in the Office of Works.

4 Logarithmic solution of plane and spherical triangles; 5 Astronomical computations. *Optional*.—6 French (translation); 7 German (translation).

[O. C.] DOCKYARD APPRENTICE.\*—Age 14 to 15.—1 Arithmetic, 350; 2 Orthography, 100; 3 Handwriting, 100; 4 Grammar, 100; 5 English Composition, 100; 6 Geography, 100; 7 Euclid, first three books, 150; 8 Algebra, up to and including Quadratic Equations, 150. Candidates who fail to pass in the first three subjects will be disqualified, and their other papers will not be examined.

[O. C.] VICTUALLING YARD APPRENTICE.†—Age 13½ to 15.—1 Arithmetic, 350; 2 Spelling, 100; 3 Handwriting, 100. Physical qualifications:—Height, weight, girth of chest, and strength, 200.

#### ADMIRALTY COURT (IRELAND).

[N.] CLERK IN REGISTRY. [N.] CLERK IN MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—Age (17 to 35 (with an extension of five years in favour of persons who have been in the public service continuously from a time at which they were under 35)). 1 Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography; 2 Arithmetic (elementary); 3 Indexing; 4 Comparison of copies with originals; 5 English Composition.

#### BANKRUPTCY COURT (ENGLAND).

[Sch. A.] CLERK IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER IN BANKRUPTCY.—(Appointments before the Order in Council of 12th February, 1876, were made under Scheme for Class II.)

#### BANKRUPTCY COURT (IRELAND).

[N.] CLERK OR ASSISTANT.—Age 18 to 30. 1 Handwriting and Orthography; 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 3 English Composition; 4 Book-keeping and Accounts; 5 Geography of the United Kingdom.

#### BANKRUPTCY COURT (SCOTLAND).

[N.] CLERK IN THE OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT.—Age 17 to 26, with an extension of five years in favour of persons who have served in the department from a time when they were within the ordinary limits. 1 Handwriting; 2 Orthography; 3 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 4 English Composition.

#### BRITISH MUSEUM.

[L. C.] ASSISTANT.—Age 18 to 30. 1 Writing from Dictation; 2 Orthography; 3 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 4 English Composition; 5 Précis; 6 Geography; 7 English History, from the Conquest to the end of the eighteenth century (or, as alternative papers, Euclid or Algebra); 8 Translation from one Ancient and one Modern Language; 9 Any other subject or subjects which the Principal Trustees may in any case prescribe.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

\* The lists of candidates for these situations are kept by the Admiralty in London and the Superintendents of the Dockyards, to whom all applications should be sent in before the 1st of March in each year. The examination will commence on the first Tuesday in May in each year, and will be held in London as well as the several Dockyards.

† The list of candidates is kept by the Superintending Storekeepers of the Victualling Yards. All applications must be sent in before 1st May or 1st November.

**BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.**

[N.] CLERK.—Age 17 to 40.

[N.] CLERK OF THE WORKS.—Age 18 to 40.

[N.] CHIEF ATTENDANT AND PRINCIPAL ATTENDANT.—Age 20 to 40.\*  
Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).**CENSUS OFFICE (ENGLAND).**

[N.] TEMPORARY CLERKS.—Age 15 to 50. 1 Handwriting and Orthography; 2 Copying MS.; 3 Copying Figures and Tabular Statements; 4 Elementary Arithmetic.

**CENSUS OFFICE (IRELAND).**

[N.] TEMPORARY CLERKS.—Age 18 to 35, with an extension of five years in the case of persons who have been found of unusual value in previous censuses. 1 Handwriting; 2 Orthography; 3 Copying MS; 4 Copying Figures and Tabular Statements; 5 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Averages, and Percentages).

[N.] TASKWORKERS.—Age 20 to 40, with an extension of ten years in the case of (a) Persons who have been found of unusual value in previous censuses; (b) Persons engaged in other departments who desire taskwork. 1 Handwriting; 2 Orthography; 3 Copying MS.; 4 Copying Figures and Tabular Statements; 5 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Averages, and Percentages).

**CENSUS OFFICE (SCOTLAND).**

[L. C.] TEMPORARY CLERKS.—Age 15 to 40. 1 Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography; 2 Copying; 3 Arithmetic (elementary).

**CHANCERY, SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF).**

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

**CHARITABLE BEQUESTS COMMISSION (IRELAND).**

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

**CHARITY COMMISSION.**

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS AND BOY CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

**CHELSEA HOSPITAL.**

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

[L. C.] CLERK.—Age 17 to 25 (an extension to 30 will be allowed in favour of those who having been employed as Temporary Clerks while under the age of 25 have served continuously). 1 Writing from Dictation; 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 3 Book-keeping by Single Entry; 4 English Composition; 5 Précis; 6 One Dead or Modern Foreign Language.†

[N. Cl. vii.] DISPENSER.† To be appointed under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June, 1870.

\* Exceptions are made as to age for those who have served in the Army, Hospital, or Prison Service. † The qualifying test is translation into English.

‡ Must be borne on the "Medical Register."

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

[Sch. A.] CLERK. (Scheme not yet arranged.)

[Sch. A.] VETERINARY BRANCH:—CLERK, NEW HIGHER DIVISION.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

[Sch. A.] CLERK. (Scheme for Class I.)

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

COLLECTOR-GENERAL OF RATES, DUBLIN (OFFICE OF).

[N.] COLLECTOR OF RATES.—Age 25 to 35. 1 Handwriting and Orthography; 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 3 English Grammar; 4 English Composition.

[N.] CLERK.—Age 18 to 26. 1 Handwriting and Orthography; 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Percentages); 3 English Composition.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

[Sch. A.] CLERK. (Scheme for Class I.)

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

[O. C.] CEYLON CADET, HONG KONG CADET, AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CADET.—Age 21 to 24, on the first day of August, in the year in which the examination is held. *Preliminary Examination*: 1 Handwriting; 2 Orthography; 3 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). *Competitive Examination—Obligatory*: (a) Latin; (b) One of the following Languages: Greek, French, German, Italian; (c) English Composition, including Précis Writing. *Optional*: (d) Pure Mathematics, viz., Euclid, I.—IV. and VI.; Algebra, including the Binomial Theorem; Trigonometry, including the solution of triangles; Analytical Geometry (elementary); and Mixed Mathematics, including Statics and Dynamics, treated without the Differential Calculus; (e)\* Modern Geography, and Ancient or Modern History; (f) The elements of Constitutional and International Law and Political Economy; (g) Geology, Civil Engineering, and Surveying; (h) Any two languages included under head (b) which have not been taken up as obligatory. Every candidate must show a competent knowledge of the obligatory subjects, and may select any two of the optional subjects.

[O. C.] SUPERNUMERARY IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF CEYLON.—Age 20 to 25. 1 Handwriting and Orthography; 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 3 English Composition; 4 Practical Geometry; 5 Algebra to Quadratic Equations; 6 Practical Trigonometry (Heights and Distances); 7 Taking out Quantities and Estimating; 8 Chain Surveying and Levelling; 9 Plan Drawing and Tracing. No person will be eligible who has not served a pupilage of three years in the office of, or on works conducted by, a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, who was at the time in active practice.

COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SPEAKER.

[N.] ASSISTANT IN THE VOTE OFFICE.—Age 19 to 25. 1 Handwriting and

\* Candidates who take up History will be invited to name the periods which they have studied, and in which they wish to be examined. In awarding marks, regard will be had to the extent and importance of the period chosen and to the thoroughness with which it has been studied.



Orthography; 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 3 English Composition; 4 Book-keeping by Single Entry.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

[N.] CLERK AND SUPERNUMERARY CLERK.—*Age 19 to 25.* For candidates who have previously been in the Public Service as Temporary Clerks or otherwise the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the candidate was under 25 when he entered the Service, and has served continuously. 1 Handwriting and Orthography; 2 The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals; 3 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 4 English Composition; 5 History of England, and of the Constitution; 6 Latin or French.\*

#### CONSTABULARY (ROYAL IRISH).

[Sch. A.] CLERK, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE. (Scheme for Class I.)

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

[L. C.] CADET OF CONSTABULARY.—*Age 21 to 26.* If a candidate can show specially qualifying service as an officer in the Army or Navy, or in a Police Force, he may be admitted up to the age of 28. The inferior limit of age for sons of officers is 19. Arithmetic, 150; Separate Addition, 50; Orthography, 150; Handwriting, 150; Intelligence in Dictation and Orthographical paper, 100; English Composition, including Epistolary Correspondence, 200; Précis, 150; Geography, especially that of the British Isles, 150; British History, 200; Latin\* or French,\* 200; the Elementary Principles of Law as treated in Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England: Vol. I.—Introduction; Book I.; Book II., Introductory chapter, entitled, "As to property in general;" Vol. IV.—Book VI., chapters 1 to 16 (omitting chapters 7 and 8), 150; Law of Evidence:—Digest of the Law of Evidence, by Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, 150. Total, 1,800.

[L. C.] CONSTABLES FOR PROMOTION TO THE RANK OF HEAD CONSTABLE.—1 Arithmetic, the first four rules (simple and compound), Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, 170; 2 Separate Compound Addition, 30; 3 Geography of the British Isles, 100; 4 Composition, 150; 5 Handwriting, 100; 6 Orthography, 100; †7 Police duties (written examination), 100; †8 Finance regulations (written examination), 50; †9 General intelligence at *visà voce* examination in Police duties, 200. Total, 1000. A constable who fails to obtain one-third of the marks allotted to any one of the subjects, or whose total marks are less than half the maximum number (1000) will be disqualified.

#### COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

See LAND OFFICE (ENGLAND).

#### COUNTY COURTS JUDGMENTS REGISTRY.

[Sch. A.] CLERK. (Scheme not yet arranged.)

#### COUNTY SURVEYOR (IRELAND).

[Open Competition under 25 & 26 Vic., c. 106.]—*Age 26 to 40.* Part I.—Mathematics, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Differential and Integral Calculus, and Geometrical Optics, 100; Mechanical Philosophy,

\* The qualifying test in Latin is translation into English. The qualifying test in French is translation of French into English, and English into French, and a moderate proficiency in speaking French.

† The examination in subjects 7, 8, and 9 is not conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, but by officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

including Statics and Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydraulics, Pneumatics, and Heat regarded as a source of Power, 100; Experimental Science, including Inorganic Chemistry, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, 100; Geology and Mineralogy, 40. (No candidate will be eligible who does not show some proficiency under one at least of the heads included in Part I.) Part II.—Strength and other Properties of Materials and the Calculation of Strains, 100; (a) Railway and Canal Engineering, 140; (b) Marine Engineering, including Harbour, Dock, Sea, and Reclamation Works, 140; (c) Hydraulic Engineering including Water Supply, Sewage, and Irrigation, 140; (d) County Works, including Architecture, Roads, Drainage, and River Works, 140: 1000.—Each of the groups lettered *a, b, c, d*, to include Designs, Estimates, Specifications, and the mechanical contrivances connected with it; and candidates will be required to show that they have been engaged in the practice of their profession on adequate works for a sufficient time, or have had in some other way satisfactory opportunities of becoming acquainted with the practice of their profession in some one of the branches thus indicated.

#### CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINER OF).

[Sch. A.] CLERK.—Age 20 to 30. (Same examination as for Clerks, Solicitor's Office, Treasury.)

#### CROWN OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

[N.] SECOND CLERK. (Scheme not yet arranged.)

#### CUSTOMS.

[Sch. A.] CLERK, NEW HIGHER DIVISION.

[Sch. A.] CLERK IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE. (Same as in Solicitor's Office, Treasury.)

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS AND BOY CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

[Sch. A.] CLERK AT OUTPORTS. (Scheme under Revision.)

[Sch. A.] OUTDOOR OFFICER.—See "Special Regulations for Outdoor Officers."

[N.] BOATMAN, WATERMAN OR WATCHMAN.\*—Age 20 to 30.

#### DEEDS REGISTRY, IRELAND.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

#### DEEDS REGISTRY, MIDDLESEX.

(Nothing fixed.)

#### DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE AND DIVISIONAL OFFICES.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION, AND BOY CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.  
RECEIVER'S OFFICE.—(Scheme not yet arranged.)

\* An established officer may be appointed to a second situation, whatever his age, provided that at the time of his first appointment to the Service he was eligible under the Regulations then in force for his second situation. Extra officers promoted to the establishment may be admitted up to the age of 40 years, provided they were first employed in the Customs before they reached the maximum age, and have been employed not less than six months in each year. No person will be admitted who shall have attained the maximum age, although removed from another Public Department. No candidate will be eligible for appointment as Boatman who is less than 5 ft. 4 in. in height and 34 inches round the chest, or who, if 5 ft. 10 in. and upwards in height, is less than 35 inches round the chest.

**DUNDRUM CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.**

[**N.**] **CLERK.**—*Age 18 to 25.\** Persons already in the Public Service to be regarded as eligible, provided their service has been continuous from a time at which they were within the ordinary limits. Writing from Dictation; Arithmetic (first four rules and Vulgar Fractions); Account Keeping.

**ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.**

[**Sch. A.**] **CLERK.** (Scheme for Class I.)

[**Sch. A.**] **SUPPLEMENTARY CLERK.**—(Appointments before the Order in Council of 12th February, 1876, were made under Scheme for Class II.)

**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.**

[**O. C.**] **MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.**†

[**O. C.**] **BOY CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.**

[**N.**] **INSPECTOR'S ASSISTANT.**—*Age 22 to 35.* Reading; Handwriting and Orthography; Arithmetic (including Practice, Bills of Parcels, Proportion, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Elementary Grammar (to be tested by Composition). The examination to be based on Standards 5 and 6 of the current code.

**(SCOTCH) EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.**

[**N.**] **INSPECTOR'S ASSISTANT.**—*Age 22 to 35.* Reading; Handwriting and Orthography; Arithmetic (including Practice, Bills of Parcels, Proportion, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition; Elementary Grammar (to be tested by Composition, or by the Analysis of "simple" or short "complex" sentences). The examination to be based on Standards 5 and 6 of the current code.

**NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).**

[**L. C.**] **INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.**—*Age 21 to 34; except in the case of National Teachers eligible to compete, who are admissible up to 39 years of age.* 1 Penmanship, 200 marks; Orthography, 200; English Composition, 300; English Grammar and Language, 300 (all obligatory); English Literature (optional, 500 [Literature to consist of Bacon's Essays; some of Edmund Burke's Works—American Taxation, Conciliation with America, and Address to the Electors of Bristol; Macaulay—†E-says on Clive and Hastings; Shakespeare—Hamlet and As You Like It; Milton—Sonnets, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus, and Books I. and II. of Paradise Lost]; 2 Geography (obligatory) [Sullivan's Geography Generalised], 500; 3 History (optional) [English, Greece (Smith's), Rome (Liddell's)], 600; 4 Elementary Mathematics (obligatory) [Arithmetic, 600; Euclid, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 6th Books, 400; Algebra including Quadratic Equations, 400; Trigonometry, to solutions of Plane Triangles only], 300; Higher Mathematics (optional) [Spherical Trigonometry, Theory of Equations, Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus], 600; 5 Physical Science (obligatory) [Mechanics with any two of the following subjects: Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Heat, Electricity], 600; 6 Logic (optional) [Walker, omitting chapters on Induction and Fallacies; and Whately's Easy Lessons on Reasoning], 300; 7 Political Economy (optional) [Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books I., II., III., and V.; with either of the following:—J. S. Mill, Books I., II., III., and V.; or Fawcett's Manual, Book I.; Book II.,

\* Any person employed in a prison under the control of the Lord Lieutenant may be transferred to another such prison at any age, provided he has served continuously in an established capacity from a time at which he was within the ordinary limits.

† There can be no doubt that appointments to the Higher Division will eventually be made.

‡ The Essays and Plays may be changed from year to year.

Chapters 3, 4, 5; Book III., Chapters 1, 2, 5, 6, and 8], 300; 8 (1)\* Latin—Livy, Books I., II., and III.; Sallust; Virgil, Books 1., II., and III. of *Æneid*; [Horace, the Odes (not to include their metrical construction), 500 (Latin prose composition is optional)]; (2)\* Greek [Xenophon, Book I. of *Anabasis* or *Cyropædia*, any two books of the *Iliad*, and any one book of *Herodotus*], 500; (3)\* French—Translation, Composition. Oral Questions, 500. Latin and Greek: an extended course (optional), 600; (4) German (optional), 500; (5) Italian (optional), 500; 9 Education (obligatory) [Tracts of Ascham, Milton, and Locke; Joyce's Handbook of School Management; Robinson's Manual of Method and Organisation], 400.

[L. C.] INSPECTOR'S ASSISTANT.—Age 23 to 30. 1 Penmanship, 2 Orthography, 3 English Composition, 4 Grammar, 5 Literature as contained in the Commissioners' lesson book, 6 Geography—Sullivan's Geography generalised, including chapters on History; 7 Elementary Mathematics [Arithmetic, Euclid, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 6th Books; Algebra, including Quadratic Equations; Trigonometry, to solution of Plane Triangles]; 8 Physical Science [Mechanics with any of the two following subjects: Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Heat, Electricity]; 9 Easy Lessons on Reasoning; 10 Easy Lessons on Money Matters; 11, Joyce's Handbook of School Management.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

#### EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

[Sch. A.] CLERK. (Scheme not yet arranged.)

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

#### EXCHEQUER OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

(See Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, Scotland.)

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT OF HOME OFFICE.

[N.] INSPECTOR.—Age 21 to 30.† Handwriting; Spelling; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition; Précis; Political Economy; Mathematics, *i.e.* Euclid (VI. Books), Algebra (to Binomial Theorem), Plane Trigonometry (to solution of Triangles); Latin; Greek; French; German; Italian; any one of the six branches of Mechanical Philosophy, *i.e.* (a) Statics, (b) Dynamics, (c) Hydrostatics, (d) Hydraulics, (e) Pneumatics, and (f) Heat regarded as a source of power. Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in all the first five subjects, and in three at least of the remaining subjects. The qualifying test for languages is translation into English.

#### FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND).

[Sch. A.] CLERK. (Scheme not yet arranged.)

[N.] FISHERY OFFICER.—Age 21 to 35. Handwriting and Orthography; Arithmetic (the first four rules and Cask Mensuration); Correspondence.

#### FISHERIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF (IRELAND).

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS AND BOY CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

\* A candidate may take these three languages, but must take at least two of them.

† In reckoning age, the following allowances will be made, viz. (1) Members of the Military and Naval Services may deduct from their actual age any time during which they have served; (2) Persons who have served for two full consecutive years in any Civil situation to which they were admitted with the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners, may deduct from their actual age any time, not exceeding five years, which they may have spent in such service.

## FOREIGN OFFICE.

[**L. C.**] **CLERK.**—*Age 18 to 24.* (For those who have not a home in London or in the immediate vicinity the age is between 20 and 24.)—*Obligatory:* Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Handwriting and Orthography (these should include, besides correct spelling, writing a good bold hand, and forming each letter distinctly, proof that the candidate can write quickly and correctly from dictation); English Composition; Précis Writing; French (translation from and into, Writing from Dictation, Writing a letter in French on ordinary subjects, and Conversation, paying particular attention to accent, genders, and tenses); German (Translation from and into, Speaking, Writing, and Reading MS.); Latin (paying especial attention to parsing); General Intelligence (Exercise as in the Attachés' Examination); Geography. *Optional:* History of Europe—To be read in (1) Michelet's "*Précis de l'Histoire Moderne*," and (2) Dyer's "*Modern Europe*" (last edition, 1789 to 1871 inclusive); Constitutional History of England—To be taken from May, and from Hallam commencing with Chap. XIII. to the end of the work; Italian; Spanish; Ancient Greek. Two only of the optional subjects may be taken up, of which one must be a language and the other a history. If one optional subject only is taken up, it may be any one of the five specified.

[**L. C.**] **CLERK IN CHIEF CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.**—*Age 18 to 24.* Exercise designed to test Handwriting, Accuracy of Punctuation, and Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and the Principles of Exchange); Geography (a general knowledge); Book-keeping by Double Entry (an elementary knowledge); French (translation).

[**O. C.**] **MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.**

[**L. C.**] **ATTACHE IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.**—*Age 20 to 26.*—Orthography; Handwriting; Précis Writing; Latin Grammar, translating and parsing a portion of some good classical Latin author, and giving the derivation of words; The first four rules of Arithmetic and Decimal Fractions, as given in Colenso's Arithmetic; Euclid (Book I.); Geography; French Grammar, and the power of conversing fluently in the French language on ordinary topics, translation from French into English, and from English into French, writing a letter in French on ordinary subjects; German Grammar, and the power of conversing fluently in the German language on ordinary topics, translation from German into English and from English into German; A general knowledge of the Constitutional History of England; A general knowledge of the Political History of Europe and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Paris, in 1815, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising an acquaintance with the most important international transactions during that period; A general knowledge of Political Economy, to be acquired from Adam Smith's "*Wealth of Nations*" and Mill's "*Political Economy*;" General intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which they acquit themselves under examination, and specifically by the quickness they may show in seizing the points in papers read by them or read over to them once or twice.

**THIRD SECRETARY.**—Third Secretaries who desire a certificate of having satisfactorily passed an examination in Public Law (see Section 6 of the Regulations for H.M. Diplomatic Service, dated 16th December, 1872) will be required to show a competent general knowledge of the ordinary rights and obligations of Sovereign States in time of peace, and of belligerents and neutrals in war. They will also be expected to be able to give an account of:—1. The nature and authority of international law. 2. The sources from

which it is derived, the leading authorities (British and Foreign) on the subject, and the manner of referring to and applying those authorities. 3. The political constitution of the several States, and unions of States, in Europe and America, so far as the constitution of each may affect its international relations. 4. The status, duties, and privileges of public ministers and diplomatic agents. 5. The general principles of the law of nationality and of domicile.

[N.] TRANSLATOR TO MISSIONS.—*Age 25 to 55.* Exercises in translations from and into that language or those languages upon which the candidate is destined to be employed.

[N.] FOREIGN SERVICE MESSENGER.—*Age 25 to 35.* 1 Arithmetic (first four rules); 2 Either French, German, or Italian (conversational knowledge). Candidates must be able to ride and competent to perform journeys on horseback. They must be British subjects.

[N.] VICE-CONSUL.—*Age 25 to 50.* English Composition and Writing from Dictation; French (written and spoken); the language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside; British Mercantile and Commercial Law; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANTS IN THE CONSULAR SERVICE OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND SIAM, IN LAW.—*Age 17 to 50.* 1 Notes of Cases and Proceedings in Courts of Law or before police magistrates. 2 Certain special or prescribed subjects, viz.:—(i.) Law of Evidence; (ii.) Selected portions of the Criminal Law; (iii.) Elements of the Law of Contract; (iv.) Law relating to merchant shipping, contracts of affreightment, and marine insurance; (v.) Law relating to the status of and jurisdiction over (a) British Subjects and Aliens, (b) Questions of Extra-territoriality as affecting marriage, succession (testamentary and intestate), contracts, torts, and criminal responsibility; (vi.) The Foreign Jurisdiction Acts and the Orders in Council and Rules of Procedure in force for the time being in China and Japan, and in Siam in the case of Assistants in the Consular Service of Siam; (vii.) Any other subject or subjects which the Civil Service Commissioners, with the approval of the Secretary of State, may from time to time prescribe.

[N.] CONSULAR CLERK.—*Age 17 to 40.*

[N.] CLERK IN MIXED COMMISSION COURTS.—*Age 18 to 24.* Handwriting and Orthography; Précis; French (copying and translation).

[O. C.] STUDENT INTERPRETER IN CHINA, JAPAN, OR SIAM.—*Age 18 to 24.* *Obligatory:* 1 Handwriting and Orthography; 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 3 English Composition. *Optional:* 4 Précis; 5 Geography; 6 Euclid (Books I. to IV.); 7 Latin; 8 French; 9 German; 10 The elements of Mercantile and Criminal Law. Candidates must be unmarried and must be British subjects.

[O. C.] STUDENT INTERPRETER FOR TURKEY, PERSIA, AND THE LEVANT.—*Age 18 to 24.* *Obligatory:* 1 Reading aloud, Handwriting, and Orthography; 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 3 English Composition; 4 French, translation from and into, writing from Dictation, writing a letter in French on ordinary subjects, and conversation, paying particular attention to accents, genders, and tenses; 5 Latin. *Optional:* 1 Ancient Greek; 2 Italian; 3 German; 4 Spanish. Candidates must be natural-born subjects of Her Majesty and unmarried.

#### FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA (IRELAND).

(See PRISONS SERVICE, IRELAND).

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY.

[N.] ASSISTANT REGISTRAR AND CHIEF CLERK.—Age 25 to 35. Handwriting and Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition; Law relating to Friendly Societies.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE (ENGLAND).

[N.] PRINCIPAL CLERKS (IF NOT EXEMPTED BY ORDER).—Age 30 to 45, except in the case of a clerk promoted from the Second Class. The same as for Second Class Clerks, omitting English History and Geography.

[N.] FIRST CLASS CLERKS (WHEN NOT FILLED UP BY PROMOTION FROM THE SECOND CLASS).—Age 30 to 45, except in the case of a clerk promoted from the Second Class. The same as for Second Class Clerks, omitting English History and Geography.

[N.] SECOND CLASS CLERKS.—Age 20 to 40. Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition; English History; Geography; Legal procedure, with special reference to the business on which the clerk would be employed.

[N.] THIRD CLASS CLERKS.—Age 20 to 30. Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Copying MS. (to test accuracy); English Composition; Indexing or Docketing; Digesting Returns into Summaries; Book-keeping (by single entry); English History; Geography.

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE (IRELAND).

CHANCERY DIVISION; QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION (MASTERS' OFFICE); COMMON PLEAS DIVISION; EXCHEQUER DIVISION; PROBATE AND MATRIMONIAL DIVISION.

[O. C.] JUNIOR CLERK. (Scheme not yet arranged).

CONSOLIDATED OFFICE OF ACCOUNTANT TO THE SUPREME COURT.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

## HOME OFFICE.

(See also "BROADMOOR," "FATORIES AND WORKSHOPS," METROPOLITAN POLICE," "MINES," "PRISONS," "ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.")

[Sch. A.] CLERK. (Scheme for Class I.)

[O. C.] MEN AND BOY CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

## INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.

[O. C.] CLERK, SUPERIOR CLASS.—Age 18 to 22. Handwriting and Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition; Book-keeping; the Weights, Measures, and Currencies of the principal commercial nations of the world; Geography (especially Asiatic Geography); Latin (translation from and into); Euclid, Books 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; Algebra, up to and including the Binomial Theorem; French or German (translation from and into, and speaking). No candidate will be eligible who does not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners in the first six subjects.

[O. C.] SECOND CLASS CLERKS.—(These Clerkships are included in the open competitions for Men Clerkships of the Lower Division.)

## INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

Age 17 to 19, on 1st January of the year in which the competition is held. The first examination will take place only in the following branches of know-

ledge :—English Composition, 300; History of England (including a period selected by the candidate), 300; English Literature (including books selected by the candidate), 300; Greek, 600; Latin, 800; French, 500; German, 500; Italian, 400; Mathematics (pure and mixed), 1000 marks. Natural Science, that is, the elements of any two of the following sciences, viz. :—Chemistry, 500; Electricity and Magnetism, 300; Experimental Laws of Heat and Light, 300; Mechanical Philosophy, with outlines of Astronomy, 300; Logic, 300; Elements of Political Economy, 300; Sanskrit, 500; Arabic, 500 marks. Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory.

[For details as to subsequent examinations, and specimens of the examination papers, candidates should consult the Civil Service Reports.]

### INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT.

*Age 17 to 21 on 1st December.* (Candidates must be British-born natural subjects and must be unmarried.) English writing from Dictation and English Composition; Arithmetic in all its branches; Algebra, up to and including the Binomial Theorem; Geometry (Euclid, Books I.—IV. and VI.) and Plane Trigonometry; Elements of Botany, Mechanics, Physics, and Chemistry; Surveying, Land Measuring, Plan Drawing, and the use and adjustment of Instruments: a competent knowledge of French (to be tested partly by dictation), with the facility of translating into that language. A preference will be given to those candidates who, in addition to the above, show proficiency in translation from French, and in the Elements of Geology and Mineralogy, and in Freehand Drawing. There will also be an examination with a view to testing the physical capabilities of the candidates. Active habits and a strong constitution, with good vision and hearing, are essential. From among the candidates who attain the required standard the Secretary of State for India will select those whom he deems best adapted to the service.

### INDIA OFFICE.

[Sch. A.] CLERK. (Scheme for Class I.)

[L. C.] CLERK IN THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—*Age 18 to 24.* Handwriting and Orthography; Arithmetic; English Composition; French; History of England (including that of her possessions in the East) and Geography; General Intelligence; Latin.\* *Optional*—German; Italian.

[Sch. A.] CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR CLASS IN THE ACCOUNTS AND STORES BRANCHES.—*Age 18 to 22.* Handwriting and Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). N.B.—*Special importance will be attached to rapidity of working.* English Composition; Book-keeping; The Weights, Measures, and Currencies of the principal commercial nations of the world; Geography (especially Asiatic Geography); Latin (translation from and into); Euclid, Books 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; Algebra, up to and including the Binomial Theorem; French and German (translation from and into, and speaking). No candidate will be eligible who does not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners in the first six subjects.

[O. C.] SECOND CLASS CLERK IN ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S STORES AND REGISTRY DEPARTMENTS.—(These Clerkships are included in the Open Competitions for Men Clerkships of the Lower Division.)

### INLAND REVENUE.

[Sch. A.] CLERK, NEW HIGHER DIVISION.

\* The qualifying test is translation into English.



[Sch. A.] JUNIOR CLERK IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, LONDON. (Same as for Clerks in Solicitor's Office, Treasury.)

[Sch. A.] SUPPLEMENTARY CLERK IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE. (Same as for Supplementary Clerk in Treasury.)

[Sch. A.] THIRD CLASS CLERK IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, EDINBURGH.—Age 18 to 24. Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic; Copying MS. (to test accuracy); English Composition; Geography; Indexing or Docketing; Digesting Returns into Summaries; English History; Book-keeping; Latin; Principles of Scotch Law. [The prominent parts of the leading subjects in the treatises of Bell or Erskine.] Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in the first three and last two subjects.

[O. C.] MEN AND BOY CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

[Sch. A.] SECOND CLASS ASSISTANT OF EXCISE AND ASSISTANT SURVEYOR OF TAXES. (See special regulations for these situations.)

### IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

[L. C.] CLERKS.—Age 17 to 25, with an extension in favour of persons who have been employed continuously in the public service from a period when they were within the prescribed limits, who will be eligible up to any age. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Précis.

### IRISH NATIONAL TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION OFFICE.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

### JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF (IRELAND).

Scheme under consideration.

### JUSTICIARY, HIGH COURT OF (SCOTLAND).

[N.] ASSISTANT CLERK.—Age 25 to 35. Reading; Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (first four rules); Geography of Scotland (especially of its legal divisions); Scotch Law, including (1) Elementary Principles of Criminal Law; (2) Knowledge of law terms and phrases; (3) History and Practice of the Justiciary Court.

### LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

[L. C.] CLERKS.—Age 18 to 25. *Compulsory*: 1 Handwriting and Orthography; 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 3 English Composition; 4 Précis writing; 5 Geography of the British Isles. *Optional*: 6 Law of Real Property, especially the Law of Landlord and Tenant (an elementary knowledge); 7 Latin; 8 English History; 9 French; 10 Mathematics (Euclid, Books I.—IV., and VI.; Algebra, including the Binomial Theorem; Plane Trigonometry, including the solution of triangles). Candidates may be examined in any two of the optional subjects, or in any three, provided No. 6 be one of such three.

### LAND OFFICE (ENGLAND).

[N.] CLERK.—Age 18 to 24. 1 Handwriting; 2 Orthography; 3 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 4 Copying MS. to test accuracy; 5 English Composition; 6 Indexing or Docketing; Euclid (first three books); 8 Either Geography or History (at the option of the Candidate).

[N.] BUILDING CLERK.—Age 20 to 30. 1 Handwriting; 2 Orthography; 3 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 4 Correspondence;

5 Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings; 6 Measurement and Estimate of Builders' Work; 7 Knowledge of the Quality and Strength of Materials.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS (LOWER DIVISION).

[N.] ASSISTANT RECORD KEEPER.—*Age 18 to 25.* For temporary Clerks and other candidates who have previously been in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the candidate was under 25 when he entered the Service, and has served continuously. 1 Writing from Dictation; 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 3 Correspondence.

[N.] ASSISTANT SURVEYOR.—*Age 20 to 30.* With an extension to 40 in favour of persons who have been continuously employed in the Ordnance Survey Department from a time at which they were under 30. Temporary assistants are eligible for employment on the establishment at any age, provided they were appointed when within the ordinary limits and have since served continuously. 1 Writing from Dictation; 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 3 Correspondence; 4 Land Surveying; 5 Plan Drawing.

[N.] PERMANENT DRAUGHTSMAN.—*Age 20 to 30.*

[N.] TEMPORARY ASSISTANT, SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—*Age 20 to 30.* With an extension for both classes as for Assistant Surveyors. 1 Handwriting; 2 Orthography; 3 Arithmetic (elementary); 4 Plan Drawing.

#### LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

[L. C.] CLERK.—*Age 18 to 22.* Writing from Dictation; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Surveying; Book-keeping; English Composition; Précis; Geography; Irish and English History; Latin;\* French.\*

#### LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND).

[N.] SENIOR CLERK.—*Age 18 to 35.*

[N.] CLERK.—*Age 18 to 25.* In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the public service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25. Writing from Dictation; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Précis.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (ENGLAND).

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.†

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND).

CLERKS.—Scheme for Class I.

[N. Cl. vii.] AUDITOR OF UNION ACCOUNTS.—*Age 28 to 50.* Handwriting and Orthography; Copying; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition; Précis; Geography of the British Islands; Book-keeping by Double Entry; Irish Poor Law.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

#### LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE.

[Sch. A.] CLERK.—(Appointments before the Order in Council of 12th February, 1876, were made under Scheme for Class II.)

\* The qualifying test is translation into English.

† Appointments to the Higher Division will be made as vacancies arise.

## LONDON UNIVERSITY.

[N.] ASSISTANT CLERK TO THE SENATE.—Age 25 to 35. Handwriting, and power to copy correctly in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics; Writing from Dictation; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition (especially epistolary); Précis; Account-keeping.

[L. C.] SUPPLEMENTAL CLERK.—Age 18 to 24. *Preliminary Examination*: Handwriting and Orthography; Reading; Arithmetic (first four rules). *Further or Technical Examination*: Copying from MSS.; Composition; English Language; Arithmetic (Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Averages, and Plain Accounts).

[N.] SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT.—Age 21 to 30. 1 Writing from Dictation and transcribing written documents; 2 Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Weights and Measures (English and Metric) and Percentages. 3 General Inorganic Chemistry (elementary, with special reference to gases).

## LORDS (HOUSE OF).

## DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENTS.

[N.] CLERK.—Age 18 to 25, with an extension to 30 in the case of any candidates who may have served continuously in some other branch of the public service, provided they were under 25 when they were admitted. Writing (very clear, and similar to that adopted by the Foreign Office), and Orthography; Power of accurate comparison with originals; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition; History of England and of the Constitution; Latin translation and French (translation from and into, writing from dictation and speaking).

## DEPARTMENT OF THE LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN.

[N.] CLERK OR RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT.—Age 25 to 45. Handwriting and Orthography; Elementary Arithmetic; English Composition.

## LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND).

[N.] CLERK.—Age 18 to 25. Handwriting and Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Correspondence; Book-keeping by Single Entry.

[O. C.] BOY CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

## LUNACY COMMISSION (ENGLAND).

[Sch. A.] CLERK, NEW HIGHER DIVISION.

O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

## LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF).

[Sch. A.] CLERK. (Scheme not yet arranged.)

## METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE).

[N.] CLERK.—Age 18 to 25. Handwriting and Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition; Précis; English History; English Geography; German or French Translation.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

[Sch. A.] CLERK.—Age 20 to 30. *Obligatory*: Reading aloud; Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Copying imperfect Manuscripts; Indexing or Docketing; Digesting Returns, &c., into Summaries; English Composition; Proceedings before Magistrates

(Jervis' Acts); Law of Evidence; Book-keeping by Single Entry. (Candidates failing in any of the above subjects will not be eligible.) *Optional*: Latin (translation into English, and Grammar); French (translation from and into, and oral examination); German (translation from and into, and oral examination); Geography and English History. Not more than one of these subjects can be taken up.

[N.] ASSISTANT CLERK.—*Age* 30 to 40. Persons appointed Ushers whilst under 40 will be eligible for appointments as Assistant Clerks up to 55.

[N.] USHER.—Reading, Writing from dictation, Copying letters, Elementary Arithmetic.

#### METROPOLITAN POLICE (RECEIVER'S OFFICE).

[N.] CLERK.—*Age* 18 to 35. 1 Handwriting and Orthography; 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 3 English Composition; 4 Book-keeping by Double Entry; 5 English History; 6 English Geography; 7 Précis. The subjects numbered 5, 6, and 7 are not obligatory.

[N.] ASSISTANT CLERK OF WORKS.—*Age* 20 to 30. 1 Handwriting and Orthography; 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 3 Theory of Construction; 4 Knowledge of Materials; 5 Designs and Specifications; 6 Measuring, Estimating, and Valuing Works; 7 Drawing in Detail.

[N.] ASSISTANT CLERK.—*Age* 18 to 25. 1 Handwriting and Orthography; 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 3 Book-keeping.

#### MINES, INSPECTORS OF (HOME OFFICE).

[N.] INSPECTOR OF COAL MINES AND INSPECTOR OF METALLIFEROUS MINES.—*Age* 23 to 35. Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition; Theoretical and practical acquaintance with Coal Mines and Mining (for Inspector of Coal Mines); a knowledge of Metalliferous Mines. No person will be qualified as a candidate who has not, within five years previous to his application, been employed for two years underground in a mine.

#### MINT.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

#### NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

#### NATIONAL GALLERY (ENGLAND).

CLERK.—*Age* 18 to 25. Handwriting; Arithmetic (sufficient for keeping ordinary accounts); English Composition.

#### NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

[N.] CLERK.—*Age* 18 to 35. Handwriting, Orthography, and accuracy in copying; Arithmetic, first four rules, simple and compound; English Composition.

#### NAVY.

[L. C.] ASSISTANT CLERK.—*Age* 15 to 17. *Test Examination*: Writing from dictation in a legible hand, Spelling, 60; Handwriting, 40; Writing a letter on a given subject, 75; Writing the substance of a chapter or a portion of a chapter read out, taking into consideration the time in which this exercise is performed, 75; French—Reading and translation from French into English, and from English into French, and grammar, 150; Addition,

simple and compound, with reference to time, 50; Arithmetic generally, 250; Modern Geography and English History, 150; Scripture, 100. Candidates will be required to show a competent knowledge of each of the test subjects. *Voluntary*: Elementary Mathematics, viz., Algebra, including quadratic equations and problems producing them, and first three books of Euclid, 200; Latin (translation of passages from books usually read at schools, translation of English into Latin, and grammatical questions), 200; The German, Spanish, or Italian languages, as in French, 100; Elementary Physics, viz., Chemistry, Heat, properties of solids and fluids, Electricity and Magnetism, 150; Drawing (Freehand, and from models), 100. Not more than three of these subjects may be selected unless drawing be one, when four may be selected. In order to secure a proper proficiency in all the voluntary subjects taken up, a certain number will be deducted from the marks obtained by candidates in each of such subjects.

[N.] INTERPRETER. Candidates may offer themselves for examination in French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, and such other modern languages as may be selected from time to time. A thorough knowledge of the language selected by the candidate will be required, and he will be examined orally, as well as by written papers, in the following manner:—*Oral*: 1 Pronunciation and accent; 2 Facility of understanding the language; 3 Accuracy of expression; 4 Fluency; 5 Extempore translation: (a) From the language into English; (b) From English into the language. *Written*: 6 Writing from dictation; 7 Idiom: (a) General; (b) Maritime; 8 Composition; 9 Grammar; 10 Translation. (a) From the language into English; (b) From English into the language. (No candidate will be considered as qualified, unless he has shown an adequate amount of general proficiency. Qualified candidates will, according to the amount of proficiency shown by them in their examination, be recommended by the Commissioners for certificates either of the 1st or of the 2nd class).

#### PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL (OFFICE OF).

[N.] CLERK.—Age 18 to 30. Reading: Writing; Arithmetic (elementary).

#### PATENT OFFICE.

(Including TRADE MARKS REGISTRY.)

[Sch. A.] CLERK, NEW HIGHER DIVISION.

[Sch. A.] INDEXING AND ABRIDGING CLERK.—Age 21 to 25. *Preliminary Examination*: Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition. *Competitive Examination*: 1 Précis; 2 Geometry (elementary and practical); 3 Mechanical Drawing; 4 Mechanics and Mechanism; 5 Chemistry; 6 Electricity and Magnetism; 7 Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics. Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in one of the subjects numbered 4 and 5 according to the nature of the situation vacant—i.e., according as the duties to be performed render a knowledge of Mechanics and Mechanism or of Chemistry absolutely necessary. The remaining subjects are optional.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

[Sch. A.] DRAUGHTSMAN.—1 Handwriting; 2 Orthography; 3 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); 4 Machine Construction and Drawing. Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature. They must have been engaged for at least three years during the last five years in a Drawing office, and must show that they have profited by that training.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

(Including CHANCERY PAY OFFICE.)

[Sch. A.] CLERK. (Scheme not yet arranged.)

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF).

[N.] CLERK.—Age 18 to 25. In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the public service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously and was first employed while under 25. Handwriting and Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Book-keeping by Double Entry; English Composition; Geography.

POST OFFICE.

[Sch. A.] CLERK IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE—GRADE I. (Scheme for Class I.)

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS AND BOY CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

[Sch. A.] PROFESSIONAL CLERK IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, DUBLIN.—Scheme as for Clerks in the Solicitor's Office, Treasury; but no candidate will be eligible to compete for this office who has not been, or is not qualified to be, admitted to practise as a solicitor in Ireland; and no candidate will be eligible for appointment until he has been actually so admitted.

[O. C.] PAPER KEEPER IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Age 17 to 20.\* 1 Exercises designed to test Handwriting; 2 Writing from Dictation; 3 Arithmetic (elementary).

[O. C.] FEMALE CLERK IN THE RECEIVER AND ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE AND THE SAVINGS BANK, LONDON; AND IN THE ACCOUNTANTS' OFFICES, EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN. (See Special Regulations for these situations.)

[N.] SKILLED TELEGRAPHISTS.\*—Age 14 to 24. Writing from Dictation; Handwriting; Arithmetic (easy sums in the first four rules).

[O. C.] MALE AND FEMALE TELEGRAPH LEARNERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON. (See special regulations for these situations.)

[O. C.] MALE SORTER in the GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.—Age 18 to 21.\*† 1 Handwriting, 2 Spelling, 3 Arithmetic (first four rules, simple and compound), 4 Geography of the British Isles. *Physical Qualifications*.—Weight, at least 116 lbs.; chest measurement, at least 29½ inches.

[O. C.] FEMALE SORTERS in the GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON. (Scheme under consideration.)

[N.] POSTMASTER (*Provincial*) whose whole time is occupied in the performance of official duties.—Age 21 to 50. Writing from Dictation; Handwriting; Arithmetic (easy sums in the first four rules).

[N.] PROVINCIAL CLERK.—Age 16 to 25.\* Same as for Provincial Postmaster.

[O.C.] SECOND CLASS SORTER IN GENERAL POST OFFICES. (Scheme under consideration.)

[N.] SORTING CLERK AND TELEGRAPH LEARNER (*Provincial*).—Age 14 to 25.\* Writing from Dictation; Handwriting; Arithmetic (easy sums in the first four rules).

\* Exception as to age is made in the case of those who have previously served in some other capacity in the Public Service.

† One fourth of the vacancies are reserved for Letter Carriers, who compete among themselves. Age up to 50.

## PRISONS DEPARTMENT (ENGLAND.)

[N.] GOVERNOR AND DEPUTY GOVERNOR.—Age 25 to 41. *Obligatory.* Handwriting and Spelling. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions), English Composition (ability to write a report). *One of the following subjects at the option of the candidate*:—Translation from a modern Language or Latin, English Literature, English History, General History (any well known period to be selected by the candidate), 8 Mathematics—A. Algebra (including Quadratic Equations), B. Euclid (first three books).

[Sch. A.] CLERK AND DRAUGHTSMAN, SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—Age 21 to 35. Part I.—*Preliminary.* Handwriting, Orthography, Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). Part II.—*Competitive.* Theory of Construction (Engineering and Architectural), Knowledge of Materials (Engineering and Architectural), Designs and Specifications (Engineering and Architectural), Estimating and Valuing (Engineering and Architectural), Drawing (Engineering and Architectural). Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must produce evidence on this point as well as of their industry and steadiness, before they can be admitted to the examination. If this evidence should be *prima facie* satisfactory, applicants will be allowed to compete, but further proof will, if necessary, be required from the successful candidates.

[N.] CLERK IN PRISONS AND STEWARD; STOREKEEPER.—Age 20 to 30, with extension in certain cases. Handwriting, Orthography, Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Copying MS.; English Composition; Indexing and Docketing; Book-keeping; Digesting Returns into Summaries. Candidates must pass in the first three subjects, and in three at least of the remaining subjects.

## PRISONS BOARD (IRELAND).

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

[N.] CLERK IN PRISONS.—Age 18 to 40, with an extension in certain cases. Handwriting, Orthography, Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Copying MS.; Book-keeping by Single Entry.

[N.] CLERK IN HABITUAL CRIMINALS REGISTRY.—Age 20 to 35, with extension in certain cases. 1 Writing from Dictation, 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

## PRISONS DEPARTMENT (SCOTLAND).

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

[N.] CLERK IN PRISONS.—Age 23 to 30, with an extension in certain cases. Writing from Dictation, Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables.)

[N.] DRAUGHTSMAN.—Age 20 to 45. 1 Handwriting and Orthography, 2 Arithmetic (to Vulgar Fractions), 3 Elementary and Constructive Architectural Drawing, 4 Elementary Knowledge of Building Construction.

[Sch. A.] CLERK OF THE WORKS.—Age 25 to 40. 1 Handwriting and Orthography, 2 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions), 3 Elementary and Constructive Architectural Drawing, 4 Elementary Knowledge of Building Construction.

## PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

See also "Veterinary Department."

[Sch. A.] CLERK. (Scheme not yet arranged.)

[N.] CLERK THIRD IN THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Age 23 to 30. Handwriting and Orthography; Reading aloud; Arithmetic (enough for ordinary accounts); The elements of Legal Practice; French (translation into English); Shorthand. Candidates should either be students of one of the Inns of Court, or have been in an attorney's office, or in some other public office.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

PUBLIC WORKS, LOAN OFFICE (IRELAND).

[Sch. A.] ASSISTANT ENGINEER.—Age 26 to 35. Handwriting; Orthography; English Composition; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Algebra to Quadratic Equations; Geometry; Plane Trigonometry; Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, and Hydraulics; Levelling and Surveying, including the adjustment of the instruments and the plotting the Surveys and Sections; Drawing, including the preparation of working drawings in detail; Taking out quantities, and preparing estimates and specifications from drawings; The various machines used in Engineering works, and the working of them; Knowledge of the qualities, uses, modes of testing, and strength of Materials; Engineering works, including the construction of roads, railways, canals, harbours, docks, piers, and breakwaters, drainage of marsh lands, reclamation from the sea, and drainage and water supply of towns. Candidates failing in any of the above subjects will not be eligible. Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training they have undergone to qualify them for the situation, and that they have been employed for at least five years in the capacity of Engineer or of resident Engineer on works of magnitude.

[Sch. A.] CLERK OF WORKS.—Age 25 to 30. Handwriting; Orthography; English Composition; Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Geometrical Drawing; Freehand Sketching in outline; Knowledge of Materials; Designing simple Buildings, with Specification and Estimate, and working drawings of details of Carpenters' and Masons' Work; Taking out quantities from plans, measuring and valuing buildings; Surveying and levelling, and valuing lands. Candidates failing in any of the above subjects will not be eligible. Candidates must have been employed for at least five years in the superintendence of buildings, and will be required to produce satisfactory proof of their efficiency and practical knowledge.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

[Sch. A.] CLERK IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOLICITOR.—(Same as for Supplementary Clerks in the Solicitor's Office, Treasury.)

[Sch. A.] FURNITURE CLERK.—Age 25 to 35. *Preliminary*—Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). *Competitive*—knowledge of furniture, fittings, &c.; Estimating; Drawing.

[Sch. A.] DRAUGHTSMAN IN THE ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.—Age 18 to 30. *Preliminary*—Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). *Competitive*—Geometrical Drawing; Rudimentary Perspective; Elementary Geometry; Construction as regards the several Building Trades; Freehand Drawing (outline); Freehand Drawing (shading and colouring). Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in the first five subjects.

QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.



## RAILWAYS COMMISSION.

[N. Cl. vii.] REGISTRAR. (To be certificated under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of the 4th June, 1879.)

[N.] CLERK.—Age 18 to 40. Handwriting and Orthography; Elementary Arithmetic; English Composition.

## RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND).

[Sch. A.] CLERK. (Scheme for Class I.) Candidates successful in the competition must pass also a satisfactory examination in Translation from the Latin and French Languages.

## RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

[Sch. A.] CLERK. (Scheme for Class I.) Candidates successful in the competition must pass also a satisfactory examination in Translation from the Latin and French Languages.

## REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.

[Sch. A.] CHIEF CLERK. (Scheme not yet arranged.)

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

[N.] INSPECTOR'S ASSISTANT.—Age 22 to 35. Reading; Handwriting and Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Elementary Grammar (to be tested by Composition).

## REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF (IRELAND).

[Sch. A.] CLERK.—(Appointments before the Order in Council of 12th February, 1876, were made under Scheme for Class II.).

## REGISTER HOUSE DEPARTMENTS, EDINBURGH.

[Sch. A.] CLERK.—Age 18 to 23. *Preliminary Examination*: Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Elements of Conveyancing as practised in Scotland. *Competitive Examination*: Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic; Copying MS. to test accuracy; Indexing or Docketing; Digesting Returns into Summaries; English Composition; Geography; English History; Book-keeping. No candidate will be eligible who has not, during the last five years, served for at least two years in the office of a Writer to the Signet, a Solicitor, or a Law Agent.

## REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

[Sch. A.] INDEX COMPILER; STATISTICAL ABTRACTOR.—Age 18 to 21. Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

## REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, IRELAND (INCLUDING THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE).

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

[Sch. A.] INDEXER; TRANSCRIBER; TASKWORKER.—(Scheme not yet arranged.)

## REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

[Sch. A.] CLERK.—(Scheme not yet arranged.)

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS AND BOY CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

## ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

[**L. C.**] CLERK.—*Age 18 to 35 A. Obligatory: Handwriting and Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition; Précis; Latin (translation); French (translation). B. Optional: German (translation); Irish (translation); Book-keeping.*

## SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

[**Sch. A.**] CLERK, NEW HIGHER DIVISION.

[**Sch. A.**] ASSISTANT KEEPER, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM (ART BRANCH).—*Age 18 to 24. Preliminary Examination: Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition; Translation from Latin, French, or German into English. No candidate who fails to show satisfactory proficiency in any of the subjects specified above will be admitted to the competitive part of the examination. Competitive Examination—A. Obligatory: Freehand and Model Drawing, 500; The Industrial Arts, taking the hand-book prepared by Mr. W. Maskell for the Department of Science and Art as a text book, 500; Any two of the following books:—Fergusson's History of Architecture, 500; Lübke—History of Art (translated), 600; Westropp—History of Archæology, 300; Perkins—Italian and Tuscan Sculpture, 500; Labarte—Arts of the Middle Ages, 500; D'Anvers—History of Art, 400 marks; any other subject or subjects which the authorities of the Science and Art Department may on any occasion prescribe. No candidate will be eligible who does not show a competent knowledge of each of the obligatory subjects which he takes up. (B) Optional: Such of the above-named books as a candidate does not take up as obligatory; and Redgrave's Century of Painters of the English School, 400; Jacquemart—"La Céramique" (translated), 400; French, 500; German, 500; Italian, 500; Latin, 400; Greek, 400; English History, 400. In order to secure a proper proficiency in all the subjects taken up by a candidate a certain number will be deducted from the marks obtained by each candidate in each subject.*

[**Sch. A.**] ASSISTANT KEEPER, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM (SCIENCE BRANCH), AND ASSISTANT NATURALIST, NATURAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT OF MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART, DUBLIN.—*Age 18 to 24. Preliminary Examination.—Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition; Translation from Latin, French, or German into English. No candidate who fails to show satisfactory proficiency in any of the subjects specified above will be admitted to the competitive part of the examination. Competitive Examination—(A.) Obligatory: Elementary Mathematics—i.e., Arithmetic; Euclid, Books I.—IV., and Algebra to simple Equations; Any of the two following seven subjects:—Chemistry (Inorganic), Chemistry (Organic), Physics (including Heat, Light, Electricity, and Magnetism), Zoology, Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, Physiology, Drawing (Freehand, Model, Geometrical, and Perspective), (Candidates for the situation of Assistant Naturalist must pass in Zoology); any other subject or subjects which the authorities of the Science and Art Department may on any occasion prescribe. No candidate will be eligible who does not show a competent knowledge of each of the obligatory subjects which he takes up. The qualifying test in Chemistry will not extend to Organic Chemistry. (B.) Optional: Any of the seven subjects above-named which a candidate has not taken up as obligatory, and any of the following:—Higher Mathematics (Pure), 1000; Theoretical Mechanics, 500; Applied Mechanics, 500; French, 500; German, 500; Italian, 400; Latin,*

400; Greek, 400; English History, 400 marks. In order to secure a proper proficiency in all the subjects taken up by a candidate, a certain number will be deducted from the marks obtained by each candidate in each subject.

[Sch. A.] JUNIOR ASSISTANT, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM (SCIENCE BRANCH).—Age 17 to 20. *Preliminary Examination*.—Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Translation from Latin, French, or German into English. No candidate who fails to show satisfactory proficiency in any of the subjects specified above will be admitted to the competitive part of the examination. *Competitive Examination*.—(A) *Obligatory*: Any two of the five following subjects: Chemistry (Inorganic), Physics (including Heat, Light, Electricity, and Magnetism), Zoology, Botany, Geology and Mineralogy. Any other subject or subjects which the authorities of the Science and Art Department may on any occasion prescribe. (No candidate will be eligible who does not show a competent knowledge of each of the obligatory subjects which he takes up.) (B.) *Optional*: Any of the five subjects above-named which a candidate has not taken up as obligatory, and any of the following: Geography; English History, Copying MS. in English, French, German, and any one other language. In order to secure a proper proficiency in all the subjects taken up by a candidate, a certain number will be deducted from the marks obtained by each candidate in each subject.

[Sch. A.] JUNIOR ASSISTANT, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM (ART BRANCH).—Age 17 to 20. *Preliminary Examination*.—Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Translation from Latin, French, or German into English. No candidate who fails to show satisfactory proficiency in any of the subjects specified above will be admitted to the competitive part of the examination. *Competitive Examination*.—(A.) *Obligatory*: Freehand and Model Drawing, 300 marks; Any other subject or subjects which the authorities of the Science and Art Department may on any occasion prescribe. No candidate will be eligible who does not show a competent proficiency in obligatory subjects. (B.) *Optional*: Any of the following subjects; Geography, 200; English History, 200; Copying MS. in English, French, German, and any one other language, 200; The Industrial Arts, by William Maskell (Chapman and Hall), 300; Any two of the Art hand-books published for the Department of Science and Art, 250 marks. In order to secure a proper proficiency in all the subjects taken up by a candidate, a certain number will be deducted from the marks obtained by each candidate in each subject.

[Sch. A.] ASSISTANT CURATOR IN THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—Age 20 to 35. *Part I.*—*Preliminary*.—Handwriting and Orthography; Transcribing; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition. *Part II.*—*Competitive*.—Latin; French; German; Chemistry; Geology; Mineralogy; Metallurgy.

[Sch. A.] STOREKEEPER; DEPUTY STOREKEEPER; ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN AND CLERK IN ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES. (Scheme not yet arranged.)

[Sch. A.] CLERK IN THE EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART; CLERK AND REGISTRAR OF THE DUBLIN METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART; ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN AND CLERK IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL OF SCIENCE; AND CLERK IN THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN.—Age 18 to 35. Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition; Geography; French. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

[Sch. A.] CLERK IN THE STORE BRANCH.—Age 18 to 35. Handwriting; Orthography; Transcribing; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal

Fractions); English Composition; Book-keeping. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

#### SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

#### STATIONERY OFFICE.

[Sch. A.] CLERK.—*Age 20 to 24. Obligatory: Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition. Optional: Bookbinding in its several branches; Book-keeping by double entry.* No candidate will be eligible who has not served an apprenticeship to the *printing trade* generally, as distinguished from any particular branch of it.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

#### SUPERVISION (BOARD OF), SCOTLAND.

[N.] CLERK.—*Age 18 to 30. Handwriting and Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); Correspondence.*

#### TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS.

[N.] CLERK.—*Age 18 to 40, with extension under certain conditions. Handwriting and Orthography; Elementary Arithmetic; English Composition; any subject specially requisite in each particular case.*

#### TRADE, BOARD OF.

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.\*

#### MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICES.

[N.] SUPERINTENDENTS AND CLERKS.—*Age under 30, unless the candidate has already served in a similar office. Writing from Dictation (accurately and expeditiously); The first four Rules of Arithmetic (simple and compound); Decimals, Vulgar Fractions, and the Rule of Three; Handwriting (good); General intelligence. For Superintendents in certain cases: A thorough knowledge of Accounts*

#### TREASURY.

[Sch. A.] CLERK.—(Scheme for Class I.) *Age 22 to 24.*

[Sch. A.] CLERK IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.—*Age 20 to 30. No candidate will be eligible who has not within the last five years had at least three years' experience as a Solicitor or as an Articled Clerk, or as a Clerk who has previously served under Articles in a Solicitor's Office. Obligatory Subjects: Handwriting and Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition; Criminal Law, and Proceedings before Justices of the Peace; Law of Evidence; Common Law, Procedure and Practice; Elements of Conveyancing. Optional Subjects: Geography; English History; Latin; French or German; Mercantile Book-keeping; Equity and Practice of the Courts; Bankruptcy and Practice of the Courts.*

[Sch. A.] SUPPLEMENTARY CLERK IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.—*Age 18 to 30. Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible. No candidate will be eligible who has not within the last five years served for at least two years as a Clerk (not articled) in a Solicitor's Office.*

[O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

\* There can be no doubt that in this and other offices similarly situated, appointments to the Higher Division of Clerkships will eventually be made.

## VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

[**N.**] VALUER.—*Age 25 to 45.* Reading; Writing and Spelling; Arithmetic (including Reduction, Proportion, and Practice); Requisite technical knowledge.

[**O. C.**] MEN AND BOY CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

## VETERINARY DEPARTMENT (PRIVY COUNCIL).

[**N. Cl. vii.**] CHIEF TRAVELLING INSPECTOR, TRAVELLING INSPECTOR, AND ASSISTANT INSPECTOR.—Appointments made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June, 1870.

[**O. C.**] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

## WAR OFFICE.

[**Sch. A.**] CLERK, NEW HIGHER DIVISION.

[**O. C.**] MEN AND BOY CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

[**Sch. A.**] CLERK IN MILITARY OFFICES, IRELAND.—(Scheme not yet arranged.)

[**N.**] MILITARY STAFF OFFICES: CIVILIAN CLERK.—*Age 18 to 30.* Handwriting and Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions); English Composition, so far as to test the ability of a candidate to write an original letter with ease and correctness.

[**O. C.**] ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.—MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION; BOY CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

[**N.**] ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT: INSPECTOR.—*Age under 45.* Writing from Dictation; Arithmetic (elementary); Copying.

[**Sch. A.**] ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT: ASSISTANT SURVEYOR.—*Preliminary*: 1 Handwriting and Orthography; 2 English Composition, as tested by writing letters from rough notes; 3 Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). The examination in subjects 1 and 3 will include tests of rapidity as well as of neatness and accuracy. No candidate who fails to show satisfactory proficiency in any of the subjects specified above will be admitted to the competitive part of the examination. *Competitive*: 1 One of the following (at the option of the candidate):—(a) Architectural Drawing, (b) Engineering Drawing, (c) Preparation of Working Drawings for details of Builders' Work; 2 Theory of Construction; 3 Strength and quality of materials, and description of workmanship, tools, and plant; 4 Analysis of prices; 5 Measurement and estimate of Builders' Work, including taking off quantities from Drawings and preparing the Abstracts and Bills of Quantities. In addition to the above five subjects a candidate may take up any of the following optional subjects:—A Euclid (the first three books); B Algebra, including quadratic equations; C Plane Trigonometry; D Geometrical Drawing and Freehand Sketches in outline; E Chemistry and Mineralogy relating to Building Materials. Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature. They must have been engaged for at least three years in acquiring practical knowledge under an Architect, Builder, Civil Engineer, or Surveyor, and must show that they have profited by that training.

## WOODS, OFFICE OF.

[**O. C.**] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION, IN THE OFFICE OF WOODS, AND IN THE QUIT RENT OFFICE, DUBLIN.

## WORKS, OFFICE OF.

## [O. C.] MEN CLERKS, LOWER DIVISION.

[Sch. A.] JUNIOR EXAMINER.—Age 25 to 30. *Preliminary*: Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). No candidate who fails to show satisfactory proficiency in any of the subjects specified above will be admitted to the competitive part of the examination. *Competitive*: English Composition (so far as regards the ability to write a fair business letter); Squaring Dimensions, and preparation of Builders' Accounts (including abstracting and getting into bill, pricing, &c., and examination); Knowledge of Materials; Architectural and Engineering Drawing (so far as necessary for reading plans and understanding their details, taking out quantities or measuring work, and preparing specifications); Theory and Principles of Construction. Candidates must pass a qualifying examination in the subjects numbered 1 and 2, and in one of those numbered 3, 4, and 5. Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature. They must have served in a public or private office under a Civil Engineer, Architect, Builder, or Surveyor for at least five years, and must show that they have profited by that training. Evidence on this point must be sent in at such times and in such manner as the Civil Service Commissioners may appoint.

[Sch. A.] SECOND ASSISTANT TO SURVEYORS.—This situation is combined for the purpose of competition with that of Draughtsman at the Outports in the Department of the Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, Admiralty [see page 67]. Candidates for this appointment must, however, pass in subject 5 as well as in subjects 1 to 4.

[Sch. A.] DRAUGHTSMAN.—Age 22 to 35. *Preliminary Examination*: Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). *Competitive Examination*: Architectural Drawing and Designing in the Classic and Gothic Styles; Knowledge of Building Materials and their Strength, and Knowledge of Construction; Perspective Drawing. Candidates must pass in the first two subjects; the third subject is optional.

[Sch. A.] CLERK IN OFFICE AT EDINBURGH.—(Scheme not yet arranged.)

[Sch. A.] ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF FURNITURE.—Age 25 to 35. *Preliminary Examination*: Handwriting; Orthography; Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the competition. *Competitive Examination*: Knowledge of Furniture, Fittings, &c. Candidates must be competent practically to superintend the supply and repairs of all articles of furniture and fittings, &c., which may possibly be required in public buildings and royal palaces. Estimating (they must be able to frame estimates of the probable cost of such supply and repairs); Drawing (they must be competent to prepare working drawings and sketches, showing the design and construction of all articles of furniture, of bookcases, presses, cupboards, and other fittings). The competition will be decided partly by the number of marks given for answers, written or oral, to questions on the above-mentioned subjects, and partly by such testimony as the Commissioners may obtain from persons of practical experience as to the relative fitness of the candidates.

## EXAMINATION HINTS.

The reader will gather from the information which has already been given that for most of the situations which are competed for the candidate has to pass two examinations—viz., a preliminary test examination of a simple character, which is *not* competitive, and which is generally confined to Handwriting, Orthography, Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions), and English Composition; and a further competitive examination in which, no matter how high may be the average excellence of the candidates, only the best of them can succeed.

The date of the examination is advertised in the daily journals and in the *London Gazette*; and all notices with respect to these examinations are carefully reproduced in "THE CIVILIAN," a weekly journal devoted to the consideration of all matters in connection with the Civil Service. All candidates wishing to be examined are required to communicate with the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, Westminster, S.W., who, on application, will send a form, which should be filled up and returned to the Secretary. From this point the clearest instructions are given to each candidate by the Civil Service Commissioners as to the course he should pursue, and the candidate will have no difficulty in determining what should be his next step.

A fee is charged for attending each examination, which varies in accordance with the value of the post for which he is competing. The candidate is duly informed in the notice he receives of the amount of this fee, and of the manner in which it should be paid; the Commissioners being guided by the following scale, which was published in the *London Gazette* of the 29th April, 1881:—

When the initial salary or wage does not exceed the rate of £50 per annum ... s. d. ... 1 0

When the initial salary or wage exceeds the rate of £50 per annum, but does not exceed the rate of £75 per annum ... s. d. ... 2 6

For situations where the annual salary attainable in the customary course of promotion without further examination or certificate is—

| £ s. d.                  |     |        | £ s. d.              |     |       |
|--------------------------|-----|--------|----------------------|-----|-------|
| Above £75 and under £100 | ... | 0 5 0  | £350 and under £400  | ... | 2 0 0 |
| £100 and under £150      | ... | 0 7 6  | £400     "      £450 | ... | 3 0 0 |
| £150     "      £200     | ... | 0 10 0 | £450     "      £500 | ... | 4 0 0 |
| £200     "      £250     | ... | 0 12 6 | £500     "      £600 | ... | 5 0 0 |
| £250     "      £300     | ... | 0 15 0 | £600 and upwards...  | ... | 6 0 0 |
| £300     "      £350     | ... | 1 0 0  |                      |     |       |

Strange as it may appear, an appreciable percentage of the candidates fail to pass the first examination, their failure being probably owing, in most cases, either to nervousness or carelessness.

A few hints to intending competitors will not be out of place.

When the examination day arrives the candidate should present himself at the place appointed as punctually as possible—not too early, or the long waiting may weary him, and develop that feeling of nervousness which is most unfavourable to success; nor too late so as to enter the room hot and flurried and with the knowledge that some invaluable moments have been irretrievably lost.

We recommend each candidate to come provided with a small ruler and a supply of the pens which he is accustomed to use. When he receives his

paper of questions, let him look over it carefully, and be certain that he clearly understands the meaning of each question before attempting to answer it. Time is a most important element of success in all Civil Service Examinations; it accordingly behoves each candidate to see that he so arranges his work that he may neither, by undue brevity, waste valuable time which might have been utilised in developing his answers, nor that, on the other hand, he may by undue prolixity be precluded from answering all the questions. Too often has it occurred that most promising students have failed to gain the position which their acquirements merited by disregard of this direction. It is to be remembered that a certain number of marks are given for each answer, and he who answers only, say, five out of ten questions, however fully and excellently they may be answered, can only gain the full marks apportioned to those five questions. It would be well for the candidate to have a watch with him, so that he may approximately apportion the necessary time to each answer. Having done this, it will be for him to see that he does not much exceed this fair proportion, and should he find that, when half the time given to the subject has elapsed, less than half the work has been done, he must accelerate his pace so as to finish within the allotted time.

This direction is particularly necessary with respect to the Arithmetic, as questions of a puzzling character are frequently given early in the paper. Above all, the candidate should bear in mind the old Latin maxim "*Festina Lente*"—Hasten slowly. It is of course most desirable that no time should be wasted; at the same time it is most important that the work should not be done with undue haste.

The following notice is usually placed in the hands of the candidates previous to examination:—

1. Every candidate is required to present himself punctually at the time specified in the Time Table.
2. No candidate can be allowed to quit the Examination Room until he has given up the paper on which he is engaged.
3. Candidates are required to write their names at the top of every sheet of paper which they use.
4. Any candidate who is dissatisfied with the pens, ink, or paper supplied to him is requested to apply to the Superintendent of the Examination Room; but those who are accustomed to use any particular kind of pen are recommended to bring it with them.
5. Cases having occurred in which candidates under examination have been detected in attempting to use books and manuscripts which they had brought with them for their assistance, the Civil Service Commissioners think it right to give notice that they will regard any offence of this description, committed either in the examination room or elsewhere during the hours of examination, as affecting the moral character of the candidate, and as rendering him ineligible. Any candidate copying from the papers of another, or permitting his own papers to be copied, or receiving or giving assistance of any description, will expose himself to the same penalty.
6. The result of the examination will be communicated to each candidate by letter from the office of the Civil Service Commissioners.

#### HANDWRITING.

No pains should be spared in seeking to meet the requirements of the Civil Service Commissioners in respect to handwriting. The old-fashioned, or copy-book style of penmanship, thick in the downstroke, almost invisible in the upstroke, and abounding in flourishes, should be avoided. The



characteristic most desired by the Commissioners is legibility. Each letter should, therefore, be clearly and accurately formed, so that its identity may be distinguishable apart from its position in the word—the u's distinguishable from n's, &c., and the turnings round and not angular. The writing, too, should be fairly compact, uniform in size, and only slightly sloped. The down strokes should be of moderate thickness and regular, and the loops and tails of letters should be short and full; otherwise they might run into and thus mar the legibility of the line above or below. By slow, careful practice the required rapidity and steadiness may be ultimately gained by every candidate. It is the merit of this style of writing that it *can* be so acquired, but it must not be forgotten that it is only by persistent practice that such steadiness is gained as will stand the rough test of rapid writing in the examination. Without it the writing will be even worse than before the attempted adoption of the required style.

We have inserted in the present volume a specimen of handwriting, which may be studied with advantage, and the style copied by most candidates. We specially draw attention to the importance of this subject. In hardly any other can marks be so certainly gained with so economical an expenditure of labour, and attention or inattention to these injunctions may mean a gain or loss of from 60 to 100 marks.

#### ORTHOGRAPHY.

The test in spelling is generally a severe one, and intending candidates will do well to study the subject systematically. It is really astonishing how imperfect is the knowledge of many of the candidates in this subject, and it is only by actually undergoing the test of copying from dictation a passage of the usual length and difficulty, and noting their many errors, that they realize their deficiency. The Civil Service Commissioners naturally attach great importance to proficiency in this subject, and as orthography, like handwriting, is shown in every paper—though the principal test is in the dictation and orthographical exercises—the candidate cannot be too careful. It is sufficient proof of the difficulty of this subject that out of 495 failures before the Civil Service Examiners in a single year 110 were for spelling alone, and 123 others for spelling combined with writing and elementary arithmetic. If the candidate finds himself radically weak in this subject, his only hope of qualifying is in persistent daily practice in writing from dictation, each misspelt word being noted and recorded. Simply learning columns of words alone will not do much good, as the eye must be trained as well as the memory. This labour must be continued till the required proficiency is gained.

The candidate is also given a misspelt exercise for correction. These are most embarrassing exercises, and though a certain amount of practice is desirable, it is dangerous for the candidate to use them too frequently, lest that absolute correctness of eye, which is half the battle in spelling, should be risked.

The best plan with these exercises is for the candidate to take a whole sentence, or a portion of a sentence, to abstract his mind from the spelling (or rather the mis-spelling) on the paper, and then to proceed to write it down as if it were conversation which he had just heard.

#### ARITHMETIC.

The candidate for a Lower Division Clerkship or Assistantship of Excise will require not only to be well grounded in all the rules of Arithmetic, but also to have acquired a facility in the solution of higher problems, which are included in but few Arithmetical treatises—such as those dealing with the Simplification of Surds and Scales of Notation.

The Excise candidates enjoy the privilege of having also, at the end of their Higher Arithmetic paper, two or three problems in Mensuration, to which relatively high marks are given. In the Outdoor Customs, the arithmetical paper, which is obligatory, is of a much simpler character. In this subject the candidate needs to cultivate correctness and rapidity. Rapidity without correctness is valueless, while failure to answer, through lack of time, more than a small proportion of the questions, would materially endanger the candidate's chance of success in the competition. Long practice and careful study of the shortest processes can alone secure the required proficiency. In solving the problems, it is the wiser plan if the candidate comes across any one or more sums that present unusual difficulty, to leave ample space for them, and to go on working those that are simpler. When he has completed these latter he will be able to return with better spirit to the more difficult problems, whereas, had his attention been engaged at first on them, the inability to solve them would have worried him, and wholly unfitted him for that part of the work about which there was no difficulty.

#### LONG TOTS.

Even in the Compound Addition sums—the “long tots,” as they are called—insufficiency of practice may cause a serious loss of marks. That mechanical accuracy which can be gained by practice is within the power of even the dullest, and in no case can 100 marks be so certainly and so easily gained. The 12 long tots which would take a tyro about 35 minutes to do can be done by a practised hand in 18 minutes, leaving 12 minutes for a second cast.

#### COMPOSITION.

In Composition some two or three subjects are given to the candidate, from which he is at liberty to select the one upon which he feels most competent to write. From two to two and a half hours is allowed for this exercise, and it is enjoined that attention should be paid to Handwriting, Spelling, Punctuation, Grammar, and style, and that the Composition should fill not less than two folio pages, the candidate, however, being informed that exercises will be valued according to quality rather than quantity.

The candidate's first care must be the careful selection of the subject on which he proposes to write, and even half an hour is not wasted in the consideration of this matter, and in quietly thinking out the general idea of his essay before he commences it. It is an excellent plan to jot down the headings of the subject and to arrange them in due order before commencing work. We have known many men who, in an examination, have hastily chosen a subject with an ambitious title, only to realise, when the time was half gone, their utter inability to deal with it. They had then to re-commence their work with another subject, whereas if due care had been used in the selection, they might have saved themselves the loss of time and consequent disappointment.

The power of chaste and elegant composition is not given to all men, but it is within the power of all to express their ideas on any simple subject logically and in correct order.

We would especially caution candidates against the use of stilted or inflated language; long, cumbrous and involved sentences are also to be avoided—the simpler the style the more intelligible it is. While advising short sentences, we at the same time caution the student against the jerky, disconnected style; in all cases the proper connectives should be used. A simple narrative form,

with fairly short manageable sentences, will offer the fewest difficulties, and in all probability secure the highest marks. Grammatical accuracy and clearness of expression are the chief objects to be attained. It is also necessary, however, to consider the matter as well as the form of the composition, as this exercise, more than any other, affords a test of general intelligence.

#### INDEXING OR DOCKETING.

This exercise, which is set in most of the Civil Service Examinations, requires much careful practice on the part of the candidate. In it he is given a series of letters, and is required to index them on forms supplied to him, stating the subject-matter as briefly as possible. Before commencing, it is well for the candidate to read the whole of the correspondence carefully through, to get a general idea of it; then only will he be able to state the key points of each letter briefly and precisely. A good idea of the subject of each letter—with, in many cases, a fair index of it—may often be found in the letter of reply. Brevity and precision are the two main requirements. We strongly recommend every candidate who has had no official experience in indexing to seek the required practice by the study of either Parliamentary papers or some well-known treatise on the subject.

#### DIGESTING RETURNS INTO SUMMARIES.

The candidate is here required to rule a form as large as his paper will admit, according to a specimen provided, and to fill up the several columns from the series of tables supplied. Waste paper is allowed, but the candidate is not permitted to make any rough copy. Generally a number of columns have to be supplied by the candidate. Here, as in the preceding exercise, practice is invaluable. The alphabetical order of the names may be noted *in pencil* on the original form, and also the totals on the copy, till they have been verified.

In all examinations success does not wholly depend on the knowledge of the candidate, but also on his power to use that knowledge to the best possible advantage. It is most important therefore that he should endeavour to form a clear idea of the nature of the ordeal through which he has to pass, that so, by strengthening himself in those subjects in which he feels most weak, he may gain that success which is the object of his ambition. To this end, he should carefully study the papers which have been set to candidates at former examinations, a number of which are published in the present volume. He will find it excellent practice to work out these papers, answering all the questions, and solving the problems in the allotted time and without the aid of books, as if he were already under examination by the Civil Service Commissioners. Let him then assure himself, either by subsequent reference to the text book, or by inquiry of some person more qualified than himself, that correct and sufficient answers have been given in every case.

## EXAMINATION PAPERS.

## CLERKSHIPS.—CLASS I.

Papers given at an Examination held in February and March, 1883.

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—*Time allowed, 8 hours.*

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—1. Compare the difficulties of ancient and of modern civilised powers in dealing with uncivilised neighbours and subjects. 2. To what extent does Public School education in England approach the ideal of the Greek theorists on education. 3. Is a Scientific Conception of Nature inconsistent with Poetry.

N.B.—Candidates are desired to bear in mind that their exercises will be valued according to the quality rather than the quantity of what they write.

PRECIS-WRITING.—*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

Having read the accompanying correspondence,\*—1. Make a short Abstract, Schedule, or Docket of the several letters and other papers. 2. Draw up a Memorandum or Précis, i.e., a brief and clear statement of what passed, not letter by letter, but in the form of a narrative.

N.B.—You are warned that both the Abstract and the Précis are obligatory.

DIRECTIONS.—1. The object of the Abstract, Schedule or Docket is to serve as an Index. It should contain the date of each letter; the names of the persons by whom and to whom it is written; and, *in as few words as possible*, the subject of it. The merits of such an Abstract are (1) to give the really important point or points of each letter, omitting everything else; (2) To do this briefly; (3) distinctly; and (4) in such a form as readily to catch the eye. 2. The object of the Memorandum or Précis, which should be, *not letter by letter*, but in the form of a narrative, is that any one who had not time to read the original letters might, by reading the Précis, be put in possession of all the leading features of what passed. The merits of such a Précis are (1) to contain all that is important in the correspondence, and nothing that is unimportant; (2) to present this in a consecutive and readable shape, expressed as distinctly as possible, and as briefly as is compatible with completeness and distinctness.

Brevity should be particularly studied. The Abstract should occupy 1 or 2 pages only, or 3 at the most. The Précis about 2 pages, or 3 at the most, of ordinary handwriting.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—(Including the History of the Laws and Constitution.)

*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

[Full marks may be obtained by adequate answers to any eight of these questions.]

1. Trace the order in which the chief Roman cities in Britain were taken by the English.

2. How did the division of England into the existing shires and hundreds originate? Explain the terms Wapentake, Tithing, Riding.

\* This was an extract from a paper presented to Parliament entitled "Franco-German War, No. 1 (1871)," and occupied about 16 pages.

3. Trace the growth of the kingly power between the time of the first settlement of Wessex and the reign of Athelstane.

4. Describe the condition of the English peasantry at the time of the Domesday Survey. How was this class affected by the introduction of the Norman Law?

5. Explain the causes of the early decay of feudalism in England. What is the meaning of the terms barony, scutage, escheat?

6. Compare the condition of the Irish in the reigns of Henry II. and James I. respectively.

7. Describe the civil reforms introduced by Edward I. Explain how his legislation affected the clergy and the mercantile class respectively.

8. What causes led to the enfranchisement of the servile classes in England?

9. What were the principal events which led to the Wars of the Roses? Give a succinct account of the social results produced by these Civil Wars.

10. State the causes of discontent which led to the insurrections against Henry VIII.

11. Enumerate the illegal measures against which the Petition of Right was directed.

12. Describe the condition of the Navy in the reign of Charles II. When and by what means were the principal abuses rectified?

13. Comment on the statement that "the Act of Settlement put the seal to the English Constitution"; and state briefly the effect of the principal declarations in the Act.

14. Describe the suppression of the Rebellion of 1745, and the consequent measures taken for the settlement and pacification of Scotland.

15. Give an account of the state of English trade and commerce in the first half of the eighteenth century.

16. Describe Lord Wellesley's Indian policy, and narrate the chief events in the war with the Mahrattas.

17. Describe the policy of England at the Congress of Vienna, and show how the interests of this country were secured after the final defeat of Napoleon.

18. What causes led to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act? What were the objects and what have been the effects of that measure?

#### ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

[N.B.—Not more than ten of the following questions are to be attempted.]

1. Write the following passages in modern English, and add grammatical and etymological notes on the words italicised :—

- (1.) Ich was in one fumere dale,  
 In one *snwe digele hale*,  
 I herde ich hold grete tale  
 And hule and one *nyztigale*.  
*bat* plait was stif I *stare* and strong,  
 Sum wile softe I *lud* among,  
 Another agen other sual  
 I let *bat wole mod ut al*.

- (2.) *Luper* is to *leosen* þer ase *lutel ys*,  
 And haveþ monie *hynen bat hopieþ* þerto;

The hayward hetep us harm to habben of his ;  
 The bailiff bocknep us bale and wenep wel do ;  
 The wodeward waitep us wo that lokep under rys ;  
 Ne mai us ryse no rest rycheis ne ro.

- (3.) Pride prikede hem so faste, that *noide* theih nevere have pes  
*Ar* theih hadden in this lond make swich a *res*,  
 That the best blod of the lond shamliche was brouht to grounde,  
 If *hit* betre mihte a ben, allas, the harde *stounde* bitid,  
 That of so gentille blod i-born swich wreche was *i-kid*.

2. Trace the formation of a literary language in England, and show what were the chief influences which completed the process.

3. Give an historical account of the chief auxiliary verbs in use at present.

4. Give the etymology and trace the history of the following words:—*Scamp*, *jug*, *magpie*, *plot*, *alert*, *vessel*, *umpire*, *sentinel*, *hobgoblin*, *puzzle*.

5. Give some account of the chief additions made to the English vocabulary by the extension of commerce and navigation during the last two centuries.

6. "The genius of a people is seen in the metaphors and similes which have been absorbed into their ordinary expressions." Apply this statement to the English language.

7. Draw out, with illustrations from his writings, Chaucer's conception of chivalry and chivalrous ideas. Compare him in this respect with other English writers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

8. Sketch the condition of the English drama when Shakespeare began to write. What traces do his plays bear of conditions prescribed by the existing necessities of representation?

9. Illustrate from the writings of Sir Philip Sidney some of the chief characteristics of Elizabethan literature.

10. Discuss the services of Dryden to English literature, both prose and verse.

11. Describe the structure of the sentence adopted by prose writers at different periods, and quote instances if you can. Remark on any principles which your survey brings to light.

12. Note and account for variations in the prevailing forms of versification at different periods of English literature.

13. Give some account of the literature of travel and adventure in England, and discuss its merits.

14. Mention the chief English writers who died prematurely, and give your reasons in each case for thinking that their works showed signs of greater excellence in the future.

15. Give some account of the chief works of English oratory. Estimate the effect of oratory on the development of English prose.

16. Point out and explain the chief tendencies observable in the literature of the first twenty years of the present century. How far are they still at work in the literature of the present day?

#### LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF ROME.

*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

Not more than twelve questions to be answered, of which not more than five should be in any one section of the paper.

#### SECTION I.

1. Turn into *Oratio Obliqua*, adding explanatory notes:—"Your lands have been taken from you; when will they be restored? Who will be found to

avenge your wrongs, unless you fling aside the submissive obedience that emboldens your foes? Awake from your lethargy and show your insolent oppressors that the spirit of your forefathers is not dead. This is your first chance of freedom; if you fail to seize it, it will be your last."

2. Note any points of contrast between Latin and Greek Syntax.

3. Analyse philologically the various forms of the Perfect Indicative Active, and Present Infinitive Passive in Latin.

4. Explain and illustrate any peculiarities of construction in the following:—(a) *Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium victor Mæonii carminis alite.* (b) *Scire tuum nihil est nisi te scire hoc sciat alter.* (c) *Immemor heu victusque animi respexit.* (d) *Quæ nemora aut quos agor in specus?* (e) "*Per me equidem sint omnia protinus alba.*" (f) *Quatuor dierum supplicatio indicta est ex a. d. v. Id. Oct.*

5. Assign etymologies to *castus*, *cruror*, *diu*, *haruspex*, *lautus*, *immanis*, *oppidum*, *singuli*, *vidua*.

6. What evidence have we of a distinction between the spoken Latin in common use, and the literary Latin of the Classics?

7. Writes notes on the peculiar forms of old Latin in the following:—(a) *De senatu sententiad.* (b) *Si nurus plorasset sacra divis parentum estod.* (c) *Endo manum jacito.* (d) *Si in jus vocat ito. Ni it, antestamino: igitur em capito.* (e) *Hono oino ploirume consentiunt Romai. Duonoro optumo fuisse viroro.*

8. What are the main rules for the order of the words in a Latin sentence: and what are the principal exceptions?

#### SECTION II.

1. *Pœnico bello secundo Musa Pinnato gradu Intulit se bellicosam in Romuli gentem feram.* Illustrate this quotation.

2. The growth and decay of history as a branch of Roman literature.

3. Compare Cicero's place in Roman History with his place in Roman literature. Give some accounts of Ciceronianism in the Middle Ages.

4. Give some account of the literary works of M. Terentius Varro.

5. How far do you regard the *Æneid* of Virgil as a success, and how far as a failure?

6. What was the condition of the Drama at Rome in the Augustan age?

7. What views have been held as to the authorship of the *Diræ*, *Ætna*, *Pervigilium Veneris*, *Dialogus de claris Oratoribus*?

8. Criticise the historical value, literary style, and Latinity of Lucan's *Pharsalia*.

#### SECTION III.

1. What traces of Etruscan, Latin, and Sabine elements can be found in the political institutions of Rome?

2. Trace the origin and growth of the naval power of Rome.

3. Describe the course of the principal Roman roads in Italy; and any remarkable historical events specially connected with any of them.

4. Give a short account of Spurius Cassius, Brennus, Spartacus, Vercingetorix, Cato Minor, Arminius, Agrippina.

5. What were the real objects for which the Gracchi contended; and what were the causes of their failure?

6. "The Roman State in its complete development consisted of two parts with a distinct organisation, Italia and the Provincie." Illustrate this.

7. Explain, with illustrations from Roman history, the following terms: *Perduellio*, *Provocatio*, *Nexum*, *Divinatio*, *Foris Latinæ*, *Majestas*, *Triarii*, *Quæstiones perpetuæ*, *Unciarium fenus*.

8. Discuss the Roman system of slavery; pointing out its effects on the history of the Republic and Empire.

#### LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND HISTORY OF GREECE.

The examination in this subject was similar to that held in the "Language, Literature and History of Rome."

#### LATIN.

Four passages were given from Lucretius, Cicero, and Tacitus, containing 42 lines of verse and 43 of prose, for translation into English, for which three hours were allowed; a similar time being also allowed for the translation of 20 lines from Bolingbroke into Latin Prose, and 14 lines from Tennyson into Latin Hexameters, or, as alternative to the latter exercise, 28 lines from Edwin Arnold into Latin Elegiacs.

#### GREEK.

The examination in Greek consisted of the translation of passages (containing 48 lines of verse and 47 of prose) from Demosthenes, Homer and Aristotle or Plato, and Æschylus, for which three hours were allowed; and the translation into Greek Iambics of 12 lines from Shakspeare (or, as an alternative, 16 lines from Milton into Greek Hexameters); and 11 lines from Prescott or Pitt into Greek Prose, for which a similar time was allowed.

#### FRENCH (1.)—Time allowed, 3 hours.

Translate into English:

#### I.

C'est au pays des forgerons et des mineurs. Un curieux pays, sans saisons, toujours le même. Arbres, visages, maisons, jusqu'au ciel éternellement crassé de vapeurs fuligineuses, tout est couleur de charbon. Il pleut de la suie, il rayonne du noir. Jour et nuit, au-dessus des usines monstres, des longues halles en deuil, raides et grêles, au-dessus des maçonneries cyclopéennes des hauts-fourneaux, les cheminées innombrables secouent leurs fumées dans le vent. Toute la vallée fume, et, çà et là, des pentes lépreuses de la montagne, des éclairs jaillissent, dardés par la fissure béante des houillères en combustion. La ville est en bas; rien qu'une rue, un couloir étouffé entre deux rangées de bicoques malades, crottées de la base au sommet, noircies au dehors, sales à l'intérieur, peintes de la cave au galetas d'une couleur uniforme, d'un enduit ignoble de fumée. Des gens étranges habitent là-dedans; un peuple de taupes ou de démons; des forgerons tannés, recuits au feu des fourneaux, le geste brutal, la voix rauque; des mineurs blêmes, le dos rond, la démarche hésitante des bêtes nocturnes, le corps flasque rentré dans la crainte des frôlements suspects, aplati sous le poids de la montagne, sous la peur des éboulements en perspective; tous avec cet ahurissement sur la figure, cet air écrasé, passif et grave, que donne la lutte avec les éléments ou les machines, la menace perpétuelle de l'engrenage et du grison.

#### II.

Enfin, ce qui manque à tant d'autres, ses morceaux s'enchaînent. Sa démonstration se noue, maille à maille, pendant un, deux, trois volumes, comme un énorme filet sans issue, où, bon gré, mal gré, on reste pris. C'est un systématique qui, replié sur lui-même et les yeux obstinément fixes sur son rêve ou sur son principe, s'y enfonce chaque jour davantage, en dévide une à une les conséquences, et tient toujours sous sa main le réseau entier. N'y touchez pas. Comme une araignée effarouchée et solitaire, il a tout ourdi de sa propre substance, avec les plus chères convictions de son esprit, avec les plus intimes convictions de son cœur. Au moindre choc, il frémit, et, dans la défense, il est terrible, hors de lui, venimeux même, par exaspération contenue,



par sensibilité blessée, acharné sur l'adversaire qu'il étouffe dans les fils tenaces et multipliés de sa toile, mais plus redoutable encore à lui-même qu'à ses ennemis, bientôt enlacé dans son propre rets, persuadé que la France et l'univers sont conjurés contre lui, déduisant avec une subtilité prodigieuse toutes les preuves de cette conspiration chimérique, à la fin désespéré par son roman trop plausible, et s'étraeillant dans le lacs admirable qu'à force de logique et d'imagination il s'est construit.

## III.

Il arrive parfois, dans le siècle où nous sommes,  
 Qu'un grand vent tout à coup soulève à flots les hommes ;  
 Vent de malheur, formé, comme tous les autans,  
 De souffles quelque part comprimés trop longtemps ;  
 Vent qui de tout foyer disperse la fumée ;  
 Dont s'attise l'idée à cette heure allumée ;  
 Qui passe sur tout homme, et, torche ou flot amer,  
 Le fait étinceler ou le fait écumer ;  
 Ebranle toute digue et toute citadelle ;  
 Dans la société met à nu d'un coup d'aile  
 Des sommets jusqu'alors par des brumes voilés,  
 Des gouffres ténébreux ou des coins étoilés ;  
 Vent fatal qui confond les meilleurs et les pires,  
 Arrache mainte tuile au vieux toit des empires,  
 Et prenant dans l'Etat, en haut, en bas, partout,  
 Tout esprit qui dérive et toute âme qui bout,  
 Tous ceux dont un zéphir fait remuer les têtes,  
 Tout ce qui devient onde à l'heure des tempêtes,  
 Amoncelant dans l'ombre et chassant à la fois  
 Ces flots, ces bruits, ce peuple, et ces pas, et ces voix,  
 Et les groupes sans forme et les rumeurs sans nombre,  
 Pousse tout cet orage au seuil d'un palais sombre !

Translate into French.

## IV.

"A comfort," replied I ; "yes, it is indeed a comfort, and I would not be without my children for all the world ; they can make a dungeon seem a palace. There is but one way in this life of wounding my happiness, and that is by injuring them." "I am afraid then, sir," cried he, "that I am in some measure culpable ; for I think I see here (looking at my son Moses) one that I have injured, and by whom I wish to be forgiven." My son immediately recollected his voice and features, though he had before seen him disguise, and taking him by the hand, with a smile, forgave him. "Yet," continued he, "I can't help wondering at what you could see in my face, to think me a proper mark for deception." "My dear sir," returned the other, "it was not your face, but your white stockings, and the black ribbon in your hair, that allured me. But no disparagement to your parts, I have deceived wiser men than you in my time ; and yet, with all my tricks, the blockheads have been too many for me at last." "I suppose," cried my son, "that the narrative of such a life as yours must be extremely instructive and amusing." "Not much of either," returned Mr. Jenkinson. "Indeed, I think, from my own experience, that the knowing one is the silliest fellow under the sun. I was thought cunning from my very childhood : when but seven years old, the ladies would say that I was a perfect little man ; at fourteen I knew the world ; at twenty, though I was perfectly honest, yet every one thought me so cunning, that not one would trust me. Thus I was at last obliged to turn sharper in my own defence, and have lived ever since, my head throbbing with schemes to deceive, and my heart palpitating with fears of detection."

FRENCH. (2.)—Time allowed, 3½ hours. (Dictation included.)

The answers, except to II., to be written in English.

I.

QUESTIONS SUR L'HISTOIRE ET LA LITTÉRATURE.

1. Quels furent les événements principaux de la guerre entre Philippe VI. et Edouard III., roi d'Angleterre? Quels étaient les alliés respectifs de ces deux rivaux?

2. Ecrivez l'histoire de Marie de Médicis.

3. Nommez les dynasties et les diverses branches de ces dynasties qui ont régné en France jusqu'à nos jours.

4. Quels sont les principaux historiens français du siècle passé? Citez quelques uns de leurs ouvrages.

5. Dites ce que vous savez des œuvres de Montesquieu.

6. Nommez les auteurs des ouvrages suivants, et racontez leur vie: "Andromaque," "les Lettres Provinciales," "Eugénie Grandet," "Jocelyn," "les Bugraves," et "la Franciade."

II.

COMPOSITION.

Développez cette pensée de Crébillon:—"Il n'est point de noblesse où manque la vertu."

III.

QUESTIONS DE GRAMMAIRE, IDIOTISMES, ETC.

1. Quels sont les participes passés qui sont invariables quand ils précèdent le substantif, et variables lorsqu'ils sont placés après lui? Ecrivez les exemples.

2. Citez des exemples de quelques verbes dont la signification change selon qu'ils sont suivis d'un complément direct ou d'un complément indirect.

3. Quand est-ce que les verbes en *oyer* ou en *uyer* changent l'*y* en *i*, et quand est-ce que les verbes en *eler* ou en *eter* doublent les consonnes *l* ou *t*? Donnez les exceptions de ces deux règles.

4. Quelle est l'étymologie des mots: huis, baudet, seigneur, tourne-vis, nêfle, mitraille, guillotine, dîme, cour, et coche?

5. Traduisez en anglais.—J'entends être payé en bonnes espèces sonnantes. Ces demoiselles font des châteaux en Espagne. Vous faites la sourde oreille. Il prend la mouche sans rime ni raison. Je n'en puis mais.

Traduisez en français.—We work at day-break. I met him a fortnight ago, and shall see him again this day fortnight. The head-quarters of the enemy were near that rising ground. He is home-sick. You left me in the lurch.

DICTATION.

UN NID D'HIRONDELLES A BORD D'UN VAISSEAU.

Pendant le séjour d'un bâtiment russe au port de Pierre-Paul, dans la Sibérie, deux hirondelles vinrent construire leur nid près de la cabine du capitaine; aux yeux des matelots, cet incident était d'un présage heureux, et, grâce à cette croyance, les oiseaux purent couver en paix. Les petits ne tardèrent pas à éclore. Mais il fallut lever l'ancre et partir; qu'allaient faire les pauvres parents? Bientôt on fut à une certaine distance de la terre; néanmoins ils allaient encore y chercher de la nourriture; peu à peu on s'en éloigna davantage, et alors ils commencèrent à hésiter. Tantôt ils s'envolaient au loin, tantôt ils revenaient sur les bords du nid; l'amour maternel était livré à d'affreux combats, surtout lorsque, à la vue de leurs parents, les cris que poussaient les petits pour demander leur nourriture devenaient plus pressés et plus plaintifs. Enfin, le père et la mère durent abandonner leur progéniture. Les matelots, émus, résolurent de veiller à la conversation des pauvres

orphelins; d'abord on les entoura de laine, afin de remplacer la chaleur de leur mère; puis chacun se fit un plaisir d'attraper des mouches pour suffire aux repas des petits protégés. Tout l'équipage se réjouissait des progrès qu'ils faisaient de jour en jour; mais, hélas! arrivés en Amérique, le climat leur étant nuisible, au bout d'une semaine ils périrent, au grand regret de ceux qui avaient pris tant de peine à les élever.

#### GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

The examination in German and Italian was similar to that in French.

#### PURE MATHEMATICS.\*—Time allowed, 3 hours.

Full marks may be obtained for three-fourths of this paper.

1. Prove geometrically that

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2 \left\{ \left( \frac{x+y}{2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{x-y}{2} \right)^2 \right\}.$$

2. Straight lines in a circle, which are equally distant from the centre, are equal to one another. Prove this, and draw a straight line to touch one given circle, so that the part of it contained by another given circle which is wholly without the former may be equal to a given straight line, not greater than the diameter of this latter circle.

3. Explain the term duplicate ratio, and prove that the sides about the equal angles of equiangular triangles are proportionals. If the base of a triangle be produced, so that the whole is to the part produced in the duplicate ratio of the sides, prove that the line joining the vertex and the extremity of the part produced is a mean proportional between the whole line produced and the part produced.

4. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a plane from a given point above it. Define similar solid figures.

5. In finding the greatest common measure of two algebraical expressions, prove that at any stage of the process a factor may be removed from, or introduced into, either the dividend or the divisor, without affecting the result. Find the greatest common measure of

$$21x^3 - 26x^2 + 20x - 8, \text{ and } 6x^2 - x - 2.$$

6. Find a factor which will rationalize  $a^{\frac{1}{3}} - b^{\frac{1}{3}}$ .

$$\text{Simplify } \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}} + \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}.$$

7. Prove that the geometric mean of two numbers is also the geometric mean between the arithmetic mean of the two numbers and their harmonic mean: and also that the arithmetic mean minus the harmonic mean is equal to the square of the difference of the two numbers divided by twice their sum.

8. Solve the equations—

$$(1.) (x-7)(x-5) - 5\sqrt{x^2 - 12x - 4} = 75;$$

$$(2.) x^2 + xy + y^2 = 49; \quad x^4 + y^4 = 931 - x^2y^2;$$

and if  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  be the roots of the equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , find the value of  $\alpha^3 + \beta^3$ .

9. State the Binomial Theorem, and give Euler's proof of it in the case of a positive exponent. If  $n$  be a positive integer, and  $P_n$  the product of all the co-efficients of  $(1+x)^n$ , prove that—

$$\frac{P_n + 1}{P_n} = \frac{(n+1)^n}{n}.$$

\* Two other papers on the same subject were also set.

10. Shew that every convergent to a continued fraction is nearer to the continued fraction than any of the preceding convergents. What is the third convergent to the value of  $\sqrt{a^2 + 1} - a$ ?

11. Find the number of positive integral solutions of the equation—  
 $ax + by = c$ .

Ex.— $13x + 5y = 797$ .

12. Prove that the product of any  $n$  successive integers is divisible by  $n$ , and find the number of divisors of 140.

13. Obtain an expression for all angles having the same sine as  $\alpha$ . Find the most general values of  $\theta$  satisfying both the equations—

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{3}.$$

14. Prove that—

$$(1.) \left(1 + \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sec \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \left(1 + \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sec \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \sin \alpha \sec^2 \frac{\alpha}{2};$$

$$(2.) 2 \tan^{-1} \left\{ \tan^{\frac{1}{2}}(45^\circ - \alpha) \tan \frac{\beta}{2} \right\} = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{\tan \alpha + \cos \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \cos \beta} \right);$$

and find the value of  $\tan 18^\circ$ .

15. If three straight lines be drawn from a point to the three angular points of an equilateral triangle, find an equation to determine the length of a side of the triangle in terms of the lengths of these lines.

16. Find the angles of a triangle, where  $3c = 7b$ , and  $A = 6^\circ 37' 24''$ , having given—

$$\text{Log } 2 = .30103; \quad \text{L } \tan 3^\circ 18' 42'' = 8.7624069;$$

$$\text{L } \tan 8^\circ 13' 50'' = 9.1603083; \quad \text{diff. for } 10'' = 1486.$$

MIXED MATHEMATICS.\*—Time allowed, 3 hours.

Full marks may be obtained by doing four-fifths of this paper.

1. Define the *moment* and the *axis* of a *couple*. In what ways may a couple be changed, or moved, without altering its effect? State the conditions of the equilibrium of a rigid body resting with a given number of points in contact with a smooth fixed plane.

2. Find the centre of gravity of a pyramid upon a triangular base. CD a side of an uniform trapezoidal lamina ABCD is twice as long as AB, to which it is opposite and parallel. Compare the distances of the centre of gravity of ABCD from AB and CD.

3. Investigate the conditions upon which the sensibility and stability of an ordinary balance depend, and show how far they are compatible. A dealer has correct weights, but one arm of his balance is  $\frac{1}{10}$  part shorter than the other. If he sells two quantities of a certain drug, each apparently weighing  $9\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., at 40s. a lb., weighing one in one scale and the other in the other scale, what will he gain or lose?

4. Find the ratio of the power to the weight when there is equilibrium upon a smooth inclined plane. A rough cylinder of weight  $W$  ( $\sqrt{3} - 1$ ) lies with its axis horizontal upon a plane whose inclination is  $30^\circ$ , while a man of weight  $W$  stands (with his body vertical) upon the cylinder and keeps it at rest. If his feet be at A and a vertical section of the cylinder through A touch the plane at B, find the angle subtended by AB at the centre of the section, the frictions being sufficient to prevent any slipping.

5. State the proposition usually termed the Parallelogram of Velocities. A person travelling towards the north-east finds that the wind appears to blow from the north, but when he doubles his speed it seems to come from a

\* Two other papers on the same subject were also set.

direction at an angle  $\cot^{-1}2$  on the east of north. Find the true direction of the wind.

6. Find the whole space passed through by a particle falling from rest if eight-ninths of it be described in the last second of the fall. If a particle occupies  $n$  seconds less and acquires a velocity  $m$  feet greater at one place than at another in falling from rest through the same distance, prove that  $\frac{m}{n}$  equals the geometrical mean of the numerical values of gravity at the two places.

7. Two balls are moving uniformly with given velocities in a plane. Determine the motion of their centre of gravity. If they approach each other in a straight line, what must be the ratio of their velocities if their centre of gravity does not move?

8. A and B are the highest and lowest points of a vertical circle. From any point P in the circumference a tangent PT is drawn to meet a horizontal straight line through B in T. Show that the time in which a particle will run down PT varies inversely as AP.

9. A particle is projected with velocity V at an angle of  $75^\circ$  to the horizon from the foot of a plane whose inclination is  $30^\circ$ . Find where it will strike the plane. In what direction must it be projected in order to attain a maximum range on the plane?

10. Two smooth imperfectly elastic balls moving with given velocities and in given directions in one plane impinge; determine their motions after impact. The masses of five balls of equal size lying at rest in a straight line form a geometrical progression whose common ratio is 2. Their modulus of elasticity is  $\frac{2}{3}$ . If the first be started directly towards the second with velocity  $v$  find the velocity which will be given to the fifth.

11. If a particle revolve in a circle round a centre of force in its centre with velocity  $v$ , find the normal acceleration. A weight held by a string of length  $l$  describes a horizontal circle. If the tension of the string be three times the weight, find the time of revolution.

12. The sides of a cistern are vertical. Its base is a horizontal regular hexagon each side of which is  $\sqrt{3}$  feet long. Find its depth, if, when it is full of water, the pressure on each of its sides is the same as on its base.

13. Define specific gravity, and find that of a mixture of given volumes of given fluids. A body whose specific gravity is  $\rho$  floats half immersed in a fluid, but is three-fourths immersed in a mixture of equal volumes of that fluid and water. Find  $\rho$ , neglecting atmospheric pressure.

14. Describe the construction and action of Hawksbee's double-action air-pump. Prove that any number of strokes will produce a greater degree of exhaustion in a receiver of given size than half the number of strokes in a receiver of half the size.

#### CHEMISTRY, INCLUDING HEAT.\*—Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Distinguish endothermic and exothermic chemical combinations; and shew by examples the characteristic differences in the behaviour of compounds which belong to these two classes, particularly when they are subject to changes of temperature.

2. The scale of temperature given by an air thermometer is said to be the

\* A second paper on the same subject was also set.

nearest practical approximation to a purely thermo-dynamic scale. Explain why this is the case, and why it is only an approximation.

3. It is required to determine the amount of heat developed in the solution of ammonia in water: shew how to proceed, give reasons for the precautions adopted, explain what corrections have to be made in the quantities observed, and how to find the amounts of them.

4. What is the experimental evidence on which the kinetic theory of gases is based? How do you account for the selective absorption of radiant energy by some gases? Give example of such selective absorption.

5. Give some explanation, based on definite general principles, of the formation of—(1) Ammonia, when soda-lime mixed with such substances as gelatine is heated. (2) Nitrates, when such a mixture is exposed to the air, cold. (3) Ammonia, when a solution of soda containing some nitrate is acted on by zinc and copper.

6. Compare silicon with carbon, both in the separate state and in relation to other elements. Explain how a solution of silica can be prepared.

7. Give an outline of the extraction of copper from copper pyrites, explaining the principles on which it depends. How does the presence of antimony affect the quality of copper, and how may antimony be got rid of in the preparation of copper?

8. Define an "amine" and a "diamine," and illustrate your definitions by examples. Shew how ethylene diamine may be prepared, and give some account of its characters.

#### PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

1. Make a complete qualitative analysis of the substance A.\* Send up a statement of all that you have done to it, and of the effects which you have observed to follow from each operation. In giving your conclusions point out the particular observed effects which justify those conclusions.

2. The small tube containing oxalic acid has the weight of the contents accurately noted on the label: you are required by means of it to titrate the solution of permanganate supplied.

#### ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.†—*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

1. How can it be experimentally proved that in a charged condenser the dielectric is in a state of mechanical strain? What is electrical expansion, and how can it be distinguished from expansion by heat?

2. The specific gravities of copper and iron being taken as 8.9 to 7.8, their specific resistances as 1:6.25, and their commercial value as 12:1, deduce from these data the ratio of the cost of two wires of these metals which for the same length have equal conducting powers.

3. Describe a method of applying induction currents to investigate the distribution of magnetism in a magnet; and show what general results have been obtained for such distribution.

4. State the chief laws of electrolysis, and mention the conditions which determine whether a body is an electrolyte or not. What test is available in cases in which no products of decomposition can be perceived?

5. Electrical currents are produced in a copper disc when it is rotated between the poles of a strong horse-shoe magnet. How can existence of such currents be proved, and what is the general law for their direction and strength?

6. A battery of 10 equal Leyden jars, each with a coated surface of 2,000 sq. c.m., and made of glass of the specific inductive capacity 2 c.m. thick, is

\* This was a mixture of lead and barium chromate and ferric phosphate.

† A second paper on the same subject was also set.

charged from a machine which gives the potential 25 in electro-static units. Find the work required to charge the battery to this potential.

7. State the principle and describe the construction of some one form of dynamo-electrical machine. What is the efficiency of such a machine, and on what conditions does it depend?

8. What experimental evidence is there for holding that the phenomena of bodies charged with negative electricity differ from those charged with positive?

**GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.\*—Time allowed, 3 hours.**

1. When are the number of faces in a crystal said to be on the same zone? Given the indices of any two planes in a zone, show how to find the equation to their zone-plane.

2. What is the crystalline system and chemical composition of Olivine? With what minerals is it usually found associated?

3. Define the following: Gabbro, Diorite, Eclogite, Phonolite. Mention some criteria which would enable you to distinguish in the field an interbedded from an intrusive volcanic rock.

4. What is meant by regional and by contact metamorphism respectively? What minerals have commonly been produced in rocks whose metamorphism is of the latter kind?

5. What reasons are there for supposing that the interior of the earth is at a very high temperature?

6. State the principal laws of rainfall. Why is the rainfall on the Scawfell district so great? Why is the western slope of the Peruvian Andes a rainless region?

7. Criticise the theory of the glacial origin of the Alpine Lakes.

8. Give instances to show that the sea has considerably encroached upon the eastern coasts of Britain in historic times.

9. Mention the principal districts of Britain in which rocks of Archæan (or Pre-Cambrian) age have been recognised, and give, in the case of any two, a brief description of their mineral characters.

10. Give the reasons for and against placing the Permian deposits of England in the Palæozoic and the Triassic in the Mesozoic series.

**ZOOLOGY.\*—Time allowed, 3 hours.**

1. Give an account of the Thalamophora (Foraminifera) or of the Ciliata (Infusoria).

2. Describe the organization and discuss the affinities of the Ctenophora or of the Gephyræa.

3. Describe the various kinds of corals formed by the Anthozoa and by the Hydrocorallinæ, pointing out the relation of the hard material to the living animal.

4. Give an account of the structure and life-history of the common Tapeworm, and briefly sketch the history of any other Cestoidea known to you.

5. Shew what modifications of form of the Molluscan foot, gills, mantle, and shell are exhibited respectively in Chiton, Aplysia, Patella, Nautilus, and Mytilus.

6. Give an account of the development from the egg of Ascidia, and point out the features which entitle it to rank as a Vertebrate.

7. In what respects do Ornithorhynchus and Echidna resemble and differ from the other Mammalia, and in what respects do they resemble and differ from Birds and Reptiles?

\* A second paper on the same subject was also set.

**BOTANY.\*—Time allowed, 3 hours.**

1. State the facts with regard to the part played by light of different degrees of refrangibility in the processes of plant life.
2. State the distinction between a saprophyte and a parasite. Give instances of both amongst flowering plants indigenous to Britain.
3. Give a brief account of the geographical distribution of the British Flora.
4. Give a general account of the development of a flower. Point out in what respects it differs from that of an ordinary leafy shoot.
5. Describe the structure of the stem of *Equisetum*.
6. Describe the arrangement of tissues in the thallus of *Marchantia*.
7. Describe the development and ultimate processes of growth of a microspore of *Selaginella* and of a pollen-grain of a flowering plant. Point out in what respects they agree and in what they differ.
8. What are accessory fruits? Give examples, fully explaining the structural modification in each case.

**LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—Time allowed, 3 hours.**

1. Discuss the causes which retard the establishment of a final definition of Logic.
2. What is the logical value of statistics?
3. What is the issue raised by the question of the Origin of Knowledge?
4. Is it truer to say (1) Induction is perfect Analogy, or (2) Analogy is imperfect Induction? Give reasons for your answer.
5. How would you attempt to prove the following propositions, viz. :—(1) The planets are inhabited; (2) Absence of restraint engenders tyranny; (3) Two straight lines cannot enclose a space?
6. What is a cause? In what sense is the word used in (1) "Plurality of Causes;" (2) "Every Cause has an effect;" (3) "The Cause is equal to its effect;" (4) "The Cause is the effect"?
7. From what points of view can the syllogism be regarded (1) as being, (2) as not being, a *petitio principii*?
8. In what different senses is it possible to maintain the Relativity of Knowledge? What is the importance of the doctrine?
9. Discuss the relation of language to the chief mental processes.
10. How far are the four experimental methods anticipated by Bacon in his *Novum Organum*?

**MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—Time allowed, 3 hours.**

1. "Bentham and his followers have treated Ethics too juridically." Discuss this, and explain what ethical problems are specially affected by jurisprudence.
2. Distinguish between a good and a beautiful character. What is the place of æsthetical excellence in morals?
3. What is the precise importance of the disputes as to the existence of disinterested benevolence in human nature?
4. For what reasons has the question of free-will been (a) denied a place, (b) regarded as a fundamental problem, in ethics?

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\* A second paper on the same subject was also set.



5. What is meant by a moral sense? Trace the history of the doctrine in English philosophy.

6. Analyse the act of volition. What is meant by treating the will as a distinct faculty?

7. "Our present Ethics have been arrived at without any psychological aids whatever." In what departments of moral theory is psychology of most service?

8. On what grounds do you found the duty of truthfulness?

9. Discuss the conception of self-regarding virtues.

10. What differences flow from treating Ethics (a) as a theory of morals, (b) as the art of life?

**JURISPRUDENCE.\*—Time allowed, 3 hours.**

1. How far can the spheres of Public and Private Law be regarded as distinct?

2. What is the legal meaning of "intention"?

3. What light does the history of the Law of Distress throw on the condition of early societies?

4. What analogies are to be found to the distinction between *Res Mancipi* and *Res nec Mancipi*?

5. Compare the doctrines of Roman and English law as to the contract of Sale.

6. How far was Bentham justified in his attack on the employment of Legal Fictions?

7. What limits of testamentary power are necessary or advantageous to the community?

8. Illustrate the distinction between Ownership and Possession.

9. Criticise Austin's account of the meaning of sovereignty.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY.\*—Time allowed, 3 hours.**

1. We have constantly to consider in economic inquiries what would happen "on the hypothesis of competition." Examine what precisely is meant by this phrase when the matter under discussion is (a) the wages of labour, (b) the rent of land.

2. Classify the principal conditions of industrial development and efficiency. Economists of the first half of this century seem to have regarded the prosperity of industry as chiefly dependent on the increase of capital. How far do you think this was the case during the period referred to, or is so now?

3. Show that either rent, wages, or profits as actually paid or received may comprise all the three elements of rent, earnings, and interest, as understood and defined by the economist. Point out the practical importance of this consideration,—noting especially its bearing on recent proposals to make rent bear the whole burden of national taxation.

4. State, and classify, the various circumstances which interfere with Continuity of Employment. Point out any measures which in your opinion would tend or have tended to lessen this evil; noticing particularly those which have for their object to increase the mobility of labour.

5. The employer receives "earnings of management." In what respects,

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\* A second paper on the same subject was also set.

if any, do these "earnings" differ economically from the "earnings" of one of the men he employs? Are the interests of employer and employed more opposed than the interests of any two classes of the employed, say of colliers and ironworkers?

6. How far could the following conditions exist simultaneously in the same society; and to what different causes might each of them be due? (a) A low rate of business profits. (b) A high rate of interest. (c) A low rate of discount. (d) A high price of Consols.

7. Give some of the chief principles on which State or Municipal Intervention has been justified; and apply them to the following instances of such intervention: the Factory Acts, the Education Acts, the Artizans' Dwellings Acts, the Adulteration Acts.

8. It has been said that the main doctrines of the Physiocrats are all to be found in earlier works by English writers. Illustrate this remark; and state what you conceive to have been the principal and characteristic contribution of the French School to the progress of economic science.

#### LOWER DIVISION.—MEN CLERKS.

Papers set at an Examination held in November, 1882.

DICTIONATION (1). *Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

Lord Chatham was undoubtedly a great man. But his was not a complete and well-proportioned greatness. The public life of great statesmen often resembles a regular drama, which can be criticised as a whole, and every scene of which is to be viewed in connection with the main action. The public life of Chatham, on the other hand, is a rude though striking piece, a piece abounding in incongruities, a piece without any unity of plan, but redeemed by some noble passages, the effect of which is increased by the tameness or extravagance of what precedes and what follows. His opinions were unfixed. His conduct at some of the most important conjunctures of his life was evidently determined by pride and resentment. He had one fault, which of all human faults is most rarely found in company with true greatness. He was extremely affected. He was an almost solitary instance of a man of real genius, and of a brave, lofty, and commanding spirit, without simplicity of character. The most distinguished of his partisans often complained that he could never obtain admittance to Lord Chatham's room till everything was ready for the representation, till the dresses and properties were all correctly disposed, till the light was thrown with due effect on the head of the illustrious performer, and his gown had been arranged with the air of a Grecian drapery. Yet, with all his faults and affectations, he had, in a very extraordinary degree, the elements of greatness. He had genius, strong passions, quick sensibility, and vehement enthusiasm for all things grand and beautiful. In an age of meanness it was something to have a man who might perhaps, under some strong excitement, have been tempted to ruin his country, but who never would have stooped to pilfer from her: a man whose errors arose, not from a sordid desire of gain, but from a fierce thirst of power, for glory, and for vengeance.—MACAULAY.

[A second exercise in Dictation was also given.]

ARITHMETIC.—Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Reduce to a single decimal fraction—

$$\frac{2\cdot7}{1\cdot5318} + \frac{342}{4\cdot216} \times \frac{04275}{3\cdot05}$$

2. Find (by Practice) the cost of 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs. 8 ozs. at £1 5s. 8d. per cwt.

3. A sum of money was divided among 5 people: 4 of them received respectively  $\frac{1}{15}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$ ,  $\frac{1}{10}$ , and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the whole, while the 5th received £105 3s. 6d. What was the sum divided?

4. Find the square root of 6246·057024, and the cube root of 8452·264653.

5. Find by duodecimals the area of a floor whose dimensions are 8 yds. 2½ ft. by 6 yds. 1½ ft. Find the cost of staining a border of 1 ft. all round it, at 6d. a square yard, and of laying the interior area with carpet at 4s. 6d. a square yard.

6. Multiply 43620 by 265 in the scale of 7, and reduce 16325130 from the scale of 7 to the scale of 12. Extract the square root of 553416204 in the scale of 8.

7. An ounce of standard gold, one-twelfth of which is alloy, is worth £3 17s. 7½d. How many sovereigns could be coined from 36 lb. 8 oz. of pure gold?

8. Find the simple interest on £251 5s. from June 15th, 1873, to August 27th, 1874, at 3½ per cent. per annum.

9. If the true discount on £295 15s. is £33 5s. when the rate of interest is 4½ per cent. per annum, how long hence is the sum due?

10. In a journey of 9 hours a train travels 45½ miles an hour, and stops 30 minutes on the road. How long will a train take which travels 39·6 miles an hour, and makes stoppages amounting to ¼ of an hour?

11. If the manufacturer makes a profit of 20 per cent., the wholesale dealer a profit of 25 per cent., and the shopkeeper a profit of 40 per cent., what was the cost of manufacturing an article which was sold at the shop for 17s. 6d.?

12. Two casks of 48 and 42 gallons are filled with mixtures of wine and water, the proportions being 13 : 7 and 18 : 17 in the two casks respectively. If the contents of the two casks be mixed, and 20 gallons of water added to the whole, what will be the proportion of wine to water in the result?

13. A person has a sum in 3½ per cent. stock which yields an income of £66 10s. a year. If he sell out at 72½ and buy stock yielding 6½ per cent. at 106½, what will be the change in his income, allowing ¼ per cent. brokerage on each transaction?

14. A man embarks his whole property in four successive speculations. In the first he clears 100 per cent., and in each of the others loses 20 per cent. What percentage will he have lost or gained ultimately on his original capital?

15. A crown weighing 64½ ozs. was made of gold adulterated with silver. It was found by the water which it displaced to contain 8·5 cubic inches of metal; and a cubic inch of gold was found to weigh 10·25 ozs. and of silver 5·75 ozs. Find the weight of gold and silver in the crown.

ADDITION.—Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

N.B.—You had better occupy the whole time allowed. No additional marks will be given for rapidity.

Do not copy out the sums. Add these up, placing the answers in the spaces indicated.

| £      | s. | d. | £      | s. | d. | £      | s. | d. |
|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| 887142 | 7  | 9  | 98290  | 2  | 10 | 314197 | 6  | 5  |
| 32410  | 3  | 5  | 95016  | 18 | 2  | 347786 | 11 | 10 |
| 23276  | 5  | 9  | 787639 | 7  | 7  | 267873 | 13 | 2  |
| 3976   | 15 | 8  | 209674 | 19 | 11 | 89768  | 12 | 11 |
| 302475 | 11 | 6  | 541263 | 9  | 5  | 566984 | 5  | 4  |
| 891174 | 2  | 10 | 465983 | 17 | 11 | 373041 | 2  | 7  |
| 7624   | 6  | 2  | 99374  | 5  | 7  | 189603 | 2  | 5  |
| 786178 | 2  | 4  | 538097 | 1  | 2  | 984917 | 10 | 8  |
| 358756 | 3  | 7  | 93257  | 13 | 11 | 318019 | 3  | 9  |
| 859276 | 3  | 8  | 769873 | 13 | 7  | 232087 | 9  | 7  |
| 361211 | 6  | 7  | 69840  | 3  | 7  | 74639  | 7  | 5  |
| 18759  | 13 | 11 | 23297  | 12 | 5  | 41877  | 19 | 3  |
| 1983   | 19 | 10 | 815975 | 16 | 11 | 29200  | 7  | 9  |
| 631902 | 8  | 6  | 658    | 16 | 11 | 642935 | 8  | 1  |
| 90574  | 2  | 1  | 22896  | 10 | 10 | 24761  | 18 | 4  |
| 744032 | 8  | 6  | 36197  | 11 | 7  | 31847  | 1  | 2  |
| 34231  | 1  | 11 | 298772 | 2  | 6  | 828    | 17 | 5  |
| 476239 | 15 | 7  | 381397 | 7  | 1  | 621140 | 15 | 6  |
| 17296  | 13 | 7  | 74573  | 2  | 4  | 147732 | 6  | 2  |

| £      | s. | d. | £      | s. | d. | £      | s. | d. |
|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| 827516 | 3  | 9  | 47983  | 19 | 3  | 326408 | 13 | 10 |
| 6879   | 14 | 5  | 76899  | 13 | 7  | 17218  | 9  | 6  |
| 23109  | 19 | 10 | 74321  | 18 | 9  | 897    | 15 | 3  |
| 106747 | 18 | 3  | 630875 | 12 | 3  | 313257 | 8  | 11 |
| 29215  | 9  | 5  | 16391  | 1  | 4  | 810732 | 17 | 1  |
| 376514 | 10 | 5  | 734321 | 18 | 9  | 166197 | 11 | 7  |
| 403750 | 5  | 8  | 42361  | 8  | 9  | 74321  | 18 | 9  |
| 274032 | 12 | 1  | 11835  | 0  | 3  | 23109  | 19 | 10 |
| 94636  | 1  | 1  | 675940 | 18 | 2  | 112935 | 8  | 1  |
| 291414 | 12 | 4  | 528636 | 4  | 11 | 432799 | 11 | 8  |
| 97243  | 17 | 11 | 16391  | 1  | 4  | 239763 | 2  | 1  |
| 810327 | 4  | 4  | 714961 | 13 | 11 | 39642  | 5  | 2  |
| 93198  | 10 | 8  | 129374 | 5  | 7  | 95483  | 17 | 10 |
| 153748 | 2  | 9  | 691040 | 3  | 7  | 228416 | 9  | 10 |
| 310397 | 8  | 7  | 310397 | 8  | 7  | 32752  | 15 | 3  |
| 765491 | 9  | 5  | 141263 | 9  | 5  | 708416 | 19 | 7  |
| 673159 | 0  | 1  | 20242  | 0  | 7  | 7187   | 7  | 7  |
| 31140  | 15 | 6  | 299653 | 1  | 8  | 649603 | 2  | 5  |
| 310397 | 8  | 7  | 612356 | 1  | 2  | 34728  | 12 | 6  |

Add these across, placing the Totals in the spaces indicated.

|       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |      |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 38756 | 18919 | 10195 | 12190 | 24293 | 12120 | 205   | 19077 | 488   | 2657 | _____ |
| 8963  | 43958 | 9572  | 12788 | 43986 | 8345  | 7501  | 12424 | 8520  | 2502 | _____ |
| 7485  | 21555 | 2897  | 6105  | 5417  | 15670 | 5212  | 6771  | 2543  | 3285 | _____ |
| 80631 | 17945 | 36095 | 36567 | 9665  | 22279 | 40914 | 3985  | 2187  | 1488 | _____ |
| 58392 | 2779  | 9505  | 3657  | 6259  | 12944 | 6304  | 12980 | 3535  | 2469 | _____ |
| 16228 | 10075 | 9735  | 31932 | 4718  | 1350  | 7280  | 504   | 8890  | 2957 | _____ |
| 19425 | 18090 | 247   | 8577  | 6495  | 862   | 4425  | 4525  | 5725  | 4869 | _____ |
| 6653  | 9135  | 13218 | 3891  | 9026  | 4725  | 3503  | 23473 | 615   | 1689 | _____ |
| 17282 | 7639  | 4275  | 7000  | 9687  | 19482 | 284   | 213   | 17449 | 1314 | _____ |
| 2152  | 18215 | 17632 | 34209 | 22916 | 461   | 6252  | 3038  | 2165  | 2074 | _____ |
| 2472  | 31457 | 13668 | 14175 | 8270  | 11909 | 9720  | 323   | 7527  | 290  | _____ |
| 16760 | 12815 | 17568 | 3710  | 1033  | 9800  | 15587 | 394   | 4145  | 329  | _____ |
| 27770 | 14955 | 9298  | 3001  | 3620  | 4323  | 1070  | 6291  | 7400  | 3640 | _____ |
| 969   | 3205  | 5018  | 4073  | 7079  | 7790  | 2604  | 1940  | 491   | 535  | _____ |
| 487   | 6590  | 1096  | 16075 | 602   | 386   | 930   | 1275  | 845   | 486  | _____ |
| 876   | 220   | 830   | 2573  | 13276 | 925   | 673   | 2072  | 210   | 1405 | _____ |
| 14245 | 22356 | 7803  | 2499  | 6537  | 74    | 6225  | 769   | 457   | 856  | _____ |
| 13721 | 819   | 9195  | 7495  | 2406  | 2076  | 197   | 320   | 770   | 892  | _____ |

COPYING MANUSCRIPT.—*Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

Lithograph handed to each candidate. For specimen see opposite page 129.

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—*Time allowed, 2 hours.*

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style. Exercises will be valued according to quality rather than quantity, but should occupy at least two foolscap pages. Only one subject is to be attempted.

1. Changes produced by railways; or, 2. Effects of wealth on the character of a nation; or, 3. Qualities of a good man of business.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

Extra marks will be given for neatly drawn maps, but only so far as they are accurate.

1. What are the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the two Tropics, the Ecliptic, and the Equator? Define their relative positions.

2. Compare the following groups of islands, as to area, geographical position, and climate:—The British Isles, the Japanese Archipelago, New Zealand, and the West Indies (excluding the Bahamas and the Lesser Antilles).

3. Give a geographical account of a walking tour from the Land's End to Flamborough Head by any convenient route; mentioning the hills, plains, rivers, and towns on the way, and describing the natural features of the country, and the industrial pursuits of the people at the different places passed.

4. Draw an outline map of Italy and its chief islands, showing the chief mountains and rivers; define the most important provinces, and fill in the geographical details of any two of them.

5. Explain the origin and direction of the great Permanent Winds. Give an account of those winds which bring heavy rains to the Western Ghats in India, and to the east side of the Andes in Brazilian America; also of the winds that bring most rain to the British Isles; and explain in each case their rainy character.

6. On the accompanying outline map [Africa\*] mark and name the chief rivers, lakes, and mountains; also indicate the States above the 25th parallel north, and those below parallel 25 south, and the following towns:—Aboukir, Cape Coast Castle, Cairo, Ceuta, Constantine, Cosseir, Kartoum, Ismailia, Mogador, Siwab, Bloemfontein, Durban, Grahamstown, Griquatown, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Zanzibar. (Show up your map separately.)

7. Write a short account of Belgium, noting its boundaries, area, provinces, rivers, chief towns, and manufactures.

8. Name ten European lakes (not those of the British Isles); mention their relative size, the neighbouring mountains (if any), the rivers draining these lakes, and any important towns on their shores.

#### INDEXING.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

##### Instructions—

1. Continue the index to the letters or inclosures printed below,\* on the forms supplied to you, in a style similar to that of the subjoined specimen.

2. The subject matter of each letter should be stated in as *brief* a compass as possible; rarely exceeding *two* spaces of the form supplied or *ten* lines of writing.

#### SPECIMEN.

| No. of Letters, &c. | Date.          | Correspondence.                                         | Subject-matter.                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No. 1.              | Jan. 13, 1879. | Sir H. B. E. Frere<br>to<br>Sir M. Hicks-Beach.         | Enclosing translation of a letter sent to Messrs. Kruger and Joubert.                                                                       |
| Enclosure in No. 1. | Dec. 1878.     | Sir H. B. E. Frere<br>to<br>Messrs. Kruger and Joubert. | Requests them to invite their friends to discuss with him the measures they wish to see adopted for the better government of the Transvaal. |

#### DIGEST OF RETURNS INTO SUMMARIES.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

N.B.—(a). The work should be done correctly, neatly, and quickly: but in assigning marks more importance will be attached to accuracy than to quickness. (b). The paper put before you must not be mutilated in any way. Mistakes should be corrected, but no erasure is to be made. Calculations may be made on waste paper, which will be provided for that purpose, but no rough copy of any part of the Form is to be made.

Rule a Form (which may be as *wide* as your paper will admit) like the subjoined specimen, and fill up the several columns from the particulars given on page 3, observing carefully the following instructions:—

1. That the countries are to be entered in the Form in alphabetical order.
2. That all capitals and stops given in the Specimen of Form are to be exactly reproduced.
3. That the figures in the last three columns, as well as the total at the foot of each column, are to be supplied by you.
4. That in calculating the per-centages fractions should be neglected.

\* This was an outline map placed before the candidates.

† These were letters and inclosures extracted from papers presented to Parliament entitled "Affairs of South Africa, C. 2,367 (July, 1879)," and occupied about 14 pages.

## SPECIMEN OF FORM.

Return shewing the tonnage of British and foreign vessels to various countries, entered and cleared, during the six months ended June, 1876.

| Country.  | British Tonnage. |          | Foreign Tonnage. |          | Total British and Foreign Tonnage Entered and Cleared. | Total British Tonnage Entered and Cleared. | Percentage of Total British to Total British and Foreign Tonnage. |
|-----------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           | Entered.         | Cleared. | Entered.         | Cleared. |                                                        |                                            |                                                                   |
|           |                  |          |                  |          |                                                        |                                            |                                                                   |
|           |                  |          |                  |          |                                                        |                                            |                                                                   |
|           |                  |          |                  |          |                                                        |                                            |                                                                   |
| Total ... |                  |          |                  |          |                                                        |                                            |                                                                   |

**FOREIGN TONNAGE CLEARED.**—Italy, 150,193; Greece, 14,838; Spain, 108,943; France, 282,223; Norway, 107,400; Holland, 69,641; Sweden, 221,420; Belgium, 107,069; Germany, 426,394; Portugal, 30,620; Austria, 32,424; Denmark, 198,536; Turkey, 55,352; Egypt, 26,425; United States (U.S.A.), 310,570; Brazil, 48,817; China, 562; Peru, 5,678; Chili, 7,722.

**BRITISH TONNAGE ENTERED.**—China, 35,477; Austria, 14,285; Denmark, 31,617; Spain, 336,243; Greece, 4,736; Peru, 109,309; Turkey, 163,622; Chili, 26,418; Holland, 397,795; Egypt, 186,029; Brazil, 88,552; Belgium, 341,137; Sweden, 80,389; Germany, 395,858; U.S.A., 1,809,317; France, 725,080; Italy, 129,683; Portugal, 101,833; Norway, 54,521.

**FOREIGN TONNAGE ENTERED.**—Portugal, 19,283; Denmark, 82,153; Chili, 1,277; Greece, 246; Brazil, 24,348; Turkey, 49,279; Germany, 331,866; Peru, 33,406; Italy, 26,140; Sweden, 268,813; China, 1,634; Norway, 385,481; Holland, 104,919; Spain, 102,581; Austria, 1,068; Egypt, 33,674; U.S.A., 816,377; France, 190,905; Belgium, 120,178.

**BRITISH TONNAGE CLEARED.**—Egypt, 187,140; France, 1,228,759; Norway, 47,824; Turkey, 106,030; Brazil, 153,476; Italy, 303,112; Austria, 12,544; Chili, 110,736; Germany, 708,853; China, 15,107; Spain, 211,675; Holland, 492,656; Portugal, 138,798; Greece, 13,307; U.S.A., 717,801; Peru, 20,604; Belgium, 396,137; Denmark, 65,371; Sweden, 102,388.

**ENGLISH HISTORY.**—*Time allowed, 2½ hours.*

1. Describe the successive settlements of Teutonic invaders, in Britain, between A.D. 449 and 547.

2. During what periods since the Conquest, and in consequence of what events, have Rouen and Havre been in English hands?

3. Give an outline of the changes proposed by the Constitutions of Clarendon. To what extent were these abandoned in the later years of Henry II.'s reign?

4. Describe the chief incidents and sufferings of the life of Charles I., from the defeat at Naseby to the date of his trial.

5. What do you know of Port Mahon, Preston Pans, Brandywine Creek, the lines of Torres Vedras, the Boulogne Flotilla, Wandewash, Minden, and "Rodney's victory"?

6. By whom, and with what intentions, was the Triple Alliance negotiated? What caused the second Dutch war, which began in 1672, to be suddenly broken off?

7. The wars between England and France in the eighteenth century have been described as a "Hundred years' war for the possession of America." On what great leading facts is this description based?

8. Write a brief description of the Waterloo campaign of 1815.

9. Give some account of the important events which belong to the years 1265, 1381, 1536, 1679, and 1789.

BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.—Time allowed, 3 hours.

On the 31st December, 1881, when the books were closed, the affairs of the firm of Rudd & Co. stood as follows:—

Goods on hand £950; at bank £186 10s.: Cash in hand £25 3s. 2d.; Bills Receivable £162 6s. 3d. (viz., C. Mercer due Jan.  $\frac{8}{11}$  £105, T. Mann due Jan. 30 £57 6s. 3d.); due from A. Roberts £35 3s. 6d., from G. Batley £48 6s. 4d., from E. Wills £17 8s. 9d.; due to R. Bidder £69 7s. 6d.; Bills Payable £102 10s. (viz., acceptance to McDougal & Co. due Jan.  $\frac{13}{16}$ ).

On the 1st Jan., 1882, the books were re-opened and the following transactions took place during the month:—

|       |                                                                                                                                                                      | £   | s. | d. |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| 1882. |                                                                                                                                                                      |     |    |    |
| Jan.  | 1. Sold G. Batley, goods ... ..                                                                                                                                      | 82  | 9  | 6  |
| "     | 1. Sold J. Goodhart, goods ... ..                                                                                                                                    | 51  | 18 | 10 |
| "     | 2. Accepted R. Bidder's draft at one month ... ..                                                                                                                    | 69  | 7  | 6  |
| "     | 2. Bought of T. Webber, goods ... ..                                                                                                                                 | 73  | 4  | 3  |
| "     | 4. Bought of P. Whistler, goods ... ..                                                                                                                               | 103 | 16 | 10 |
| "     | 5. Received of G. Batley his cheque for £30 (paid into bank), and his acceptance at two months £100 ... ..                                                           | 130 | 0  | 0  |
|       | Allowed discount to G. Batley ... ..                                                                                                                                 | 0   | 15 | 10 |
| "     | 6. Sold J. Goodhart, goods ... ..                                                                                                                                    | 247 | 8  | 5  |
| "     | 8. Paid into bank for collection, C. Mercer's acceptance due Jan. $\frac{8}{11}$ ... ..                                                                              | 105 | 0  | 0  |
| "     | 8. Accepted T. Webber's draft at one month ... ..                                                                                                                    | 60  | 0  | 0  |
|       | Paid T. Webber in cash ... ..                                                                                                                                        | 12  | 11 | 3  |
|       | Received of T. Webber, discount ... ..                                                                                                                               | 0   | 13 | 0  |
| "     | 9. Received of J. Goodhart his acceptance at one month ... ..                                                                                                        | 296 | 4  | 3  |
|       | Allowed J. Goodhart, discount ... ..                                                                                                                                 | 3   | 3  | 0  |
| "     | 9. Received in cash as composition for B. Gosney's bad debt written off last year ... ..                                                                             | 18  | 0  | 0  |
| "     | 11. C. Mercer's acceptance due this day duly honoured ... ..                                                                                                         | 105 | 0  | 0  |
| "     | 12. Paid P. Whistler his account as follows: by G. Batley's acceptance £100; by cheque £3 13s. ... ..                                                                | 103 | 13 | 0  |
|       | Received of P. Whistler, discount ... ..                                                                                                                             | 0   | 3  | 10 |
| "     | 13. Received of A. Roberts £17 11s. 9d. in cash, being 10s. in the pound, in full payment of his debt of £35 3s. 6d., he having compounded with his creditors ... .. | 17  | 11 | 9  |
| "     | 15. Bought of T. Webber, goods ... ..                                                                                                                                | 49  | 16 | 2  |
| "     | 15. Paid in cash, certain charges on this purchase ... ..                                                                                                            | 1   | 6  | 2  |
| "     | 16. Our acceptance of McDougall & Co.'s draft, due this day, paid at bank ... ..                                                                                     | 102 | 10 | 0  |
| "     | 19. Received cheque from E. Wills, paid into bank ... ..                                                                                                             | 16  | 18 | 9  |
| "     | 19. Allowed discount to E. Wills ... ..                                                                                                                              | 0   | 10 | 0  |



|            |                                                                             | £   | s. | d. |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Jan. 22.   | Sold E. Wills, goods                                                        | 226 | 8  | 4  |
| " 25.      | Lent W. Rowland on his note of hand at 5 per cent. interest, paid by cheque | 50  | 0  | 0  |
| " 28.      | Received of E. Wills, R. Baker's acceptance due                             |     |    |    |
| Feb. 8     |                                                                             |     |    |    |
| 11         |                                                                             | 128 | 10 | 0  |
| " 30.      | Paid into Bank for collection, T. Mann's acceptance                         |     |    |    |
| Jan. 30    |                                                                             |     |    |    |
| due Feb. 1 |                                                                             | 57  | 6  | 3  |
| " 30.      | Paid in cash, clerks' wages                                                 | 12  | 0  | 0  |
| " 30.      | Do. sundry office expenses                                                  | 6   | 3  | 3  |

1. In the form of a Cash Book enter all the cash transactions and, if you are able to do so, all the bank transactions also. You may employ one or both sets of money columns.

2. Carry all the transactions through the Journal, using one of the two forms provided.

3. Post all the transactions into the Ledger, inserting the proper folio references.

4. Balance and close the Ledger, showing the Trial Balance, and opening a Balance account. The goods on hand may be valued at £580.

5. Have I gained or lost in the month? By how much?

6. Was I solvent or insolvent on Jan. 31? By how much?

The following should not be attempted until you have done all you can of the foregoing.

7. What Journal entries would--

(1) P. Whistler,

(2) A. Roberts,

make in their books to record the transactions of the 12th and 13th January, respectively, as stated above?

8. What Journal entries should "The Firm" make for the following transactions recorded in their Day Book?—

(1) Feb. 18. Received from our traveller, G. Brent, and paid into bank, his cheque for £75 18s. 4d., being the balance of his collection for the week; account to follow.

(2) Feb. 22. Received G. Brent's account as follows:—

| RECEIPTS.               |     |    |    | PAYMENTS.                    |     |    |    |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|------------------------------|-----|----|----|
|                         | £   | s. | d. |                              | £   | s. | d. |
| Feb. 12. From A. Butler | 53  | 2  | 8  | Feb. 18. To self, travelling |     |    |    |
| " 13. " C. Dunce        | 10  | 12 | 6  | and personal                 |     |    |    |
| " 15. " E. Farwell      | 18  | 9  | 2  | allowance for                |     |    |    |
|                         |     |    |    | 1 week to date               | 6   | 6  | 0  |
|                         |     |    |    | " 18. By cheque for cash     |     |    |    |
|                         |     |    |    | balance remitted             | 75  | 18 | 4  |
|                         | £82 | 4  | 4  |                              | £82 | 4  | 4  |

9. In posting the following Journal Entry—

|                    | £   | s. | d. | £   | s. | d. |
|--------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| " Sundries Dr. ... | 185 | 6  | 4  |     |    |    |
| " To Cash ...      |     |    |    | 185 | 6  | 4  |

"For Cash payments during the month, the several accounts

"having been debited through the Cash Book"

the book-keeper credited the Account for Bills Receivable.

How would this error be detected on closing the books?

## LOWER DIVISION.—MEN CLERKS.

Papers set at an Examination held in February, 1883.

DICTATION.—*Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

From the internal disorders and misgovernment of the western countries of Europe, it is obvious that they could have had very little trade with the East. Comparatively destitute as they are of natural productions fit for exportation, their invention and industry are the great resources from which they can supply the demands of the East. Before any manufactures were established in Europe, her commercial intercourse with Egypt and Asia must of necessity have been very trifling. Whatever inclination she might feel to enjoy the luxuries of those genial regions, she wanted the means of obtaining them. It is not therefore necessary to explain the miserable condition of oriental commerce by the Mohammedan conquests. The poverty of Europe is quite an adequate cause for it, and, in fact, what little traffic remained was carried on with no material inconvenience through the channel of Constantinople. Venice took the lead in trading with Greece and more eastern countries. It imported, besides natural productions, the fine cloths of Constantinople; yet, as this traffic seems to have been illicit, it was not probably extensive. Their exports were, firstly, gold and silver, by reason of which, as none was likely to return, the circulating money of Europe was probably less in the eleventh century than at the subversion of the Roman empire; secondly, furs, which were obtained from Russia; and, lastly, arms, the sale of which to pagans was vainly prohibited by the Emperor and by the Holy See. A more scandalous traffic was carried on in slaves. It is an humiliating proof of the degradation of Christendom, that the Venetians were reduced to purchase the luxuries of Asia by supplying the slave market of the Saracens. Their apology would perhaps have been that these were purchased from their heathen neighbours; but a slave-dealer was probably not very inquisitive as to the faith or origin of his victim.

[A second exercise in Dictation was also given.]

ARITHMETIC.—*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

1. Reduce to a single fraction—

$$\frac{919\frac{4}{17}}{7\cdot954} \times \frac{4\cdot100}{442\frac{1}{4}} \times \frac{1}{11} \text{ of } \cdot07344.$$

If 17 cwts. of lead cost £15 17s. 4d., what is the value of 2 tons 15 cwts. 3 qrs. 15 lbs.?

3. If a person spends £50 more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a fixed income in a certain year, £35 less than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of it in the next year, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of it in the year after that, and his savings in the three years amount to £705, what is his income?

4. Find the square root of 930·677049, and the cube root of 14586401 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

5. Find by duodecimals the capacity of a rectangular tank which is 32 ft. long, 18 ft. 8 in. wide, and 8 ft. 4 in. deep. What will be the depth of water in the tank when the weight of the water is 56 tons 5 cwts., supposing a cubic foot of water to weigh 1000 oz.

6. Divide 418·966 by 6·289 in the duodenary scale of notation: reduce 296·7 from the duodenary to the denary scale: and find the value in decimals of ·15 in the scale of 7.

7. If the simple interest on £923 18s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. amounts to £17 9s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. exactly in 138 days, what is the rate of interest per cent. per annum?

8. If a sum of £2,320 10s., due a year hence, is to be paid off at once, and

5 per cent. discount is to be allowed, what difference will it make in the present payment if 5 per cent. of the whole amount is deducted, instead of the true discount?

9. The accounts of a company show that, when 54 per cent. of the receipts have been used for working expenses, 10 per cent. set aside for a reserve fund, and a preference dividend paid on £250,000 of the capital at 6 per cent., there will remain £30,000; and this will be just sufficient for a dividend of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the rest of the capital. Find the capital and receipts.

10. Two persons set out to walk from A to B: the first walks 4 miles an hour, and in 45 minutes he is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile before the other; he then stops half an hour, afterwards proceeds at the same rate as before, and in the end arrives half an hour before the other, who has walked at a uniform pace all the way without stopping. What is the distance from A to B?

11. A grocer sells 56 lbs. of tea at 4s. 6d. per lb., 112 lbs. at 3s. 4d. per lb., and 166 lbs. at 2s. per lb.: by the first he gains 40 per cent. of the cost, by the second 25 per cent., and by the third 50 per cent. Find his whole outlay, and his gain per cent.

12. A yard rule, made of metal, expands in hot weather so as to be .05 of an inch too long, and contracts in cold weather so as to be .02 of an inch too short. What is the true length of a line, the measures of which taken in hot and cold weather by this rule differ by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches?

13. A person possessed of £8,500 three per cent. consols sells out at 93; he invests half of the proceeds in six per cent. foreign securities at 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ , £200 in a mortgage at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and loses the rest: compare his first and final incomes.

14. If 12 men, 10 women, and 22 children, working together, earn £16 13s. in a week, and one woman earns as much as three children, and a man and a child as much as three women, what are the daily wages of each man, woman, and child?

15. The cost of levelling a square exercise ground is £70; and if each side were 3 feet longer the cost would be increased by £7 3s. 6d. What is the length of the side of the square, and the cost per square yard?

**ADDITION.**—*Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

For specimen paper of Compound and Cross Additions, see Lower Division papers, 1st set.

**COPYING MANUSCRIPT.**—*Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

Lithograph handed to each candidate. For specimen, see opposite page 129.

**SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.**—*Time allowed, 2 hours.*

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style. The composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

Write an essay on any one of the following subjects:—1. Westminster Abbey and its associations; or, 2. Judicious and injudicious Charity; or, 3. Life-boats and their services.

**GEOGRAPHY.**—*Time allowed,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours.*

Extra marks will be given for neatly drawn maps, but only so far as they are accurate.

1. Explain what is meant by longitude. What is length of a degree of longitude at the equator, and at St. Petersburg? When it is midnight on December 31st at London, what is the time and date at Sydney, 150° E., and Honolulu, 160° W.? What are meant by parallels of latitude, and the ecliptic?

2. A person starting from York intends to make a circular tour, taking the following places in order:—Carlisle, Glasgow, Portree, Inverness, Oban, Edinburgh, York. Describe his most probable route, mentioning the counties through which he will pass, the rivers, towns, and other objects of interest which he will see.

3. Draw an outline map of the British Dominions in North America, and mark upon it the principal rivers, lakes, and mountains; also the provinces into which it is divided, and a few of the largest towns. Give some approximate distances between places which will afford a notion of the size of the territory.

4. Select four large rivers—two in Europe, and two in Africa. State their approximate length, where they rise, into what seas and through what countries they flow, and the principal towns on or near their banks.

5. What are the subjects treated of under the head Physical Geography? Explain and give examples of the following terms: plateau, delta, watershed, lagoon, and monsoon.

6. Mention the chief seaports in France, Russia, and Spain, and the articles exported from each.

7. Name ten of the largest islands in the world, and compare them in magnitude with England and Scotland. Describe their geographical situation, and mention the names of the straits which separate them from the mainland, if they are contiguous to it.

8. Fill up the accompanying outline map of Asia, by marking on it the names and courses of the chief Asiatic rivers, and showing the position of the following towns:—Mecca, Tiflis, Teheran, Herat, Yarkand, Irkutsk, Tobolsk, Lassa, Khiva, Rangoon, eight towns in Hindustan, and three in China. Insert in their right position the lakes Baikal and Balkash, and the Himalaya, Hindu-Kush, Thian-Shan, and Ural mountains.

#### INDEXING.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

##### Instructions—

1. Continue the index to the letter or inclosures printed below,\* on the forms supplied to you, in a style similar to that of the subjoined specimen.

2. The subject-matter of each letter should be stated in as brief a compass as possible; rarely exceeding two spaces of the form supplied or ten lines of writing.

3. Write the indices to the first 12 letters in one book, and those to the last 12 letters in another book.

##### SPECIMEN.

| No. of Letter, &c.  | Date.          | Correspondents, &c.                           | Subject-matter.                                                                                  |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.                  | Nov. 22, 1877. | Dr. Kirk<br>to<br>the Earl of Derby.          | Enclosing the Decree of the Slave Trade Court in the case of the native vessel "Ndege."          |
| Inclosure in No. 1. | Nov. 21, 1877. | Court of H.M.<br>Consul-General,<br>Zanzibar. | Decree releasing the Arab vessel "Ndege" which had been detained as a Slaver by H.M.S. "London." |

\* These were letters and inclosures extracted from Papers presented to Parliament entitled "Slave Trade, Zanzibar (No. 1, 1879)," and occupied about 14 pages.

DIGESTING RETURNS INTO SUMMARIES.—*Time allowed, 2½ hours.*

N.B.—(a) The work should be done correctly, neatly, and quickly; but in the assigning of marks more importance will be attached to accuracy than to quickness. (b) The paper put before you must not be mutilated in any way. Mistakes should be corrected, but no erasure is to be made. Calculations may be made on waste paper, which will be provided for that purpose, but no rough copy of any part of the form is to be made.

Rule a form (which may be as wide as your paper will admit) like the sub-joined specimen, and fill up the several columns from the particulars given, observing carefully the following instructions:—

1. That the counties are to be entered in the form in alphabetical order.
2. That all capitals and stops given in the specimen of form are to be exactly reproduced.
3. That under "number of head of cattle" in the fourth column of the form are to be included both "milch cows" and "other cattle" from the returns on page 3.
4. That the three Ridings of York are to form but one entry "York."
5. That the figures in the last five columns, as well as the totals at the foot of four of the columns, are to be supplied by you.
6. That in calculating the column of per-centages as well as in the last two columns of averages fractions are to be neglected, but the calculations in the other two columns of averages must be carried to two places of decimals.

SPECIMEN OF FORM.  
Agricultural Returns.

| County.   | Total Area in Area. | No. of Acres under Permanent Pasture. | No. of Head of Cattle. | No. of Sheep. | Per centage of Total Area under Permanent Pasture. | Average No. of Cattle per Acre of Permanent Pasture. | Average No. of Sheep per Acre of Permanent Pasture. | Average No. of Cattle per 100 Acres of Total Area. | Average No. of Sheep per 100 Acres of Total Area. |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
|           |                     |                                       |                        |               |                                                    |                                                      |                                                     |                                                    |                                                   |
|           |                     |                                       |                        |               |                                                    |                                                      |                                                     |                                                    |                                                   |
|           |                     |                                       |                        |               |                                                    |                                                      |                                                     |                                                    |                                                   |
|           |                     |                                       |                        |               |                                                    |                                                      |                                                     |                                                    |                                                   |
|           |                     |                                       |                        |               |                                                    |                                                      |                                                     |                                                    |                                                   |
|           |                     |                                       |                        |               |                                                    |                                                      |                                                     |                                                    |                                                   |
|           |                     |                                       |                        |               |                                                    |                                                      |                                                     |                                                    |                                                   |
|           |                     |                                       |                        |               |                                                    |                                                      |                                                     |                                                    |                                                   |
|           |                     |                                       |                        |               |                                                    |                                                      |                                                     |                                                    |                                                   |
| Total ... |                     |                                       |                        |               |                                                    |                                                      |                                                     |                                                    |                                                   |

Total area of counties in acres—Lincoln, 1,767,962; York, W. Riding, 1,716,389; Devon, 1,655,161; York, N. Riding, 1,361,664; Lancaster, 1,207,926; Essex, 1,055,133; Somerset, 1,049,815; Hants, 1,032,105; Kent, 1,004,984; Suffolk, 949,825; Wilts, 859,303; York, E. Riding, 804,798; Chester, 705,493; Hereford, 532,898; Berks, 450,132.

Acres under permanent pasture—York, W. Riding, 767,548; Somerset, 606,015; Lancaster, 560,387; Devon, 544,350; York, N. Riding, 460,014; Lincoln, 451,253; Wilts, 361,544; Chester, 360,380; Kent, 336,621; Hereford, 263,101; Essex, 209,467; Hants, 207,080; York, E. Riding, 183,290; Suffolk, 168,148; Berks, 129,934.

Number of milch cows in the given counties—Lancaster, 118,557; York, W. Riding, 106,993; Somerset, 100,839; Chester, 91,564; Devon, 84,696; Lincoln, 52,512; Wilts, 49,155; York, N. Riding, 48,288; Hants, 37,085; Kent,

29,010; Hereford, 26,885; Essex, 24,668; York, E. Riding, 23,846; Suffolk, 20,220; Berks, 16,812.

Other cattle—Lincoln, 151,376; Devon, 150,275; York, W. Riding, 119,240; Somerset, 113,450; York, N. Riding, 99,847; Lancaster, 95,850; Chester, 58,199; York, E. Riding, 54,984; Hereford, 52,388; Essex, 47,617; Kent, 39,890; Suffolk, 38,153; Wilts, 36,816; Hants, 26,952; Berks, 18,343.

Sheep—Lincoln, 1,235,894; Kent, 956,073; Devon, 781,701; Wilts, 598,729; York, N. Riding, 573,937; York, W. Riding, 542,255; Somerset, 513,876; Hants, 454,460; York, E. Riding, 439,604; Suffolk, 390,871; Essex, 299,318; Lancaster, 266,561; Hereford, 240,077; Berks, 226,786; Chester, 68,791.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—*Time allowed, 2½ hours.*

1. Enumerate the kingdoms formed in the course of the Saxon conquest of Britain, and sketch briefly the history of their gradual reduction under one ruler.

2. What possessions outside the British Isles belonged to the English kings in 1165, in 1265, in 1365, in 1465, in 1665?

3. What were the limitations on the royal authority imposed by Magna Charta, by the Confirmatio Chartarum, and by the Bill of Rights respectively?

4. On what occasions in the 14th and 15th centuries were the Kings forcibly overthrown? Point out the significance of the action of Parliament in relation to any of them.

5. Make out a table of the descendants of Henry VII. who were concerned in any question of succession to the English crown, down to George I.

6. Describe the relations of Elizabeth at the beginning of her reign to Spain, France, and the Papacy, and show how they arose from the peculiarities of her position.

7. Give an account of the proceedings of the first Session of the Long Parliament. How far is it true that all real grievances had therein been redressed?

8. Where are Blenheim, Dunbar, La Hogue, Plassey, Quatre Bras? Give shortly the date, parties engaged, and result of the battle fought at each place.

9. Explain what is meant by party government, and trace the steps by which it became established in England.

BOOKKEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.—*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

On the 31st December, 1881, the affairs of John Norman stood as follows

|                                                               | Assets. |    |    | Liabilities. |     |    |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|--------------|-----|----|---|
|                                                               | £       | s. | d. | £            | s.  | d. |   |
| Cash at Office                                                | 55      | 8  | 2  |              |     |    |   |
| J. Bones's acceptance, due 18 Jan.                            | 346     | 8  | 9  |              |     |    |   |
| T. Wigram's acceptance, due 10 Feb.                           | 163     | 10 | 0  |              |     |    |   |
| Balance due by A. West                                        | 158     | 16 | 5  |              |     |    |   |
| Do. M. Stokes                                                 | 41      | 0  | 6  |              |     |    |   |
| Outstanding consignment of goods to C. Westmoreland, New York | 300     | 0  | 0  |              |     |    |   |
| Goods on hand                                                 | 1,200   | 0  | 0  |              |     |    |   |
| Overdrawn at County Bank                                      |         |    |    |              | 52  | 3  | 4 |
| C. Abraham, for cash lent at 5 per cent. interest             |         |    |    |              | 600 | 0  | 0 |
| B. Evans, for balance of account                              |         |    |    |              | 101 | 5  | 0 |
| J. Gibbons, for rent of office due at Xmas.                   |         |    |    |              | 35  | 0  | 0 |
| Acceptance due 18th Jan.                                      |         |    |    |              | 132 | 15 | 0 |

The books were re-opened on the 1st January, 1882.

1882.

| Jan. |                                                                                                                                                                                                         | £   | s. | d. |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
|      | 1. Discounted with County Bank T. Wigram's acceptance for £163 10s., due 10th Feb., and allowed for discount £1 ... ..                                                                                  | 163 | 10 | 0  |
| "    | 2. Paid J. Gibbons in cash for rent due at Xmas., 1881 ...                                                                                                                                              | 35  | 0  | 0  |
| "    | 2. Bought of R. Evans, goods... ..                                                                                                                                                                      | 153 | 4  | 2  |
| "    | 2. Bought of A. Simmonds, goods ... ..                                                                                                                                                                  | 103 | 15 | 0  |
| "    | 3. Received and paid into County Bank M. Stoke's cheque ... ..                                                                                                                                          | 40  | 10 | 0  |
|      | £ s. d.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |     |    |    |
|      | Viz., for account ... ..                                                                                                                                                                                | 41  | 0  | 6  |
|      | Discount allowed ... ..                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0   | 10 | 6  |
| "    | 5. Sold G. Holder, goods ... ..                                                                                                                                                                         | 252 | 15 | 0  |
| "    | 6. Sold A. West, goods... ..                                                                                                                                                                            | 121 | 6  | 6  |
| "    | 10. Received G. Holder's acceptance at 2 months ... ..                                                                                                                                                  | 120 | 0  | 0  |
| "    | 10. Received from G. Holder our acceptance to him (cancelled) ... ..                                                                                                                                    | 132 | 15 | 0  |
| "    | 15. Accepted R. Evans' draft on me at 2 months ... ..                                                                                                                                                   | 200 | 0  | 0  |
| "    | 15. Paid R. Evans by cheque ... ..                                                                                                                                                                      | 51  | 15 | 2  |
|      | £ s. d.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |     |    |    |
|      | Viz., balance of account ... ..                                                                                                                                                                         | 54  | 9  | 2  |
|      | Less discount allowed ... ..                                                                                                                                                                            | 2   | 14 | 0  |
| "    | 15. Paid into County Bank for collection J. Bone's acceptance, due Jan. 18... ..                                                                                                                        | 346 | 8  | 9  |
| "    | 17. Received account of sales from C. Westmoreland (New York), showing that my consignment to him realised net ... ..                                                                                   | 370 | 18 | 6  |
| "    | 18. J. Bone's acceptance, due this day, paid at County Bank ... ..                                                                                                                                      | 346 | 8  | 9  |
| "    | 23. Sold G. Holder, goods ... ..                                                                                                                                                                        | 284 | 6  | 3  |
| "    | 28. Received of C. Westmorland (New York) a draft on the London and Westminster Bank at 7 days' sight, being for net sum realised on consignment to him, and paid the draft into the County Bank ... .. | 370 | 18 | 6  |
| "    | 31. Paid cash for repairs to office ... ..                                                                                                                                                              | 6   | 3  | 2  |
| "    | 31. Office petty expenses paid during the month ... ..                                                                                                                                                  | 3   | 8  | 6  |
| "    | 31. Paid C. Abraham by cheque on County Bank ... ..                                                                                                                                                     | 302 | 10 | 0  |
|      | £ s. d.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |     |    |    |
|      | Viz., part payment of loan ... ..                                                                                                                                                                       | 300 | 0  | 0  |
|      | One month's interest ... ..                                                                                                                                                                             | 2   | 10 | 0  |
| "    | 31. Clerk's salary due this day ... ..                                                                                                                                                                  | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| "    | 31. Interest charged by County Bank on overdraft... ..                                                                                                                                                  | 0   | 4  | 6  |
|      | 1. In the form of Cash Book enter all the cash transactions and, if you are able to do so, all the Bank transactions also. You may employ one or both sets of money columns.                            |     |    |    |
|      | 2. Carry all the transactions through the Journal, using one of the two forms provided.                                                                                                                 |     |    |    |
|      | 3. Post all the transactions into the Ledger, inserting the proper folio references.                                                                                                                    |     |    |    |
|      | 4. Balance and close the Ledger, showing the Trial Balance and opening a Balance account. The goods on hand may be valued at £700.                                                                      |     |    |    |
|      | 5. Have I gained or lost in the month? By how much?                                                                                                                                                     |     |    |    |
|      | 6. Was I solvent or insolvent on Jan. 31? By how much?                                                                                                                                                  |     |    |    |

The following should not be attempted until you have done all that you can of the above.

7. What Journal entries should be made in the books of (1) W. Marsden, (2) J. Jones, (3) T. Webb, for the following transaction entered in the Waste Book of W. Marsden? Paid in cash, on the order of J. Jones, To T. Webb £100, and charged £2 10s. for commission.

8. The assets and liabilities of a Government Department, when the books were closed on the 31st March, 1882, were as follows:—

| ASSETS.                  |               |             | LIABILITIES.               |               |             |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
|                          | £             | s. d.       |                            | £             | s. d.       |
| Exchequer Grants ...     | 1,000         | 0 0         | Outstanding Orders ...     | 524           | 10 3        |
| Paymaster-General ...    | 652           | 8 4         | Exchequer, Extra Receipts  | 13            | 15 0        |
| Chief Clerk (Petty Cash) | 25            | 3 2         | Excess of Assets = Surplus |               |             |
|                          |               |             | on Vote ...                | 1,139         | 6 3         |
|                          | <u>£1,677</u> | <u>11 6</u> |                            | <u>£1,677</u> | <u>11 6</u> |

The books were re-opened on the 1st April, and on the same day the Treasury notified to the Department that £10,000 had been "voted on account" for 1882-3.

At the end of the month the books showed that Orders had been drawn on the Paymaster-General as follows:—

|                                              | £             | s. d.       |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| For Salaries ...                             | 894           | 16 2        |
| „ Travelling Expenses ...                    | 132           | 10 0        |
| „ Personal Expenses ...                      | 84            | 15 6        |
| „ Advance to Chief Clerk for Office Expenses | 25            | 0 0         |
| „ Exchequer, Extra Receipts paid over ...    | 13            | 15 0        |
| Total ...                                    | <u>£1,150</u> | <u>16 6</u> |

Give the Journal entries necessary to record—

- (1.) The re-opening of the books.
- (2.) The notification of the "Vote on Account."
- (3.) The transactions during the month.

## LOWER DIVISION—MEN CLERKS.

Papers set at an examination held in May, 1883.

DICTION (1).—Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

The need of the most searching changes in the system of the public service as well as in the social order of the Prussian State had been brought home to all enlightened politicians by the disasters of the war; and a commission had been appointed which had sketched large measures of reform. The chief minister was a leader unrivalled in patriotic zeal, in boldness, and in purity of character. His first great measure was the Edict of Emancipation published on the 8th of September, 1807, and framed on the report of the commission. It did nothing more than bring Prussia up to the level of the least advanced of the Western Continental States. It is not as an achievement of individual genius, but as the most vivid expression of the differences between the old and the new Europe, that the measure deserves close examina-



tion. The history of agrarian reform upon the Continent shows by how vast an interval of time the greatest social changes in England had anticipated the corresponding changes in almost all other nations. But, if the Prussian peasant at the beginning of this century remained in the servile condition which had passed into oblivion in Great Britain before the Reformation, the early prosperity of the peasant in England had been dearly purchased by subsequent changes that made his lot far inferior to that of the children of the Prussian serf. However heavy the load of the latter, his holding was at least protected by law from absorption into the domain of his lord; if the law kept the peasant on the land, it also kept the land for the peasant, whereas in England economic conditions, in the absence of legal control, had worked against the class of small land-holders and had made their very enfranchisement contribute to their extinction.

[A second exercise in Dictation was also given.]

ARITHMETIC.—Time allowed, 3 hours.

- Express as a decimal the value of  $\frac{1}{15}$  of the product of 6'307692 and 1'428571.
- How many plots, each containing 7 sq. ft. 38 ins., can be formed out of a field of 8 poles 19 sq. yds. 4 ft. 72 ins.?
- If 9 gallons of brandy, together with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. of sugar, cost as much as 12 tons of coals, while  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon of brandy costs the same as  $\frac{1}{4}$  cwt. of sugar, how much sugar is equal in value to 10 tons of coals?
- Supposing a building in the form of a cube to contain 1259712 cubic feet, what would be the cost of carpeting its floor with carpet  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard wide, worth 3s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard?
- Determine by duodecimals the area of a rectangle whose adjacent sides respectively measure 10 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  ins. and 5 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  ins. How many such rectangles are there in one which contains 12,125 sq. ft.?
- If  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the difference between a certain fraction and  $\frac{2}{3}$  lie between  $1\frac{1}{4}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , find between what limits the fraction itself must lie.
- If it be known that the decimal .2421 or some portion of it repeats, calculate as a vulgar fraction the difference between the greatest and least values which it can have.
- Extract the square root of 25400544 in the scale of 6; transform 3065'263 from the scale of 8 to that of 10; and reduce  $\frac{1}{5}$  from the scale of 10 to a duodecimal fraction.
- Find what is the first year in which a sum of money will become more than doubled in amount if put out at compound interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.
- Two clocks point to 5 p.m. at the same instant. One loses  $7\frac{1}{2}$  seconds and the other gains  $8\frac{1}{2}$  seconds in 24 hours. Find the interval which will elapse before one will be precisely  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour before the other, and the times which each will then indicate.
- If to some wheat bought at 39s. per qr. some more is added costing 6s. per bushel, in what proportion must the better quality be mixed with the other, in order that, if the whole be sold at 57s. 6d. per qr., the rate of profit may be 25 per cent.?
- A invests one-third of his money in the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cents. at 90, the other two-thirds he lends to B at 4 per cent. simple interest. B pays the interest duly for 4 years; at the end of another 4 years he becomes bankrupt and pays a dividend of 13s. 4d. in the pound to A on the principal and interest owing. At the same time A sells out his stock at 80, and then finds that the whole sum

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|                                                                                      |                         |                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. McDougall, 1st place, Assistant Surveyor of Taxes (12 vacancies), January, 1883.  |                         |                                   |
| J. McNeil, 1st place, Superior Clerkship, Inland Revenue (1 vacancy), January, 1883. |                         |                                   |
| A. Macdonald, 1st place, Register House Clerkships (4 vacancies), January, 1883.     |                         |                                   |
| Excise (6 places).                                                                   |                         |                                   |
| Nov., 1882.                                                                          | A. McDougall, 6th       | Nov. 1882. A. Wynne, 75th         |
| "                                                                                    | W. Carmichael, 9th      | " D. Gavine, 83rd                 |
| "                                                                                    | A. De Silva, 40th       | Feb. 1883. A. Weeks, 11th         |
| "                                                                                    | W. Collins, 63rd        | " W. Bell, 13th                   |
| "                                                                                    | H. Harper, 68th         | " W. Hutchings, 35th              |
| "                                                                                    | P. Currid, 75th, &c.    | " W. Macnamara, 57th              |
| Customs, 12 places.                                                                  |                         |                                   |
| Nov., 1882.                                                                          | H. Harper, 3rd          | Feb. 1883. J. Young, 31st         |
| "                                                                                    | W. England, 4th         | " C. Walmsley, 40th               |
| "                                                                                    | J. McDougall, 12th      | " T. Wilks, 50th                  |
| "                                                                                    | M. Jones, 13th          | " G. Parkin, 51st                 |
| "                                                                                    | A. De Silva, 17th       | " F. Leddy, 52nd, &c.             |
| "                                                                                    | J. Vipont, 19th         | Excise, 6 places.                 |
| "                                                                                    | J. R. Shanks, 21st, &c. | May, 1883. J. Scott, 12th         |
| Men Clerks.                                                                          |                         |                                   |
| "                                                                                    | J. Trickey, 32nd        | " J. Rodgers, 20th                |
| "                                                                                    | A. Macmannus, 56th      | " A. Fennell, 31st                |
| "                                                                                    | H. Ritchie, 61st        | " W. Stowe, 51st, &c.             |
| Men Clerks.                                                                          |                         |                                   |
|                                                                                      |                         | May, 1883. T. Johnson, 24th       |
|                                                                                      |                         | " R. Macdonald, 82nd              |
|                                                                                      |                         | Customs, 6 places.                |
|                                                                                      |                         | June 1883. J. Moran, 11th         |
|                                                                                      |                         | " W. Mercer, 15th                 |
|                                                                                      |                         | " W. Daniels, 38th, &c.           |
|                                                                                      |                         | Men Clerks, 4 places.             |
|                                                                                      |                         | Oct., 1883. J. Watt, 10th         |
|                                                                                      |                         | " W. Matley, 42nd                 |
|                                                                                      |                         | " J. Harrison, 50th, &c.          |
|                                                                                      |                         | Boy Clerks, 4 places.             |
|                                                                                      |                         | Oct., 1883. W. Leitch, 9th        |
|                                                                                      |                         | " W. Lawrie, 21st, &c.            |
|                                                                                      |                         | Other places recently.            |
|                                                                                      |                         | 3rd, 12th, 24th, 30th, 36th, &c.  |
|                                                                                      |                         | Female Clerks.                    |
|                                                                                      |                         | 12th, 17th, 37th, 47th, 54th, &c. |

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received during the 8 years as principal and interest is £10 less than that with which he began. What was his original amount?

13. Divide £2,259 10s. 7d. amongst four persons, giving to the second half as much again as to the first, to the third one-third less than to the first and second together, and to the fourth one-third less than to the second and third together.

14. If by delaying an investment in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. stock while the price paid falls from 90 to 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ , the annual income to be received is increased by £6 5s., what is the sum invested?

15. A sells gold lace costing £375 per piece to B at £518 15s. per piece, and gives him 9 months' credit. At the same time B sells silk to A which has cost him £125 per piece, and gives him 6 months' credit. If the two invoices are made out for the same amount, at what price per piece must B invoice the silk in order that, at the moment of sale, the total amount of A's profit may equal that of B; the present values of the invoices being determined upon the supposition that the interest of money is 5 per cent. per annum?

ADDITION.—*Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

[For specimen paper of Compound and Cross Additions, see Lower Division Papers, first set.]

COPYING MANUSCRIPT.—*Time allowed, 1 hour.*

(Lithograph handed to each candidate. For specimen see opposite page.)

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—*Time allowed, 2 hours.*

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

Write an essay on any one of the following subjects:—1. An old farmhouse; or, 2. The reign of Queen Elizabeth; or, 3. The practice of keeping a Diary. The composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

GEOGRAPHY.—*Time allowed,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours.*

Extra marks will be given for neatly drawn maps, but only so far as they are accurate.

1. What is meant by a Sidereal and a Solar Day? Why is there any difference between the length of them? What is the difference? Explain the term Equinox. What is the cause of the tides, and of the difference between "spring" and "neap" tides?

2. If a person travels from London by the North-Western Railway to Carlisle, thence to Newcastle, and thence back to London; write down in order the names of the counties and the principal stations through which he will pass, and the rivers which he will cross.

3. Describe the course of the great watershed of Europe from the Pyrenees to the Ural Mountains, which separates the rivers that flow to the South and South-East from those which flow into the Atlantic and North Seas; and name in order the rivers whose sources are passed upon the right hand and upon the left.

4. Draw an outline map of the Eastern coast of the Mediterranean from Port Said to the Bosphorus. Trace the islands of Cyprus, Rhodes, and Mitylene, and mark the position of the following places:—Aleppo, Damascus, Jerusalem, Tarsus, Scutari, Smyrna, Tripoli, Beyrout, Latakia, Mount Ida, and the Lebanon and Taurus ranges.

5. Give a brief explanation, with examples, of the following terms:—Volcano, plateau, delta, oasis, monsoon, trade wind, and fauna.



6. Trace the voyage of a vessel from Riga to Rangoon, and state what would be her probable cargo (1) on her outward, (2) on her homeward voyage.

7. Name three principal rivers of Ireland, three mountain ranges in North America, and three lakes in Asia; describe clearly their geographical situation, and give their approximate dimensions.

8. Fill up the accompanying outline map of India by marking on it the principal chains of mountains, the chief rivers, and twelve of the most important towns.

INDEXING.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

*Instructions—*

1. Continue the index to the letters or inclosures,\* on the forms supplied to you, in a style similar to that of the subjoined specimen.

2. The subject-matter of each letter should be stated in as brief a compass as possible; rarely exceeding two spaces of the form supplied or ten lines of writing.

3. Write the indices to the first 16 letters in one book, and those to the last 15 letters in another book.

SPECIMEN.

| No. of Letter. | Date.         | Correspondents, &c.                           | Subject-matter.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.             | Aug. 3, 1880. | Earl Granville<br>to the<br>Earl of Dufferin. | Reporting a suggestion of the Russian Ambassador that, should the Porte consent to surrender Dulcigno, guarantees ought to be taken that the Turkish force should not retire until the Montenegrin was on the spot to replace it. |
| 2.             | Aug. 3, 1880. | Earl Granville<br>to<br>Mr. Goschen.          | Informing him that the Italian Government believes the Porte willing to cede Dulcigno to Montenegro, and instructing him to present the collective note to the Porte.                                                             |

DIGESTING RETURNS INTO SUMMARIES.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

N.B.—(a) The work should be done correctly, neatly, and quickly: but in the assigning of marks more importance will be attached to accuracy than to quickness. (b.) The paper put before you must not be mutilated in any way. Mistakes should be corrected, but no erasure is to be made. Calculations may be made on waste paper, which will be provided for that purpose, but no rough copy of any part of the Form is to be made.

Rule a Form (which may be as wide as your paper will admit) like the subjoined specimen,† and fill up the several columns from the particulars given on page 3, observing carefully the following instructions:—

1. That the "Divisions" are to be entered in the Form in numerical, not in alphabetical order.

\* This was a correspondence respecting the Montenegrin frontier, extracted from papers presented to Parliament, entitled "Turkey, No. 22 (1880)," and occupied about 6 pp.

† The Specimen of Form and the Returns to be summarised are printed on the next page.

2. That all initial capitals and stops given in the Specimen of Form are to be exactly reproduced.

3. That the Population of London and its estimated Increase are to be given as one entry each, and not subdivided as in the particulars supplied.

4. That by an error, which must be corrected in filling up the Form, the Deaths of Females have been substituted for those of Males, and *vice versa*.

5. That the figures in five columns, as well as the Totals at the foot of each column, are to be supplied by you.

6. That in calculating the last column fractions are to be neglected.

## SPECIMEN OF FORM.

Statistics relating to Marriages, Births, and Deaths in England, Year ending 4th April, 1881.

| Divisions.      | Population.         |                             |                     | Persons Married. | Births. |          |        | Deaths. |          |        | Proportion of Deaths to every 100 Births. |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------|----------|--------|---------|----------|--------|-------------------------------------------|
|                 | On 4th April, 1881. | Estimated to middle of 1881 | Estimated Increase. |                  | Males.  | Females. | Total. | Males.  | Females. | Total. |                                           |
| I. London . . . |                     |                             |                     |                  |         |          |        |         |          |        |                                           |
| Total . . . .   |                     |                             |                     |                  |         |          |        |         |          |        |                                           |

Returns of Statistics relating to Marriages, Births, and Deaths in England, during the year ending 4th April, 1881, in XI. "DIVISIONS."

Births (Males).—V. South-Western, 28,199. XI. Welsh, 26,805. I. London, 67,455. IX. York, 51,246. II. South-Eastern, 39,464. VIII. North-Western, 74,929. X. Northern, 31,052. III. South-Midland, 26,312. VII. North-Midland, 29,130. IV. Eastern, 22,401. VI. West-Midland, 53,154.

Population, estimated to middle of 1881.—X. 1,631,501. VIII. 4,126,592. II. 2,494,615. I. London (Middlesex) (part of), 2,555,885: Surrey (part of), 986,637: Kent (part of), 287,229. XI. 1,581,038. IV. 1,346,243. IX. 2,906,516. VI. 3,037,316. V. 1,858,446. III. 1,600,330. VII. 1,643,769.

Deaths (Females).—VIII. 44,850. IV. 11,991. XI. 15,841. I. 41,628. IX. 29,289. II. 20,742. VII. 15,436. X. 15,819. III. 13,803. VI. 28,191. V. 16,094.

Marriages.—X. 13,124. V. 12,393. VIII. 33,668. XI. 11,187. II. 17,150. IX. 22,247. I. 34,331. VI. 21,684. IV. 8,877. VII. 12,173. III. 9,988.

Births (Females).—VII. 27,708. X. 29,750. IV. 21,717. VIII. 72,514. III. 24,938. XI. 25,546. IX. 49,177. II. 38,392. VI. 51,121. V. 27,279. I. 65,219.

Deaths (Males).—VI. 26,182. XI. 14,316. VIII. 42,436. I. 39,443. X. 14,492. III. 13,129. V. 16,312. IX. 26,947. VII. 14,467. II. 19,086. IV. 11,269.

Population on 4th April.—IX. 2,894,527. V. 1,857,735. II. 2,486,151. IV. 1,342,923. X. 1,624,468. I. (Middlesex, 2,548,993: Surrey, 980,218: Kent, 285,360). XI. 1,577,018. VI. 3,029,362. VIII. 4,107,155. III. 1,596,041. VII. 1,637,624.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—*Time allowed, 2½ hours.*

1. What do you know of the divisions (1) of ranks or classes, (2) of the soil during the Anglo-Saxon period?
2. Describe the relations existing between Rome and England in the reigns of William I., Henry II., John.
3. Write the military history of the reign of Edward I.
4. What claim had Henry VII. to the throne? Give an account of the rebellions against him.
5. What do you know of Thomas Cromwell, Cranmer, Knox, Lord Burleigh, the Earl of Tyrone?
6. Describe briefly the course of political and military events either in Ireland or in Scotland from 1640 to 1651.
7. When and how were England and Scotland united (1) under one Crown, (2) under one Parliament?
8. Explain the causes of the wars between England and Louis XIV. Give the names, dates, and results of the principal battles by sea and land.
9. Name the Prime Ministers between 1820 and 1850, stating the important measures carried by any of them.

BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.—*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

On the 1st January, 1882 the affairs of J. Roby & Co. stood as follows:—

|                                                   | £     | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| Cash in hand ... ..                               | 35    | 10 | 0  |
| Cash at Bank ... ..                               | 224   | 15 | 0  |
| J. Rees' acceptance, due Jan. 26 ... ..           | 216   | 10 | 0  |
| T. Alwood's acceptance, due Feb. 1 ... ..         | 184   | 3  | 6  |
| Due by A. Todd... ..                              | 102   | 3  | 4  |
| „ G. Webster ... ..                               | 38    | 19 | 6  |
| Goods on hand valued at ... ..                    | 1,200 | 0  | 0  |
| J. Roby & Co.'s own acceptance due Jan. 12 ... .. | 326   | 7  | 4  |
| Due to A. Sellick ... ..                          | 134   | 8  | 6  |
| „ C. Yorke... ..                                  | 41    | 2  | 3  |

The transactions during the month of January were as follows:—  
1882.

|                                                                                                                                                                    | £   | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Jan. 1. Sold to G. Webster, goods... ..                                                                                                                            | 162 | 3  | 6  |
| „ 1. Advanced in cash to our clerk for petty expenses ... ..                                                                                                       | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| „ 3. Drew from Bank for office cash ... ..                                                                                                                         | 40  | 0  | 0  |
| „ 3. Paid C. Yorke in cash ... ..                                                                                                                                  | 40  | 0  | 3  |
| „ 3. Received from C. Yorke for discount ... ..                                                                                                                    | 1   | 2  | 0  |
| „ 4. Received from A. Todd his cheque for £10 18s. 2d., and E. Bell's acceptance to him for £90 3s. 2d., endorsed, due Jan. 15, and allowed for discount £1 2s.... | 102 | 3  | 4  |
| „ 5. Bought of A. Sellick, goods ... ..                                                                                                                            | 126 | 8  | 9  |
| „ 6. Bought of R. Dobel, goods ... ..                                                                                                                              | 84  | 6  | 8  |
| „ 7. Discounted J. Rees' acceptance for £216 10s., and received cash, and paid to Bank, £214 5s., and allowed for discount £2 5s. ... ..                           | 216 | 10 | 0  |
| „ 8. Paid A. Sellick—                                                                                                                                              |     |    |    |
| Viz., By cheque ... ..                                                                                                                                             | 155 | 12 | 3  |
| By our acceptance at 1 month ... ..                                                                                                                                | 100 | 0  | 0  |
|                                                                                                                                                                    | 255 | 12 | 3  |
| „ 8. Received discount from A. Sellick ... ..                                                                                                                      | 5   | 5  | 0  |
| „ 10. Received from C. Reid consignment of goods invoiced at ... ..                                                                                                | 342 | 0  | 0  |
| „ 12. Sold C. Furnivale, goods ... ..                                                                                                                              | 421 | 6  | 4  |

| 1882.                                    |                                                                         | £   | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Jan. 12.                                 | Sold A. Todd, goods...                                                  | 186 | 10 | 0  |
| " 12.                                    | Our acceptance in favour of J. Sharpe due this day paid at Bank ...     | 326 | 7  | 4  |
| " 12.                                    | Paid into Bank for collection E. Bell's acceptance ...                  | 90  | 3  | 2  |
| " 13.                                    | Paid R. Dobel by cheque ...                                             | 82  | 4  | 8  |
|                                          |                                                                         | £   | s. | d. |
| Viz., Account ...                        |                                                                         | 84  | 6  | 8  |
| Less discount allowed ...                |                                                                         | 2   | 2  | 0  |
| " 15.                                    | E. Bell's acceptance due this day paid at Bank ...                      | 90  | 3  | 2  |
| " 15.                                    | Sold the whole of C. Reid's consignment for cash and paid into Bank ... | 385 | 0  | 0  |
| " 15.                                    | Commission gained by us on the above consignment ...                    | 7   | 15 | 0  |
| " 18.                                    | Received A. Furnivale's acceptance at one month on account ...          | 350 | 0  | 0  |
| " 20.                                    | Bought of R. Dobel, goods...                                            | 123 | 6  | 8  |
| " 26.                                    | Received from G. Webster...                                             | 199 | 13 | 0  |
|                                          |                                                                         | £   | s. | d. |
| Viz., His acceptance at three months ... |                                                                         | 150 | 0  | 0  |
| His cheque ...                           |                                                                         | 49  | 13 | 0  |
| " 26.                                    | Allowed G. Webster for discount ...                                     | 1   | 10 | 0  |
| " 30.                                    | Paid into Bank for collection T. Alwood's acceptance due Feb. 1... ..   | 184 | 3  | 6  |
| " 31.                                    | Interest due by us to C. Reid ...                                       | 0   | 16 | 0  |
| " 31.                                    | Trade charges during the month paid by clerk out of petty cash... ..    | 8   | 4  | 3  |
| " 31.                                    | Clerk's salary paid in cash... ..                                       | 12  | 10 | 0  |

1. In the form of Cash Book enter all the cash transactions and; if you are able to do so, all the Bank transactions also. You may employ one or both sets of money columns.

2. Carry all the transactions through the Journal, using one of the two forms provided.

3. Post all the transactions into the Ledger, inserting the proper folio references.

4. Balance and close the Ledger, showing the Trial Balance and opening a Balance account. The goods on hand may be valued at £700.

5. Have I gained or lost in the month? By how much?

6. Was I solvent or insolvent on Jan. 31? By how much?

[The following should not be attempted until you have done all that you can of the above.]

7. What Journal entries would C. Reid make for the transactions recorded above on the 10th and 15th January? For what would he wait before recording the transaction of the 15th?

8. What Journal entries would E. Bell make in his books for his share in the transactions recorded above on the 4th, 12th, and 15th January?

9. Give the Journal entries which (1) J. Roby & Co., (2) J. Sharpe, would respectively make in their books to record the transaction of the 12th January if, instead of—

|                                                                      |  |     |    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-----|----|----|
| "Our acceptance in favour of J. Sharpe due this day paid at Bank ... |  | £   | s. | d. |
|                                                                      |  | 326 | 7  | 4  |

it had stood as follows:—

|                                                                                                      |  |     |    |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-----|----|----|
| "Renewed our acceptance due this day, for one month, in favour of J. Sharpe (including interest) ... |  | £   | s. | d. |
|                                                                                                      |  | 328 | 7  | 4  |

## INLAND REVENUE.—ASSISTANTS OF EXCISE.

Papers set at an Examination held in November, 1882.

COPYING.—Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

Copy, on the form supplied, as much of the following, including the table of figures, as you can, taking care to write as well as you can.

## CYPRUS.

Extract from the Report of Her Majesty's High Commissioner, 1880.

Statement showing the amount of correspondence, exclusive of newspapers, books, and patterns, received in and despatched from Cyprus, from and to Countries beyond sea (except the United Kingdom, India, and British Offices in the Mediterranean and the Levant) during the year ended 31st December, 1880.

| Date.      | Paid.         |               |            |              | Unpaid.       |               | In-sufficiently paid Letters. |
|------------|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
|            | Letters.      |               | Postcards. |              | Letters.      |               |                               |
|            | Received.     | De-spatched.  | Received.  | De-spatched. | Received.     | De-spatched.  |                               |
|            | No. of Rates. | No. of Rates. | Number.    | Number.      | No. of Rates. | No. of Rates. | Amount collected.             |
| January    | 2,898         | 2,082         | 72         | 32           | 45            | 49            | £ s. d.<br>0 18 8             |
| February   | 2,169         | 2,005         | 59         | 34           | 62            | 59            | 0 14 6½                       |
| March      | 2,900         | 2,436         | 61         | 44           | 53            | 117           | 1 2 0½                        |
| April      | 2,798         | 1,998         | 98         | 28           | 50            | 82            | 2 2 10                        |
| May        | 2,786         | 1,345         | 103        | 39           | 154           | 42            | 1 7 8½                        |
| June       | 2,649         | 2,289         | 69         | 47           | 56            | 61            | 1 0 1                         |
| July       | 3,034         | 2,162         | 49         | 40           | 64            | 74            | 1 7 0½                        |
| August     | 3,117         | 2,810         | 45         | 46           | 73            | 75            | 0 10 0                        |
| September. | 2,824         | 2,498         | 50         | 42           | 54            | 46            | 0 14 9                        |
| October    | 3,501         | 2,676         | 57         | 46           | 64            | 94            | 1 6 8½                        |
| November.  | 3,129         | 3,090         | 48         | 38           | 71            | 71            | 0 19 11½                      |
| December.  | 3,570         | 2,764         | 105        | 75           | 62            | 61            | 1 2 4½                        |
| Totals     | 35,375        | 28,755        | 816        | 511          | 808           | 831           | 13 6 8½                       |

At the occupation there was great difficulty in obtaining suitable accommodation for post offices in Larnaca, Nicosia and Limassol, except at most exorbitant rentals. It was therefore decided to adapt for post office purposes a portion of the ground floor of the building occupied by the Commissioner in each of those towns. Except, however, in the case of Larnaca, this arrangement was not found satisfactory, the Commissioner's house being at a considerable distance from the centre of the town, and quite away from the principal stores.

DICTATION.—Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

[For specimen paper, see page 113.]

ORTHOGRAPHY.—Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

England had come to be the moral and intellectual senter of sivillization. Whatever tendensies directed the streme of progress in various parts of the Continent were to be diskovered in England. She had orriginated nothing of her own. Satyrists said that an Englishman borowed his dress and all his out-ward akomplishments from forane nations. "He bawt his doublet in Ittaly, his round hose in France, his bonnet in Germany, and his behavayior every-where." The words were ackewrate in a largersense. The dommynant ideas of the Pewritans were derived from Geneva; the dommynant ideas of the Catholics were derived from Rome and Spane. Litterateur looked for its moddells to Ittaly. But, though here and there faxions held to extreem views, the bulk of the nation blended together theeories and practises till it had assimmillated them in spite of their vayrious orriginis. In the church, in the stait, in litterateur, in the habbits of daily life, there arose something which was indisputeably English, and which nevertheless allowed free skoap to the variety of indivvideal life. As yere by yere pass by, the nashonal ewnity established itself more firmly in England, becawse, here, there was less represhion than anywhere else, there was less inkwizishon into opinyon, a freer permishon akorded to unrestrained development. Such a people obtained the pre-emminense because it desserved it. England was not torn in peaces by internal disenbons like France, nor split into petty staitis like Germany or Italy, nor given up to intelectual dedness like Spane. Its mariners ransacked the seas for booty and overwhelmed with dyzaster, the prowdest navy that had ever sailed. Its staitisnen held their own against the craftiest heds of France and Spane. Its poets arose to an uneekwalled emminence, culminating in the grate dramatist hoose; noledge of the human heart knows no eekwall or rival. In Hooker it posest the most juditious and large-minded of ecklesiastical writers, and in Bacon the thinker, who was endowed, beyond all other men, with the spirit of the future change, which was to tranceform the world.

## ARITHMETIC (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

Time allowed, 2 hours.

N.B.—You are requested to put the number to each question, to send up the working as well as the answers, and (1) you are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it. (2) You should occupy the whole time allowed. No extra marks will be given for completing your answers in less than the time allowed.

1. In 2315619 inches how many miles, furlongs, &c ?
2. If 5 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lbs. cost £186 4s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., what will be the cost of 1 ton 12 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lbs. ?
3. Find (by practise) the dividend payable on £6,610 at 13s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £.
4. Find simple intrest on £2,340 in 6 years at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum.
5. Add together  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{5}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$ , and  $\frac{1}{7}$ .
6. Subtract 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  from 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ .
7. Multiply 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
8. Divide 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{1}{7}$ .
9. Add together 9001, 16359, 00915, 51275, and 212.

10. Subtract 15·95935 from 211·867.
11. Multiply 29·7931 by 4·605.
12. Divide 4·375448 by ·616.
13. Reduce ·0739 of 13 bushels 2 gallons to pints and the decimal of a pint.
14. Reduce 3 tons 16 cwt. 11 lbs. to ounces.
15. What will be the weight of the sixpenny loaf when wheat is at 8s. 3d. per bushel if it weighed  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. when wheat was at 6s. 9d. per bushel?
16. Find (by Practice) the value of 1 ton 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs. at £4 13s. 4d. per ton.
17. Find the amount of £3,200 in 3 years at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).
18. Add together  $3\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $2\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $5\frac{2}{8}$ , and  $7\frac{3}{8}$ .
19. Subtract  $9\frac{3}{8}$  from  $20\frac{3}{8}$ .
20. Multiply together  $1\frac{2}{5}$ ,  $7\frac{2}{5}$ ,  $1\frac{2}{5}$ , and  $\frac{4}{5}$ .
21. Divide  $15\frac{1}{4}$  by  $2\frac{3}{4}$ .
22. Add together 1·05, 1731·56, ·009378, 58·957, and 3·95501.
23. Subtract 119·6561 from 295·19847.
24. Multiply 3·7132 by ·04503.
25. Divide ·1551 by 58·75.
26. Express ·0063 of 2 qrs. 14 lbs. as the decimal of 3 tons 3 cwt.
27. In 9789561 sq. ins. how many acres, roods, &c.?
28. If 21 men can excavate 15876 cubic yards of clay in 85 days, working 9 hours a day, in how many days will 34 men remove 25704 cubic yards of the same soil, working  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours a day?
29. A ship laden with 321 tons 10 cwt. of sugar lost by leakage 3 qrs. 16 lbs. 9 oz. upon every ton; find (by Practice) the total loss upon her cargo.
30. What principal will amount to £954, 18s. 9d. in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum simple interest?
31. Add together  $5\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $3\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ , and  $2\frac{1}{8}$ .
32. Subtract  $23\frac{1}{8}$  from  $28\frac{1}{8}$ .
33. Multiply together  $4\frac{2}{5}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{5}$ ,  $\frac{9}{7}$ , and  $1\frac{1}{5}$ .
34. Divide  $\frac{23}{100}$  by  $4\frac{1}{10}$ .
35. Add together ·031 of £1 13s. and ·76 of 5s. 11d., and express the answer in pence and the decimal of a penny.
36. Subtract ·0043 of 1 week 3 days from 3·89 of 4 hours 53 minutes, and express the answer in minutes and the decimal of a minute.
37. Multiply 2·25 by ·832, and express the answer as a decimal.
38. Divide ·21792 by ·059.
39. Express  $\frac{2}{3}$  of ·135 of 8 oz. 2 dwt. as the decimal of a lb. troy.

ADDITION.—Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

[For specimen paper of Compound and Cross Additions, see pages 115 & 116.]

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time allowed, 2 hours.

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style. 1, Mother-wit and book-learning; or, 2, Agricultural Exhibitions. One subject only is to be attempted.

HIGHER ARITHMETIC (INCLUDING MENSURATION, SQUARE AND CUBE ROOT, &c.)

(Optional.) Time allowed, 3 hours.

[The circumference of a circle is to be taken = 3.1416 times the diameter.]

1. Find the value of  $\cdot 54$  of  $\cdot 3027$  of 1 mile 5 furlongs 30 poles.

Multiply 2 acres 1 rood 14 poles by

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{4}{5} + \frac{6}{7} + \frac{13}{15} + \frac{10}{21} \\ \frac{1}{5} + \frac{6}{7} + \frac{7}{15} + \frac{13}{21} \end{array}$$

2. A closed rectangular vessel made of metal one inch thick weighs 3 cwt. 22½ lbs. What would its weight be if made of metal three inches thick, its external measurements in each case being 8 ft. 3 in., 7 ft. 5 in., 4 ft. 3 in. ?

3. Find  $\sqrt{71\frac{5}{11}}$ ;  $\sqrt[4]{000079507}$ ;  $\{\sqrt{\cdot 6} + \sqrt{1\cdot 5}\} \sqrt{\cdot 24}$ .

4. A watch set accurately at noon indicates ten minutes to seven at seven o'clock p.m. What is the true time when the watch indicates seven p.m.; and when will the watch first indicate the true time again ?

5. If an imperial gallon contains 277.274 cubic inches, and a cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ounces, find within the  $\frac{1}{1000}$  part of an ounce the weight of a pint of water.

6. The wine in a Pipe when full is worth £19 9s. 9d.; how much has leaked away if what is left is worth £9 16s. 7½s. d. ?

7. Find to three places of decimals the number of metres in length of English silk  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard wide, worth 2s. 6d. per square foot, which must be given for 10 metres in length of French velvet,  $\frac{1}{3}$  metre wide, worth £1 per square metre, if 37 English feet be equal to 36 Rhenish feet, 3.192 of which latter are equal in length to one metre.

8. The cubical contents of a certain cask are equal to twice that of a frustum of a right cone 2½ feet high, the end diameters of which respectively measure 3 ft. and 3 ft. 6 in. How many such casks will hold as much as 508 cylindrical casks each measuring internally 5 feet in height and 3 ft. 3 in. in diameter ?

9. A does  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a piece of work in 4 hours, after which B does  $\frac{3}{4}$  of what is left in one hour. How long will it take C to finish the remainder, if A, B, and C working together can do the whole in one hour and twenty minutes ?

10. An income tax levied at 3d. in the £ on the whole incomes of 400,000 householders produces £2,500,000. If the tax be altered so as to produce the same amount when it is only levied on the excess of each income over £200, what is the largest income the possessor of which will benefit by the change ?

11. A man purchases two estates, for the larger one of which he pays twice as much as for the other. He presently sells them, and gains in doing so 15 per cent. on the cost of the smaller and 22½ per cent. on that of the larger estate. If he receives £6,498, find what he paid.

12. What principal put out at compound interest for 3 years at 4½ per cent. will amount to £7,874 0s. 11.103d. ? Find the discount on £170 18s. 5d. due in 52 days' time, reckoning 2½ per cent. per day simple interest.

13. An iron beam whose vertical section is 8 inches square is passed horizontally through a wooden cylinder whose axis is vertical and whose



diameter measures  $8\sqrt{2}$  inches, so that equal portions of the width of the beam are on each side of the axis of the cylinder. What volume of wood must be cut away so as just to let the beam pass through?

14. The owner of some  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. stock spends in a certain year 75 per cent. of his net income after an income tax of 6d. in the £ has been deducted from the interest due to him. The next year the income tax is reduced to 3d. in the £, but, the rate of interest being also reduced to 3 per cent., he only spends  $63\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of his net income. He then finds his surplus to be £8 11s. more than in the previous year. How much stock did he possess?

#### GEOGRAPHY, ESPECIALLY OF THE BRITISH ISLES.—(Optional).

*Time allowed, 2½ hours.*

Extra marks will be given for neatly-drawn maps, but only so far as they are accurate.

1. On the accompanying outline map of Ireland\* draw the counties bordering on the *eastern* coast from Antrim to Wexford, and show (i) the rivers by which each of these counties is drained, (ii) the name and position of its chief town, and (iii) the principal bays and headlands on this portion of the coast.

2. Describe the position of the following:—Ochill Hills, Pentland Hills, Lowther Hills, Loch Lomond, Loch Earn, Loch Awe, Ben Nevis, Ben More, and Cairngorm. Write a short description of the basin of the Clyde.

3. Write a description of the Indian Ocean, mentioning the principal groups of islands which form its boundary, the more important currents and winds that prevail in it, and the nature of its bed. Illustrate your description by means of a map.

4. Enumerate the chief groups of mountains in Ireland, and describe (or mark on the outline map) their position.

5. Where are the following, and what do you know about them:—Elsinore, Franz Joseph Land, Harwich, Irkutsk, Lisbon, Ludlow, Macassar, Manilla, Sarawak, Stornoway, and Trebizond?

6. Draw a map of the Presidency of Bombay, showing the mountains it contains, the rivers by which it is watered, and the position of its more important towns. Give a short account of its physical geography.

7. Select six of the more important seaports, *either* of England *or* of Scotland, name the trades with which they are severally connected, and show how far their respective geographical positions influence their connection with these trades.

8. Draw a map comprising the counties of England and Wales which border upon the Bristol Channel, marking the principal headlands and the mouths of the principal rivers.

9. Write a geographical description of *one* of the following counties: Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, or Oxfordshire.

10. Define accurately the position of the following ports:—San Francisco, Sydney, Shanghai, and Valparaiso. To what circumstances do they respectively owe their importance? Give approximately their distances from London, and from each other.

\* This was an outline map supplied to the candidates.

## INLAND REVENUE.—ASSISTANTS OF EXCISE.

Papers set at an Examination held in May, 1883.

COPYING.—Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

Copy, on the form supplied, as much of the following, including the table of figures, as you can in half an hour, taking care to write as well as you can.

## LICENCES.

The licences granted by the Excise may be considered in three distinct groups:—1. Licences for the sale of Intoxicating Liquors; 2. Trading Licences, such as Auctioneers', &c.; 3. Establishment, and Dog and Game Licences.

An Account of the Number of Establishment and Dog Licences issued in the Years ended 31st December, 1880 and 1881, and the Amount of Duty charged thereon, is given below:—

| Description of Licence.                         | Year ended 31st December, 1880. |               |                         | Year ended 31st December, 1881. |                |                         |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
|                                                 | No. of Licences Issued.         |               | Amount of Duty charged. | No. of Licences Issued.         |                | Amount of Duty charged. |
|                                                 | England only.                   | Great Britain |                         | England only.                   | Great Britain. |                         |
|                                                 | No.                             | No.           | £                       | No.                             | No.            | £                       |
| Male Servants . . . . .                         | 171,540                         | 187,451       | 140,588                 | 167,774                         | 183,685        | 137,764                 |
| Four-wheeled carriages, weighing 4 cwt. . . . . | 189,608                         | 154,607       | 324,674                 | 138,362                         | 153,463        | 322,272                 |
| Others of less than 4 wheels or 4 cwt. . . . .  | 280,035                         | 306,149       | 229,612                 | 275,049                         | 301,509        | 226,132                 |
| Total carriages . . . . .                       | 419,643                         | 460,756       | 554,286                 | 413,411                         | 454,972        | 548,404                 |
| Armorial bearings upon carriages . . . . .      | 16,991                          | 18,511        | 38,873                  | 16,709                          | 18,196         | 38,212                  |
| Armorial bearings otherwise borne . . . . .     | 36,830                          | 39,772        | 41,761                  | 36,350                          | 39,260         | 41,223                  |
| Total armorial bearings . . . . .               | 53,821                          | 58,283        | 80,634                  | 53,059                          | 57,456         | 79,435                  |
| Dogs. . . . .                                   | 896,277                         | 989,496       | 371,061                 | 848,284                         | 936,259        | 351,097                 |

The general comparison of these licences shows a decrease for 1881 of £29,869. That on establishment licences affects every item of them, but is not very considerable on the whole, and certainly not more than might have been expected from the agricultural depression which has prevailed. The decrease on dog licences is large—nearly £20,000. About £3,000 of this amount can be attributed to an increase of exemptions in respect of shepherds' and farmers' dogs; but the greater part is, no doubt, the result of the higher duty now charged.

DICTATION.

[For specimen paper, see page 113.]

ORTHOGRAPHY.—*Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes in spelling, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

The simple jurnal of Alexander's ordinary ocupations exhibits a pleasing pickture of an acomplished emperro; and with some allowance for differrance of mannars might well deserve the immittation of moddern princes. He rose erly; the furst moments of the day where consecrated to pryvate devoation; and his domestick chappel was filled with the immages of those hearos, who, by improoving or riforming human life had desserved the greatfull reverrence of posterity. But, as he deamed the service of mankind the most akcepttable wurship of the gods, the gratest part of his morning ours was imploid in his counsil, were he discust publicc affaers, and dettermind private causes with a payshence and discreshun above his years. The dryness of bisness was relieeved by the charmes of litterrature; and a portion of time was allways set appart for his favourrite studys of poetry, history, and phillosophy. The exercizes of the body succeded to those of the mind, and Alexander, who was tall, active, and robust, serpassed most of his equals in the jimnastic arts. Reffreshed by the use of the bath, and a sleight diner, he resumed with new viggour the bisness of the day; and til the our of supper he was atended by his secrettaries, with whome he red, and ansered the multitude of letters, memmoreals, and petitions, that must have bean adressed to the master of the gratest part of the world. His table was surved with the most frewgal simplicity, and wenever he was at libberty to consult his own inclininations the companny consisted of a few select freinds, men of lerning and vertue. The conversation was familiar and instructtive; and the pawses were okasionally enlivened by the resigthal of sum pleasing composition, which supplide the place of the dansers, comedians, and even gladiators so freequently summoned to the table of the rich and luxureus.

## ARITHMETIC (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

*Time allowed, 2 hours.*

You are requested to put the number to each question, and to send up the working as well as the answers.

N.B.—(1) You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it, (2) You should occupy the whole time allowed. No extra marks will be given for completing your answers in less than the time allowed.

1. In 283456 grains troy how many lbs., ozs., dwts., &c. ?
2. If 3 lbs. 2 ozs. 5 dwts. 10 grs. of silver cost £9 11s. 4½d. what is the price per ounce ?
3. Find (by Practice) the value of 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs. at £4 13s. 4d. per ton.
4. What is the simple interest on £590 for 8½ years at 3½ per cent. per annum ?
5. Add together  $2\frac{5}{8}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{3}$ .
6. Subtract  $8\frac{1}{2}$  from  $14\frac{1}{4}$ .
7. Multiply  $2\frac{2}{3}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .
8. Divide  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{4}$ .
9. Add together 56'847, 12'51973, 3'0089, and 548'3862079.
10. Subtract 448'397216 from 531'07216.
11. Multiply 57'62093 by 2'50096.
12. Divide 9'675 by 2580.
13. Reduce '02395 of £2 17s. 11½d. to pence and the decimal of a penny.
14. Reduce 1 mile 3 furlongs 2 poles 1 yard to feet.

15. A bankrupt's debts amount to £3,590, and his estate realises £2,453 8s. 4d.; what will a creditor receive to whom he owes £152 15s.?
16. Find (by Practice) the value of 3,157 articles at 11s. 3d. per dozen.
17. Find the amount of £2,500 in 3 years at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).
18. Add together  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $5\frac{3}{10}$ .
19. Subtract  $15\frac{1}{7}$  from  $25\frac{5}{11}$ .
20. Multiply together  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $2\frac{1}{3}$ .
21. Divide  $2\frac{5}{8}$  by  $5\frac{1}{3}$ .
22. Add together 903'685, '0293, 54'26597, 8'6593, and '0081.
23. Subtract 723'4026 from 800'26398.
24. Multiply '0062985 by 3'0579.
25. Divide 93'613 by '00379.
26. Express 1 peck 1 gallon 1 quart 1 pint as the decimal of 1 bushel.
27. In 32857643 square inches how many acres, roods, perches, &c.?
28. If a road 30 feet wide and 2 miles 5 furlongs long cost £2,550, what will be the cost of making a road 25 feet wide and 7 miles long, the price per square yard of the latter road being seven-eighths of that of the former?
29. The earth revolves on its axis through 360 degrees in 24 hours; find (by Practice) the number of degrees, minutes, and seconds through which it will have revolved in 4 hours  $17\frac{1}{4}$  minutes.
30. In what time will £950 amount to £1,193 16s. 8d. at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum simple interest?
31. Add together  $7\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $8\frac{1}{20}$ ,  $9\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{7}{10}$ .
32. Subtract  $39\frac{3}{10}$  from  $49\frac{3}{5}$ .
33. Multiply together  $\frac{5}{3}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{5}$ ,  $2\frac{3}{8}$ , and  $1\frac{3}{7}$ .
34. Divide  $23\frac{1}{3}$  by  $\frac{2}{3}$ .
35. Add together 1'325 of 1 hour 16 minutes and '297 of 1 day 16 hours, and express the result in minutes and the decimal of a minute.
36. Subtract '0049 of a rood from '8654 of a perch, and express the answer in yards and the decimal of a yard.
37. Multiply 5'69 by '0125, and express the answer as a decimal.
38. Divide 2'94 by '481, and express the answer as a decimal.
39. Reduce '073 of 4 lbs. 3 ozs. 6'9 dwts. to grains and the decimal of a grain.

ADDITION. *Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

[For specimen paper of Compound and Cross Additions, see pages 115 & 116.]

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION. *Time allowed, 2 hours.*

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

The advantages and disadvantages of life in great cities; or, The Early-Closing Movement; or, A day by the sea-shore. One subject only is to be attempted.

HIGHER ARITHMETIC (Optional) (INCLUDING MENSURATION, SQUARE AND CUBE ROOT, &c.) *Time allowed, 3 hours.*

[The circumference of a circle is to be taken =  $\frac{22}{7}$  times the diameter.]

1. Find the value of  $\frac{7\cdot72}{2\cdot97}$  of 2 lbs. 11 oz. 8 dwts.; and divide 6 gallons

7 pints by  $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}}{3\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}} - 2\frac{1}{2}$  of  $\frac{1}{15} - \frac{2}{7}$ .

2. If the price of goods be £171 2s. 4½d., credit for one year being allowed, what is the true cash price, reckoning 4½ per cent. simple interest per annum?
3. Extract the square root of 3.687 and of  $21 - 8\sqrt{5}$ ; each to four places of decimals.
4. The content of a cubical box being 650.962 feet; find the cost of covering it with cloth 2 ft. 2 in. wide, at 9d. a yard.
5. If the interest of £40 for 4½ years be six guineas, in what time, at the same rate, will £204 7s. 6d. amount to £307 13s. 7½d.?
6. A vessel in the form of a conic frustum is required to hold 3½ gallons of water; if the diameters of its circular ends be 10 and 6 inches, what must be its length? Given, the content of gallon = 277.274 cubic inches.
7. A, B, C are partners in a bank, in which they invest £12,842, £8,000, and £5,000 respectively. C is to have 15 per cent. of the profits for managing the business; A and B are each to have two guineas a day allowed for attendance. A attends 6 days, B 4 days. If the profits amount to £7,650, how should they be divided?
8. Reduce .0227 to a vulgar fraction, and explain the reason of each step in the process. Show that if the recurring part of a mixed circulating decimal be divisible by 9, the equivalent fraction can be reduced to lower terms. N.B.—You may take a particular example, but the reasoning must be general.
9. A watch which loses 5 seconds per hour is set to the correct time at 8.30 a.m. What will be the correct time when the hour and minute hands of the watch are at right angles next after 8 o'clock p.m.?
10. Find the compound interest on £100 for 4 years at 5 per cent. and apply your result to find the amount of £925 for the same time and at the same rate.
11. The diameter of a sphere being 2 feet, segments whose heights are 8 and 6 inches respectively are cut off from the top and bottom by parallel sections; find the volume of the remaining solid zone.
12. One workman can do a piece of work in six days of 9½ hours each, while a second takes five days of the same length. A third workman joining them, the three together complete the job in 15 hours. How many days would the third man have taken by himself to complete the whole?
13. A gives B 5 yards start in 100 yards, and is beaten by ¼ of a yard, In how many more yards would A have caught up B?
14. When an income is less than £400 income tax is not chargeable upon the first £120. A man having £13,300 in the Three per Cents., sells out £300 at par, and invests it in a mortgage returning 4 per cent. His net income is now 1s. 6d. less than formerly. What is the amount of the income tax in the pound?

GEOGRAPHY (especially of the British Isles.)—*Time allowed, 2½ hours.*

Extra marks will be given for neatness in map-drawing, but only so far as it is accompanied by accuracy.

1. On the accompanying map of Scotland mark—*a.* The following narrows or inlets of the sea: Firths of Clyde, Tay, and Forth, Pentland Firth, Loch Linnhe, Loch Long, and the Sounds of Bute, Mull, and Sleat. *b.* The following mountains: Ben Lawers, Ben Cruachan, Ben Dearg, Ben Maodhui, and the Sidlaw and Cheviot Hills. *c.* The following towns: Ayr, Peterhead, Selkirk, Thurso, Perth, Inverness.

2. Briefly describe any two counties upon the east coast of England, or any two counties upon the west coast of Ireland.

3. Draw a sketch map of the Thames and its tributaries, marking the large towns upon their banks.

4. Describe briefly the mountains of Wales.

5. Indicate the position of the following towns, and mention the industries with which they are connected : Macclesfield, Leith, Leicester, Aberdeen, Antrim, Paisley, Sheffield, Galway, Oldham, Axminster.

6. Explain the meaning of Latitude and Longitude, and of the Equatorial and Arctic Zones. Mention the principal countries which lie within or partly within the Northern Equatorial Zone.

7. Where are the following, and for what are they noteworthy : Canton, Rangoon, Bagdad, Orenburg, St. Helena, Timbuctoo, Washington, Tierra del Fuego, Hobart Town, Dunedin ?

8. Mention any parts of the world covered by extensive forests. What do you consider to be the effect upon the fertility and climate of a country of felling its trees ? Give your reasons.

9. I wish to go from London to Pekin either—(1) through Russia and Siberia ; (2) by sea round the Malay Peninsula ; or (3) by way of New York and California. Give some account of each route.

10. Enumerate the principal bays and harbours upon the East and South Coasts of Ireland.

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## INLAND REVENUE—ASSISTANT SURVEYORS OF TAXES.

*FRENCH.—Time allowed, 3 hours.*

Translate into English :

I.

Dans les vastes prairies qui couvrent encore une partie du sol Américain, les buffles vivent en troupeaux innombrables. Les Indiens, outre le plaisir qu'ils trouvent à poursuivre cet animal, font un si grand cas de sa chair qu'ils dédaignent pour lui l'élan, l'antilope, et le daim. Ils ne tuent guère ces derniers animaux que quand ils ont besoin de leurs peaux pour se faire des vêtements. Cette chasse au buffle se court sur des chevaux dressés tout exprès, et qui conduisent le cavalier plutôt qu'ils ne se laissent conduire par lui, tant ils mettent pour leur propre compte d'ardeur à cet exercice. Ils savent s'approcher du buffle jusqu'à trois ou quatre pas, en le pressant toujours par le flanc gauche, de telle façon que le chasseur puisse frapper avec sûreté au cœur. Ajoutez à cela que les Indiens se servent de leurs armes avec une adresse désespérante. Les arcs dont ils s'arment pour la chasse sont très petits : la plupart sont fabriqués avec du bois de frêne, quelques-uns avec des cornes et des os. Ces derniers sont les plus estimés et coûtent le prix de deux chevaux. Le carquois que les Indiens portent sur le dos est fait de peau de panthère ou de loutre. Il est toujours muni de deux sortes de flèches : les unes, destinées aux ennemis, sont empoisonnées et armées de longs crocs, aux pointes recourbées, de manière à ce que la lame reste dans la blessure, quand on veut en arracher la flèche à laquelle cette lame n'est que légèrement attachée ; les autres sont à l'usage exclusif de la chasse. Un Indien monté sur un cheval bien dressé est bien certainement l'ennemi le plus redoutable que l'on puisse rencontrer. Ils portent tous en outre, pour leur sûreté personnelle, un bouclier fait de peau de buffle fumée et durcie avec de la colle provenant du sabot du même animal. Ces boucliers sont à l'abri des flèches qui y glissent merveilleusement quand on les tient un peu penchés.

Translate into French :

II.

In the spring of eighteen hundred and twenty-four I was standing one morning at the window of an inn when my attention was attracted by a scene that took place beneath. The Belfast coach was standing at the door, and on the roof, in front, sat a solitary passenger, a fine young fellow, in the uniform of the 49th. Below, by the front wheel, stood an old woman, a young man, and a younger woman; they were all earnestly entreating the young soldier to descend from his seat on the coach. I did not hesitate to go down and inquire into the particulars of the poor fellow's distress. It appeared that he had been home on leave, and having exceeded, as he thought, the allowed term, he was going back to his regiment to undergo the penalty of his negligence. I asked him when his leave expired: "The 1st of March, sir; and here it is, and I am a day too late." "The 1st of March! Why, my good man, you have a day to spare; to-morrow will be the 1st of March. It is a leap-year (*année bissextile*), and February has twenty-nine days." "Twenty-nine days!" said the soldier. "I am a happy man, then; but I will tear up that old almanack of my mother's, for it must be a bad book, since it has caused this mistake after being so long in the family."

Translate into English :

III.

Vers 1837 Wellington, qui sortait un soir d'Apsley House, fut abordé par deux messieurs dont le visage lui était inconnu. Ils lui annoncèrent qu'ils étaient les exécuteurs d'un testament fait par un ami d'un tour d'esprit fort excentrique et qui avait laissé cinq cent livres sterling à l'homme le plus brave de l'armée anglaise. Le duc les remercia, mais refusa le legs, donnant pour raison qu'il connaissait dans l'armée anglaise beaucoup d'hommes aussi braves que lui. Après avoir bien cherché, il nomma le major-général Sir James Macdonnell. Le dernier commandait en 1815 à Hougoumont, un poste qui avait été la clef de la bataille de Waterloo. Les exécuteurs testamentaires se rendirent chez Sir J. Macdonnell et après lui avoir fait connaître le choix du duc lui présentèrent l'argent. Sir James répondit qu'il ne discuterait pas une décision si honorable pour lui, mais qu'il connaissait un homme dont la conduite avait été pour le moins aussi méritoire que la sienne dans cette journée. C'était un sergent-major des Coldstream Guards, un certain Fraser. Au moment où les Français s'étaient élancés sur Hougoumont avec une telle furie que les portes de la ferme s'ouvrirent, ce qui mit la position en danger, ce sergent avait aidé le général à refermer, par un prodige de force et d'audace, les portes sur l'ennemi. Sir James déclara en conséquence qu'il recevrait les cinq cent livres, mais qu'il en remettrait deux cent cinquante au brave sergent avec lequel il entendait partager la récompense comme il avait partagé le péril.

LATIN.—Time allowed, 3 hours.

Translate into English :

I.

Fabius quum, postea, profectionem dictatoris per exploratores comperisset, et perinde omnia soluta apud hostes esse ac si nemo Romanus in Samnio esset, exercitu instructo paratoque profectus ad Inbrinium—ita vocant locum—acie cum Samnitibus conflixit. Ea fortuna pugnae fuit ut nihil relictum sit quo, si adfuisset dictator, res melius geri potuerit: non dux militi non miles duci defuit: eques etiam auctore L. Cominio tribuno militum, qui aliquotiens impetu facto perumpere non poterat hostium agmen, detraxit frenos equis atque ita concitatos calcaribus permisit ut sustinere eos nulla vis posset: per arma per viros late stragem dedere: secutus pedes impetum equitum turbatis hostibus intulit signa: viginti millia hostium caesa eo die traduntur. Auctores habeo bis

cum hoste signa esse collata dictatore absente, bis rem egregie gestam : apud antiquissimos scriptores una hæc pugna invenitur, in quibusdam annalibus tota res prætermissa est. Magister equitum, ut ex tanta cæde multis potitus spoliis, congesta hostilia arma subdito igne concremavit, seu votum id deorum cuiuspiam fuit, seu credere libet Fabio auctore id factum, ne suæ gloriæ fructum dictator caperet nomenque ibi scriberet aut spolia in triumpho ferret.

## II.

Diffugere nives, redeunt jam gramina campis,  
 Arboribusque comæ;  
 Mutat terra vices et decrescentia ripas  
 Flumina prætereunt;  
 Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet  
 Ducere nuda choros.  
 Immortalia ne speres, monet annus et alium  
 Quæ rapit hora diem.  
 Frigora mitescunt Zephyris; ver proterit æstas  
 Interitura, simul  
 Pomifer Auctumnus fruges effuderit: et mox  
 Bruma recurrit iners.  
 Damna tamen celeres reparant cœlestia lunæ  
 Nos, ubi decidimus,  
 Quo pater Æneas, quo dives Tullus et Ancus,  
 Pulvis et umbra sumus.

Translate into Latin:

## III.

Having concluded the war in Germany, Cæsar determined, for many reasons, to cross the Rhine, mainly because, when he saw that the Germans were so easily induced to enter Gaul, he desired that they should tremble for their own fortunes also, when they perceived that the army of the Roman people was both able and bold enough to cross the Rhine. Moreover, that portion of the cavalry of the Usipetes and Tenctheri, which I have described above as having crossed the Meuse (*Mosa*) in order to pillage and forage, and as having taken no part in the battle, had, after the flight of their comrades, betaken themselves across the Rhine into the country of the Sigambri, and made common cause with them.

EUCLID (Books, I., II., III.).

*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

1. Distinguish between a *problem* and a *theorem* and between a *direct* and an *indirect* demonstration. Define *adjacent angles*, *opposite angles*, and *alternate angles*.

2. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior opposite angles. Prove, without producing a side, that the three angles of any triangle are equal to two right angles.

3. Trisect a given finite straight line.

4. The straight lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines towards the same parts, are also themselves equal and parallel. Show how to inscribe a square in a given right-angled isosceles triangle.

5. Describe two circles of given unequal radii so as to touch each other and a given straight line.

6. Parallelograms upon the same base, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another.

7. In obtuse-angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from any one of



the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square of the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares of the sides containing the obtuse angle, by twice the rectangle contained by the side upon which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted, without the triangle, between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle. In any triangle, if a straight line be drawn from the vertex bisecting the base; the sum of the squares of the two sides of the triangle is double the sum of the squares of the bisecting line and of half the base.

8. Can a circle be made to pass through any three points? What condition must be fulfilled in order that a circle may pass through four given points? If one circle touch another internally, the straight line which joins their centres, being produced, shall pass through the point of contact.

9. In any circle, the angle in a semicircle is a right angle, and the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle, and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle. Prove that if circles be described on any two sides of a triangle as diameters they will intersect in the third side of that side produced.

10. If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it, the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle, is equal to the square of the line which touches it. Upon any straight line AB describe a semicircle and draw any two chords AD, BC intersecting in E. Prove that the square of AB is equal to the rectangle contained by DA, AE together with that contained by CB, BE.

#### ALGEBRA (including Quadratic Equations).

*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

- Write down the expansion of  $(a+x)^7$  and that of  $(a-x)^{-3}$  to five terms. Write down the  $(n)^{\text{th}}$  term of the latter.
- What relation must exist between the coefficients in  $x^4 + px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s$  if it is a perfect square.
- Find the value of

$$\frac{x+a}{x-a} + \frac{x+b}{x-b} \text{ when } x = \frac{2ab}{a+b},$$

$$\text{and of } \frac{2x^2 - 11x + 5}{3x^3 - 13x^2 - 10x} \text{ when } x = 5.$$

- Simplify the expressions:

$$(1) \ b(8a^6b)^{\frac{1}{3}} + 4a(a^3b^4)^{\frac{1}{3}} - (125a^6b^4)^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

$$(2) \ \sqrt{a^2 + 2a^2b^2} + \sqrt{b^2 + 2a^2b^2}.$$

$$(3) \ \frac{a}{(a-b)(a-c)(x-a)} + \frac{b}{(b-a)(b-c)(x-b)} + \frac{c}{(c-a)(c-b)(x-c)}$$

- Find the greatest common divisor of

$$e^{2x}a^3 + e^{2x}a^2 - a^3 - 1 \text{ and } e^{2x}a^3 + 2e^x a^2 - e^{2x} - 2e^x + a^3 - 1.$$

Find what number of square tiles of the largest size will pave a hall 58'99 ft. long and 27'066 ft. wide.

6. A vessel is filled with a mixture of spirit and water in which there is 70 per cent. of spirit; 19 gallons are taken out and the vessel is filled up again

with water. The proportion of spirit is now found to be 56·7 per cent. Find the content of the vessel.

7. Solve the equations :

$$(1) \quad \frac{7x+5}{28} + \frac{9x-1}{10} - \frac{x-9}{5} + \frac{2x-3}{15} = 23\frac{1}{4}.$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{ax+by}{c} = \frac{ax+cz}{b} = \frac{by+cz}{a} = 1.$$

$$(3) \quad (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

8. Show that if a number is divisible into two parts such that the product of the number itself and the smaller part differs from the square of the larger part by unity, the same will hold of the number made up of the whole and the larger part.

9. Show how to find the sum of an arithmetic series, and determine the series in which, whatever be the number of terms, the sum is always equal to the square of that number.

10. Extract the square root of—

$$(1) \quad x^3 - 4x^{\frac{5}{2}}y + 10x^{\frac{3}{2}}y^2 - 20x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^3 + 25xy^4 - 24x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^5 + 16y^6;$$

$$(2) \quad 2\sqrt{35} - 12.$$

11. Solve the equations :

$$(1) \quad 15(x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3x - \frac{1}{2}) = 222.$$

$$(2) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4 &= 48 \\ x^2 + xy + y^2 &= 12 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

12. Explain all the possible varieties of the roots of the equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , according to the different values and signs of the coefficients.

#### BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY (OBLIGATORY).

*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

On the 1st January, 1882, G. Burt's affairs stood as follows:—Cash in hand, £40 10s. 6d. Goods, £788 6s. 6d. Due by A. Carr, £103 2s. 6d., and G. Smith, £50 14s. 9d. Due to the Bank, £32 5s. 4d., and to W. Foot, £123 6s. 6d.

The outstanding bills were as follows:—

|                                                        | £   | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| My acceptance to C. Ward due Jan. $\frac{1}{2}$ ... .. | 115 | 6  | 0  |
| Acceptance of T. Wood due Feb. $\frac{1}{2}$ ... ..    | 325 | 12 | 0  |
| Acceptance of W. Bond due Jan. $\frac{1}{2}$ ... ..    | 200 | 0  | 0  |
|                                                        | 525 | 12 | 0  |

The following transactions took place during the month:—

1881.

|         |                                                 |     |   |   |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Jan. 1. | Sold goods to W. Foot ... ..                    | 63  | 6 | 0 |
| „ 1.    | Sold goods to G. Lucas for cash ... ..          | 57  | 1 | 6 |
| „ 2.    | Paid into Bank cash ... ..                      | 50  | 0 | 0 |
| „ 3.    | Bought goods from C. Webb ... ..                | 105 | 2 | 9 |
| „ 4.    | Bought goods from G. Thomas ... ..              | 72  | 3 | 4 |
| „ 7.    | My acceptance to C. Ward paid at bank ... ..    | 115 | 6 | 0 |
| „ 7.    | Accepted draft of W. Foot at one month ... ..   | 60  | 0 | 6 |
| „ 7.    | Accepted draft of G. Thomas at one month ... .. | 72  | 3 | 4 |

1881.

|         |                                                                                                          | £   | s. | d. | £   | s. | d. |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| Jan. 7. | Paid into bank to be discounted :                                                                        |     |    |    |     |    |    |
|         | viz., T. Wood's acceptance ... ..                                                                        | 325 | 12 | 0  |     |    |    |
|         | Less discount ... ..                                                                                     | 1   | 7  | 6  |     |    |    |
|         |                                                                                                          |     |    |    | 324 | 4  | 6  |
| „ 10.   | Sold goods to C. Ward... ..                                                                              |     |    |    | 223 | 5  | 6  |
| „ 10.   | Sold goods to A. Carr ... ..                                                                             |     |    |    | 156 | 3  | 2  |
| „ 15.   | Paid into bank for collection—W. Bond's acceptance due 18th inst. ... ..                                 |     |    |    | 200 | 0  | 0  |
| „ 18.   | Shipped goods per steamship "Ottawa," Sturt, master, to the order and on account of W. Thoms, New York : |     |    |    |     |    |    |
|         | viz., Goods ... ..                                                                                       | 450 | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |
|         | Paid Freight ... ..                                                                                      | 15  | 11 | 6  |     |    |    |
|         | Insurance ... ..                                                                                         | 4   | 10 | 0  |     |    |    |
|         |                                                                                                          |     |    |    | 470 | 1  | 6  |
| „ 18.   | W. Bond's acceptance paid this day in cash at bank ... ..                                                |     |    |    | 200 | 0  | 0  |
| „ 20.   | Received C. Ward's acceptance at one month ... ..                                                        |     |    |    | 223 | 5  | 6  |
| „ 20.   | Received G. Smith's cheque ... ..                                                                        |     |    |    | 48  | 4  | 9  |
|         |                                                                                                          |     |    |    |     |    |    |
|         | Being ... ..                                                                                             | 50  | 14 | 9  |     |    |    |
|         | Less discount ... ..                                                                                     | 2   | 10 | 0  |     |    |    |

1881.

|          |                                                                       | £   | s. | d. |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Jan. 23. | Sold C. Blackman, goods ... ..                                        | 132 | 5  | 4  |
| „ 23.    | Lent W. Wells for one month on his note of hand at 5 per cent. ... .. | 50  | 4  | 6  |
|          | viz., By cheque ... ..                                                | 50  | 0  | 0  |
|          | By interest ... ..                                                    | 0   | 4  | 6  |

„ 27. Paid clerk's wages by cheque ... .. 8 7 6

„ 31. Petty expenses paid in the month ... .. 2 3 4

1. In the "Cash Book" placed before you, enter all the cash transactions, and, if you are able to do so, all the bank transactions.

2. Journalise all the transactions, using for the purpose one of the two forms placed before you. No "narrations" or descriptions of the transactions need be given except where you are in doubt as to the meaning of the paper.

3. Post all the transactions into the ledger, inserting the proper folio references.

4. Balance and close the ledger, showing the trial balance and opening a balance account. The goods on hand may be valued at £370.

5. Am I solvent or insolvent on January 31? By how much?

6. Have I gained or lost in the month? By how much?

The following should not be attempted until you have done all you can of the above:—

7. An entry in the waste book of a firm,

Bought of C. Stewart, goods ... .. £50,  
was journalised and posted as follows:—  
Goods Dr. £ s. d. £ s. d.  
50 0 0

To D. Sewel 50 0 0

Give the journal entry necessary to correct this error.

8. In posting the following transaction,

Sold to C. Lucas, goods ... .. £35 10s.,

goods were debited and C. Lucas was credited with £35 10s.

Give the journal entry necessary to correct this error.

9. The following journal entry of the cash transactions of a firm was made at the end of a month and duly posted :—

| £   | s. | d. |          | Dr.        |     | £ | s. | d. |
|-----|----|----|----------|------------|-----|---|----|----|
| 532 | 6  | 4  | Sundries |            |     |   |    |    |
|     |    |    |          | To cash... | 532 | 6 | 4  |    |

For cash payments during the month, the several accounts having been debited through the cash book.

But in posting from the cash book the book-keeper had omitted to debit goods with £23 3s. 6d. State in what way the error would be detected in closing the accounts. If there are more ways than one of detecting the error, state what they are.

10. Remitted Barclay, Bevan, and Co., London, W. Smith's draft on Bright and Co., 31 days, £100, bought from Worthey and Co. at par. What journal entry for this transaction should be made in the books of the remitter of the draft?

POLITICAL ECONOMY (so far as relates to Rates and Taxes).

*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

1. Examine the different causes which may make the taxpayer pay more than the Treasury receives.

2. What are the objections to a duty on exports? On whom does it fall?

3. Under what conditions may a tax levied on one man be really paid by another?

4. Discuss different kinds of taxes which are held undesirable because they diminish consumption.

5. Explain the nature of octroi duties, and discuss their desirableness. Does anything of the kind still exist in England?

6. By what principles can you determine the area on which rates for different purposes should be levied?

7. Discuss the advantages of a heavy duty on (a) spirits, (b) tobacco, (c) tea, (d) raw silk, (e) manufactured silk.

8. On what grounds has the equity of the existing income tax been assailed, and how may it be defended?

9. "It is a mistake to pay off the national debt; the money should be left to fructify in the pockets of the people." Discuss this view.

## CUSTOMS.—OUTDOOR OFFICERS.

Papers given at an examination held in February, 1883.

*COPYING.—Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

Copy, on the form supplied, as much of the following, including the table of figures, as you can in half an hour, taking care to write as well as you can.

Extract from the Army Medical Department Report for 1880.

The following Table shows the number of recruits inspected for each arm of the Service, and the number rejected. It will be seen that the proportion of recruits is higher than in the previous year for the Royal Artillery, Foot

Guards, Departmental Corps, and Royal Engineers. It is lower for Infantry Regiments, Cavalry of the Line, and Household Cavalry.

| Arms of the Service.  | By Army Medical Examination. |           | By Civil Medical Examination. |           | Total Number Inspected. |           | Rejected at Second Inspections. | Total Rejected at First and Second Inspections. |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
|                       | Inspected.                   | Rejected. | Inspected.                    | Rejected. | Inspected.              | Rejected. |                                 |                                                 |
| Household Cavalry .   | 250                          | 76        | —                             | —         | 250                     | 76        | 2                               | 78                                              |
| Cavalry of the Line . | 3,701                        | 1,579     | 129                           | 14        | 3,830                   | 1,593     | 46                              | 1,639                                           |
| Royal Artillery .     | 5,645                        | 2,024     | 696                           | 125       | 6,341                   | 2,149     | 137                             | 2,286                                           |
| Royal Engineers .     | 845                          | 324       | 40                            | 7         | 885                     | 331       | 11                              | 342                                             |
| Foot Guards .         | 1,408                        | 403       | 121                           | 19        | 1,529                   | 422       | 66                              | 488                                             |
| Infantry Regiments    | 26,516                       | 10,651    | 5,173                         | 1,553     | 31,689                  | 11,804    | 1,282                           | 13,086                                          |
| Departmental Corps    | 1,577                        | 868       | 7                             | 2         | 1,584                   | 870       | 3                               | 873                                             |
| Not stated .          | 2                            | 2         | —                             | —         | 2                       | 2         | —                               | 2                                               |
| Total .               | 39,944                       | 15,927    | 6,166                         | 1,320     | 46,110                  | 17,247    | 1,547                           | 18,794                                          |

As compared with the results for the previous year, the proportion of recruits rejected for Departmental Corps is higher by 156·5, for the Royal Engineers by 104·6, for the Cavalry by 86·3, and for Infantry Regiments by 54·7 per 1,000. A decrease in the proportion of rejections is observed among recruits for the Foot Guards of 418·6, among those for the Household Cavalry of 43·3, and for those of the Royal Artillery of 2·8 per 1,000.

DICTATION.—*Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

The favourite diversions of the middle ages, in the intervals of war, were those of hunting and hawking. The former must in all countries be a source of pleasure; and it seems to have been enjoyed in moderation by the Greeks and the Romans. With the northern invaders, however, it was rather a predominant appetite than an amusement; it was their pride and their ornament, the theme of their songs, the object of their laws, and the business of their lives. There were stringent laws for the preservation of game. Capital punishment for killing a stag or wild boar was frequent, and perhaps warranted by law, until the great charter of John. The French code was less severe; but even Henry IV. enacted the pain of death against the repeated offence of chasing deer in the royal forests. The privilege of hunting was reserved to the nobility till the reign of Louis IX., who extended it in some degree to persons of lower birth. This excessive passion for the sports of the field produced those evils which are apt to result from it—a strenuous idleness, which disdained all useful occupations, and an oppressive spirit towards the peasantry. The devastation committed under the pretence of destroying wild animals, which had been already protected in their depredations, is noticed in grave writings, and has also been the topic of popular ballads. What effect this must have had on agriculture it is easy to conjecture. The levelling of forests, the draining of morasses, and the extirpation of the mischievous animals which inhabit them, are the first objects of man's labour in reclaiming the earth to his use; but all these were forbidden by a class of landed nobles, whose control over the progress of agricultural improvement was limited, and who had not yet learned to sacrifice their pleasures to their avarice.

ORTHOGRAPHY.—Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

His next bizness was to survey the sittuation, and the country, and endevvor to find a proper place for his habbittation, and where to stow his possessions, to sekure them from whatever mite happen. He was not yet awair where he was; whether on the continnent or on an iland—whether inhabbitted or not inhabbitted—whether in danger of savaidge beests or not. There was a hill, not above a mile from him, which rose up very sheer and presippitus above him, and which seemed to overtop some other hills which lay in a ridge from it northward. He took out one of the fouling-pieces, and one of the pistols, and some amewnishon, and, thus armed, he went caushiously on a journie of diskovvery up to the sumit of the hill. After he had with great exershon and difficulty got to the sumit, he perseved to his great affixion that he was inaniland, envyroned every way with the oshean—no land to be seen, except two small ilands, which lay about three leegs to the west. He lerned also, that the iland he was in was baren, and, as he saw good reeson to beleeve, uninhabbitted, exept by wild beests, of which, however, he saw none. He deskried abundance of fethered creetures; but he was not conisant of their speecies; neither when he killed them could he tell what was sutable for food, and what was not. At his return he shot at a prodidgeous foul, which he saw roosting upon a tree on the side of a great forrest; and he had no sooner fired his weppon, but, from all parts of the wood, there rose an innumerable multetude of fowls of many sorts, making a confewzed screeming, and waling every one according to his own peculiar note, but not one of them of any speecies that he knew. As for the creeture he killed, he immadgined it to be a kind of a falcoon, its colour and beek resembling it; but it had no tallons, or clause, larger than common birds; its flesh was carion, and fit for nothing.

ARITHMETIC (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).—Time allowed,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

You are requested to put the number to each question, and to send up the working as well as the answers.

N.B.—(1) You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it. (2) You should occupy the whole time allowed. No extra marks will be given for completing your answers in less than the time allowed.

1. Add together  $2\frac{5}{12}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $3\frac{2}{3}$ , and  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{4}$ .
2. Subtract  $7\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}$  from  $10\frac{3}{5}$ .
3. Multiply together  $4\frac{1}{5}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}\frac{5}{4}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{3}\frac{9}{10}$ .
4. Divide  $\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{4}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .
5. Add together 2·0625, 31·873, ·00781, and 417·8.
6. Subtract 37·43071 from 40·173.
7. Multiply 23·875007 by 8·035.
8. Divide 32·226 by 984.
9. Reduce ·03526 of a mile to feet and the decimal of a foot.
10. Add together  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $1\frac{5}{35}$ ,  $3\frac{7}{15}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ .
11. Subtract  $6\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{3}$  from  $8\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{4}$ .
12. Multiply together  $7\frac{5}{9}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{7}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $5\frac{1}{3}\frac{5}{8}$ .
13. Divide  $21\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{4}$  by  $1\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{4}$ .
14. Add together ·21 of a ton, ·32 of 2 cwt., and ·27 of 3 lbs., and give the answer in lbs. and the decimal of a lb.
15. Subtract ·041 of a week from ·48 of 37 hours, and give the answer in hours and the decimal of an hour.
16. Multiply 47·803 by ·400149.

17. Divide 65·341 by '00475.
18. Express 12s. 4½d. as the decimal of £1.
19. In 32047651 square inches how many acres, roods, perches, &c.?
20. If 4 yds. 31 in. of silk cost £3 15s., what would be the value of 28 yds. 1 ft. of the same material?
21. Find (by practice) the value of 3lbs. 5 oz. 11 dwts. 7 grs. at £6 per lb.
22. In what time will £1,275 amount to £1,549 11s. at 3¼ per cent. per annum simple interest?
23. Reduce 3 qrs. 3 pecks 3 qts. to pints.
24. If 10 men can mow a field of 30 acres in 3 days, working 12 hours each day, how many days will it take 7 men to mow a field of 35 acres, working 15 hours each day?
25. Find (by practice) the value of 26,485 articles at £1 14s. 7d. per score.
26. Find the amount of £7,075 in 3 years at 5½ per cent. per annum compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).

#### Miscellaneous.

You had better not attempt any of the following questions till you have done as many as you can of the preceding ones.

27. Extract the square of root of 1339  $\frac{626}{1215}$ ; also of 103471·5889.
28. Find the value of—

$$1\cdot571428 \text{ of } 18\cdot2 \times \frac{1\frac{13}{26} + 2\frac{3}{14}}{1\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}} \text{ of } \cdot857142 \text{ of } 12\frac{1}{2} \text{ guineas.}$$

29. A man adds to his capital annually £50 more than the eighth part of the original amount; and at the end of six years finds that the whole amounts to £11,675. What was the original capital?

30. A certain sum of money placed out at simple interest for three years at 5½ per cent. per annum brings in £18 8s. 9d. more in the three years than if it were placed out at compound interest for the same time at 5 per cent. per annum. Find the sum.

ADDITION.—Time allowed, ½ hour.

Six Compound Addition and 19 Cross Addition sums were set, similar to those on pages 115 and 116.

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time allowed, 1½ hour.

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

1. What, in your opinion, are the qualities that make a noble character; or, 2. "The child is father to the man;" or, 3. The reasons for kindness to animals.

The composition should fill not less than two folio pages. Only one subject is to be attempted.

#### CUSTOMS—OUTDOOR OFFICERS.

Papers at an Examination held in June, 1883.

COPYING.—Time allowed, ½ hour.

On the form supplied, copy, in your best handwriting, as much as you can of the following, including the table of figures, in the prescribed time.

Extracted from the fourth annual report of the Scottish Prison Commissioners for the year 1881-82:—

In the following table are given the accommodation and occupation, both in her Majesty's prisons and in legalised police cells.

The most noticeable feature brought out by this and other Tables is the large reduction in the number of criminal prisoners during the past year, compared with those entered for the previous years since the Prison Act of 1877 came into operation. In 1878, the average daily number in prison for the twelve months of that year ending December 31, was 3,112, or only 31 less than the average number for the year 1849, namely 3,143, which was the highest number for any year since the passing of the Prisons Act of 1839.

|                                                            | Criminal Prisoners. |         |        | Civil Prisoners. |         |        | Grand Total. |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------|------------------|---------|--------|--------------|
|                                                            | Male.               | Female. | Total. | Male.            | Female. | Total. |              |
| I. Accommodation—<br>Cells for ordinary confinement ... .. | 1,984               | 1,138   | 3,122  | 123              | 21      | 144    | 3,266        |
| II. Occupation—<br>Number, 1st April, 1881 ...             | 1,708               | 859     | 2,567  | 24               | 1       | 25     | 2,592        |
| Admitted during the year...                                | 33,619              | 17,921  | 51,540 | 164              | 2       | 166    | 51,706       |
| Total number in confinement ... ..                         | 35,327              | 18,780  | 54,107 | 188              | 3       | 191    | 54,298       |
| Disposed of during the year                                | 33,584              | 17,964  | 51,548 | 171              | 3       | 174    | 51,722       |
| Number in custody, 31st March, 1882 ... ..                 | 1,743               | 816     | 2,559  | 17               | —       | 17     | 2,576        |
| Daily average number throughout the year ...               | 1,781               | 890     | 2,671  | 20               | —       | 20     | 2,691        |

Notwithstanding the increase of population, the prisons returns since 1878 show a marked tendency to decrease, the average daily numbers having fallen, for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1882, to 2,671, or 191 less than those for the corresponding months of the preceding year, and 381 less than the daily average for the year ending 31st March, 1879. This decrease has permitted the Commissioners to close several small prisons, without awaiting the completion of the first wing of the new prison now in course of erection near Glasgow.

DICTATION.—Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

Exercise similar to that on page 150.

ORTHOGRAPHY.—Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

Notwithstanding the early repputashun of Arabia, and the interest atacheing to a country the innhabitants of wich have plaid most important parts in the erly comerce and general history of the world, we still remane very imperfectly aquainted with it. Ewropean travelers have hitherto pennetrated but parshally, and to a short distance onwly from its coasts. Nor are the difficulities opposed to its komplete explorrashun likely to be soon overkum. Vast tracts of stony dessert: the risque of meating with bands of mersyless Arabs like those who slue Professor Palmer and his comppanions; the rapassity of gydes, and the demands of petty chieftains when they have once got the straynger in there power; the jellussies that never seace ammong the small komunities into which the interior of Arabia



is devided, and their haytred of foreigners: these, together with the heat of the climate and the forbidding assepekt of the dessert, are enough to deter the most korrajus and hardy travveller. We know, however, that the country is genneraly a sun-burnt wilderness; the hills but naked rock; the planes, ruff stones or drifting sand. In this dreary waist may be trayced here and their, particularly nere the mountains in the southern devision of the penninsula, some green spots which receive the bennefit of the annual rains; and the vallies, desendding from the misty hieghts appeer only as so many green lines, more or less strongly marked in the dazzeleing sun-burnt landscape. A country so ilprovidied with wood, bush, and parsture, and where the scanty waters are so closely beset with an active poppulashun, is necessarily unable to support such herds of large animals as rome through the interior of Africa. The wild goat inhabbits the rocky hieghts; the ass and antellope the planes.

**ARITHMETIC** (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).—*Time allowed, 2½ hours.*

You are requested to put the number to each question, and to send up the working as well as the answers.

N.B.—1. You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it. 2. You should occupy the whole time allowed. No extra marks will be given for completing your answers in less than the time allowed.

1. Add together  $\frac{1}{16}$ ,  $3\frac{5}{11}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{12}$ , and  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
2. Subtract  $14\frac{1}{2}$  from  $16\frac{3}{4}$ .
3. Multiply together  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{16}$ ,  $\times 1\frac{1}{8}$ , and  $\frac{9}{16}$ .
4. Divide  $3\frac{3}{4}$  by  $1\frac{1}{8}$ .
5. Add together 307·1803, 2·3002, ·80476, and ·004613.
6. Subtract 107·185063 from 114·16302.
7. Multiply 14·06432 by 3·75.
8. Divide ·1752768 by ·03264.
9. Express ·143 of £7 as the decimal of 35 shillings.
10. Add together  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $7\frac{6}{11}$ ,  $\frac{2}{11}$ , and  $3\frac{1}{10}$ .
11. Subtract  $10\frac{1}{3}$  from  $12\frac{5}{6}$ .
12. Multiply together  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $1\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , and  $8\frac{1}{2}$ .
13. Divide  $15\frac{3}{4}$  by  $1\frac{1}{4}$ .
14. Add together ·037 of an acre and ·613 of 5 square yards, and give the answer in square feet and the decimal of a square foot.
15. Subtract ·793 of 16s. 4½d. from ·0345 of 25 guineas, and give the answer in pence and the decimal of a penny.
16. Multiply 3·118 by 27·5, and express the answer as a decimal.
17. Divide 5·418 by ·4172, and express the answer as a decimal.
18. Reduce 1·432 of five bushels to pints and the decimal of a pint.
19. Reduce 2 miles 16 poles 3½ yards to inches.
20. If 153 square yards of carpet cost £32 10s. 3d., find the value of a piece of similar carpet 40 yards long and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a yard wide.
21. Find (by practice) the value of 84251 articles at £1 17s. 1d. per score.
22. What principal will amount to £4,375 in 6 years and 3 months at 4 per cent. per annum simple interest?
23. In 31723 grains troy how many lbs., ozs., dwts., &c.?
24. If 7 reams of paper are required for 875 copies of a pamphlet of 22 pages, how many reams will be required for 1,000 copies of 33 pages each, a page of the latter pamphlet being  $\frac{3}{4}$  the size of a page of the former?
25. Find (by practice) the value of 3 tons 12 cwt. 21 lbs. at £16 6s. 8d. per ton.
26. Find the compound interest on £4,175 in 3 years at 3½ per cent. per annum (neglecting fractions of a penny).

*Miscellaneous.*

You had better not attempt any of the following questions till you have done as many as you can of the preceding ones.

27. Simplify  $\frac{1}{15} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{3}} \times \sqrt{3 + \frac{1}{3}}}{3 \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{3}} + \sqrt{3 + \frac{1}{3}}} \right)$ .

28. Find the square root of  $2660\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}\frac{9}{8}$ , and the cube root of 77854'483.

29. A person purchases 150 shares in a company for £100 per share. He sells out at £64 per share when they are paying  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and buys, with the proceeds,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. consols at 96. What change is there in his income?

30. Two partners, A and B, started a business, B finding half as much again of the capital as A; at the end of 8 months B withdrew half of his capital, and two months later on A withdrew quarter of his capital. At the end of the year the profits were found to be £530. To how much of this profit was each man entitled?

ADDITION.—Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

Six sums in Compound Addition and 19 sums in Cross Addition were given similar to those on pages 115 and 116.

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time allowed,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

1. The benefits of travel; or, 2. Imitation is the sincerest flattery; or, 3. Early morning in a large town.

The composition should fill not less than two folio pages. Only one subject is to be attempted.

## FEMALE CLERKSHIPS.—POST OFFICE.

Papers given at an examination held in September, 1882.

## I.—PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.—COPYING.

Copy, on the form supplied, as much of the following, including the table of figures, as you can in half an hour, taking care to write as well as you can.

## METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS. FIRE BRIGADE.

The number of fires which took place in the Metropolis in each of the years 1866 to 1875, and the proportion of serious to slight losses, are shown by the subjoined table. The proportion of serious to slight losses, 163 to 1,366, shows that the success of the Brigade in reducing loss during 1875 was at least equal to that attained in previous years.

| Year.      | Number of Fires. |         |        | Percentage. |         |        |
|------------|------------------|---------|--------|-------------|---------|--------|
|            | Serious.         | Slight. | Total. | Serious.    | Slight. | Total. |
| 1866... .. | 326              | 1,012   | 1,338  | 25          | 75      | 100    |
| 1867... .. | 245              | 1,152   | 1,397  | 18          | 82      | 100    |
| 1868... .. | 235              | 1,433   | 1,668  | 14          | 86      | 100    |
| 1869... .. | 199              | 1,373   | 1,572  | 13          | 87      | 100    |
| 1870... .. | 276              | 1,670   | 1,946  | 14          | 86      | 100    |
| 1871... .. | 207              | 1,635   | 1,842  | 11          | 89      | 100    |
| 1872... .. | 120              | 1,374   | 1,494  | 8           | 92      | 100    |
| 1873... .. | 166              | 1,382   | 1,548  | 11          | 89      | 100    |
| 1874... .. | 154              | 1,419   | 1,573  | 10          | 90      | 100    |
| 1875... .. | 163              | 1,366   | 1,529  | 11          | 89      | 100    |

The number of fires in the Metropolis in which life was seriously endangered during the year 1875 was 88; and the number of those in which life was lost was 22. The number of persons seriously endangered by fire was 151, of whom 126 were saved, and 25 lost their lives. Of the 25 lost, 12 were taken out alive, but died afterwards in hospitals or elsewhere, and 13 were suffocated or burnt to death. Plans for giving earlier notice of the outbreak of fires are now under the consideration of the Board. When these plans are adopted the proportion of serious to slight losses will, it is hoped, be still farther reduced.

[Two exercises in Dictation were given, similar to that on page 150.]

#### ARITHMETIC.

N.B.—You are requested (1) to put the number to each question, (2) to show the working as well as the answers, (3) to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it. Occupy the whole time allowed. No extra marks will be given for rapidity.

1. Reduce 2 miles 1 furlong 3 poles  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards to feet.
2. Find a number which bears the same proportion to 35 that 4 does to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
3. Find (by Practice) the value of 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. at £11 per ton.
4. Find the simple interest on £2,750 in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.
5. Add together  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{2}{5}$ ,  $\frac{7}{15}$ , and  $\frac{1}{3}$ .
6. Subtract  $\frac{2}{3}$  from  $\frac{5}{8}$ .
7. Multiply  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{2}{3}$ .
8. Divide  $2\frac{2}{3}$  by  $1\frac{1}{3}$ .
9. Add together 31'8702, '0307. 346'3, 6'003, and 2701.
10. Subtract 71'7035 from 72'51243.
11. Multiply 45'003 by '3706.
12. Divide 1'599 by '013.
13. Reduce '073 of a lb. troy to grains and the decimal fraction of a grain.
14. In 37023065 square inches, how many acres, roods, perches, yards, &c. ?
15. A train travelling at the average rate of 72 miles in 2 hours 40 mins. takes 11 hours 20 mins. in travelling from London to Carlisle; what is the distance between the two cities ?
16. Find (by practice) the value of 575lbs. of beef at 9s. 10d. per stone of 8lbs.
17. Find the amount of £3,720 in 3 years at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).
18. Add together  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .
19. Subtract  $6\frac{2}{5}$  from  $7\frac{3}{8}$ .
20. Multiply together  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $1\frac{3}{4}$ .
21. Divide  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{3}$ .
22. Add together '00032, 3'4091, 34'063, '92 and 24.
23. Subtract 13'720635 from 14'015.
24. Multiply 17'0632 by 2'043.
25. Divide '174945 by 54'5.
26. Reduce '73 of 1 week 7 hours 16 minutes to minutes and the decimal of a minute.
27. Reduce 3 tons 5 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs. to ounces.
28. When malt cost 7s. 6d. per bushel, and 3 bushels of it were used to the barrel, beer could be sold at 1s. 3d. per gallon; what should be the price of beer per gallon when 4 bushels of malt at 6s. per bushel are used to the barrel ?
29. Find (by practice) the amount which must be paid on £3,500 at 17s. 9½d. in the £.
30. In what time will £2,700 amount to £2,992 10s, at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum (simple interest) ?

31. Add together  $3\frac{5}{13}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{6}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{10}$ , and  $1\frac{5}{8}$ .
32. Subtract  $4\frac{1}{4}$  from  $5\frac{3}{8}$ .
33. Multiply  $3\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{4}{15}$ ,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $19\frac{2}{10}$ .
34. Divide  $8\frac{2}{10}$  by  $1\frac{2}{10}$ .
35. Add '3725 of £1 6s. 3d. to '0063 of £5, and express the answer in pence and the decimal of a penny.
36. Subtract '0372 of a ton from '96 of 3 qrs. 17 lbs., and express the answer in ounces and the decimal of an ounce.
37. Multiply 2'997 by '016, and express the answer as a decimal fraction.
38. Divide '743 by '296, and express the answer as a decimal fraction.
39. Express  $\frac{5}{8}$  of '72 of a mile as the decimal of 5 furlongs.

#### ADDITION.

Ten Compound Addition sums were given similar to those on page 115.

### II.—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

#### ARITHMETIC.

1. Resolve 2145, 1170, and 1287 into their prime factors. Find the value of  $\frac{32}{1287} + \frac{37}{2145} - \frac{47}{1170}$ , and multiply the result by  $514\frac{1}{2}$ .
2. A ship's cargo was 726 tons of wine, of which 363 tons belonged to A, and the remainder to B and C,—B's share being double that of C. On the voyage 37 tons were lost, and 84 more were sold to defray salvage expenses. How many tons were due to A, B, and C respectively?
3. A French gentleman ordered an 18-guinea watch of an English watch-maker. What number of francs should he remit to England to pay for it, a pound sterling English being equal to 26'25 francs, and 10s. discount being allowed for ready money?
4. A shilling consists of 3 dwts.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  grains of pure silver, together with  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (of its whole weight) of alloy. Find the weight of the shilling, and the proportion of alloy to silver.
5. Find the number which being multiplied by  $\frac{2}{13}$  of 3 will be equal to  $\frac{1}{13}$  of 8 divided by  $\frac{26}{57}$ .
6. Find the exact time between 7 and 8 o'clock when the hands of a watch coincide.
7. Divide 2,583 acres of land between A, B, and C, so that B may have 228 acres more than A, and C 438 acres more than B.
8. Find the true discount on £2,741 5s. due one year and eight months hence, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.
9. Find the value of  $3\cdot54$  of '0158 of £3 2s. 6d.
10. A person can walk a certain distance in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours, taking 3 steps of 32 inches each in 2 seconds; how many steps of a yard each must he take in a minute to walk half that distance in 2 hours?
11. A starts to walk from one town to another at the average rate of 3 miles an hour; 40 minutes later a bicyclist B starts on the same journey at the rate of 12 miles an hour. On reaching the second town B rests half an hour, and after riding 40 minutes on his return journey meets A still on his way. Find the distance between the two towns.
12. What sum of money at 5 per cent. per annum compound interest will amount in 3 years to £1,736 8s. 9d.

#### ADDITION.

Ten Compound Addition sums were given, similar to those on page 115.

## SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

You may choose any one of the following subjects:—1. The power of habit; or, 2. "The flowers of the field;" or, 3. Describe a cathedral, its beauties and interests. The composition should fill not less than 2 folio pages.

## GEOGRAPHY.

Extra marks will be given for neatly drawn maps, but only so far as they are accurate.

1. On the accompanying outline map\* trace the courses of the Thames, Severn, and Trent. Mark the Wash, Morecambe Bay, and Solway Firth; Spithead, the Solent, and the Humber Mouth; Spurn Head, the North Foreland, Portland Bill, and Flamborough Head; the Cheviots, South Downs, and Cotswold Hills, the Wolds and Malvern Hills; and the Towns of London, Lancaster, Manchester, Birmingham, York, Sheffield, Woolwich, Cheltenham, Portsmouth, Woodstock, Hull, Bristol, and Reading. Each town should be marked by a large dot, with the name neatly written close to it.

2. In what countries and on what rivers are the following towns respectively situated?—1. Rouen. 2. Florence. 3. Dresden. 4. Turin. 5. Dantzic. 6. Berlin. 7. Archangel. 8. Lyons. 9. Seville. 10. Oporto.

3. Enumerate as fully as you can the British possessions in the South Temperate Zone.

4. Describe shortly the counties of Antrim and Lanark, naming their position, boundaries, chief towns, and principal industries.

5. Through what counties, over what rivers, and through or near what towns would a traveller pass in a direct journey (a) from Gateshead to Edinburgh, (b) from Dublin to Galway?

6. Name the principal rivers of South America in their order from North to South, with their general direction and place of outfall.

## ENGLISH HISTORY.

Marks will be given for spelling as shown in this exercise.

1. Describe the circumstances which resulted in the elevation of three Danish kings successively to reign in England.

2. Mention the leading events of the reign of Edward I.

3. Give some account of the battle of Flodden, and trace the descent of Queen Anne from the king who fell on that field.

4. Why was Mary Queen of Scots sent abroad to be educated? When she returned, in what respects did she find Scotland an altered country?

5. What were the motives, and the consequences, of Charles I.'s attempt to arrest the "Five Members"?

6. Give a brief account of any four of the following persons, with dates:—Warwick, the king-maker, Eleanor Cobham, Lord Clarendon the historian, Daniel O'Connell, Graham of Claverhouse, Hubert de Burgh, Catherine Parr, and Edmund Burke.

7. By what Acts of Parliament was the right to the Crown taken from the Stuart line, and transferred to the House of Hanover? What attempts were made in the last century to disturb that arrangement?

8. What naval battles secured to England early in this century the command of the seas, and what accessions to her colonial empire may be regarded as resulting from the supremacy so obtained?

\* This was an outline map of a portion of Great Britain.

POST OFFICE.—FEMALE CLERKSHIPS.

Papers set at an Examination held in May, 1883.

I. PRELIMINARY.

COPYING.—*Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

Copy on the form supplied, as much of the following, including the table of figures, as you can, taking care to write as well as you can.

The exercise was similar to that on page 155.

DICTION.—*Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

An eminent English judge was travelling the circuit, when an old woman was brought before him for using a spell to cure dimness of sight, by hanging a skein of yarn round the neck of the patient. The poor woman made no other defence than by protesting, that if there was any witchcraft in the ball of yarn, she knew nothing of it. It had been given her, she said, thirty years before, by a young Oxford student, for the cure of one of her own family, who had used it with advantage for a disorder in her eyes; she had since seen no harm in lending it for the relief of others who laboured under similar infirmity or in accepting a small gratuity for doing so. Her defence was little attended to by the jury; but the judge was much agitated. He asked the woman where she resided when she obtained possession of this valuable relic. She gave the name of a village, in which she had in former times kept a petty alehouse. He then looked at the skein very earnestly, and at length addressed the jury. "Gentlemen," he said, "we are on the point of committing a great injustice to this poor old woman; and to prevent it I must publicly confess a piece of early folly, which does me no honour. While on a journey as a youth I chanced to remain for a day and night in this woman's alehouse, without having money to discharge my reckoning. Not knowing what to do, and seeing her much occupied with a child who had weak eyes, I had the meanness to pretend that I could write out a spell that would mend her daughter's sight, if she would accept it instead of her bill; the ignorant woman readily agreed; and I scrawled some figures on a piece of parchment and added two lines of nonsensical doggerel, in ridicule of her credulity, and caused her to make it up in that skein which has no nearly cost her her life." [A second exercise in Dictation was also given, for which a further  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour was allowed.]

ARITHMETIC (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

N.B.—You are requested to put the number to each question, and to send up the working as well as the answers. (1) You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it. (2) You should occupy the whole time allowed. No additional credit will be given for completing your answers in less than the time allowed.

1. Reduce 4 tons 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs. to ounces.
2. If 6 lbs. of tea cost £1 4s. 8d., how much may be bought for £41 18s. 8d.?
3. Find (by practice) the dividend on £364 12s. 6d. at 9s. 6d. in the £.
4. Find the simple interest on £2,367 10s. for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.
5. Add together  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{5}$ , and  $\frac{7}{10}$ .
6. Subtract  $16\frac{2}{5}$  from  $17\frac{7}{10}$ .

7. Multiply  $9\frac{3}{4}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .
8. Divide  $60\frac{1}{2}$  by  $35\frac{1}{2}$ .
9. Add together 26·6103, ·00934, 107·81, and 4·002.
10. Subtract 75·18543 from 82·154.
11. Multiply 63·5017 by ·40053.
12. Divide ·7644 by 42.
13. Reduce ·1075 of £2 8s. 4d. to pence and the decimal of a penny.
14. In 491521 inches how many miles, furlongs, poles, &c.?
15. A bankrupt's effects yield 14s. 6d. in the £; what will a creditor get, to whom he owes £209 11s. 8d.?
16. Find (by practice) the value of 948 cwt. at £3 17s. 6½d. per cwt.
17. What will £5,210 amount to in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  years at 5 per cent. per annum compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny)?
18. Add together  $\frac{1}{21}$ ,  $\frac{1}{24}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{38}$ , and  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ .
19. Subtract  $9\frac{2}{5}$  from  $12\frac{1}{18}$ .
20. Multiply together  $3\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $3\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{7}{18}$ , and  $1\frac{1}{3}$ .
21. Reduce  $\frac{49\frac{3}{8}}{50\frac{3}{8}}$  to its lowest terms.
22. Add together ·000357, 347·3, 16·645, 54·8, and ·1072.
23. Subtract 11·2597 from 13·04641.
24. Multiply 2·6873 by 5·6014.
25. Divide 76 by ·1824.
26. Express 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. as the decimal of a ton.
27. Reduce 3 lbs. 11 oz. 2 dwts. to grains troy.
28. If 64 horses eat 15 quarters of corn in 12 days, how many would 12½ quarters feed for 32 days?
29. Find (by practice) the value of 30,753 articles at £3 13s. 6d. per dozen.
30. In what time will £625 amount to £828 18s. 1½d. at 4½ per cent. per annum simple interest?
31. Add together  $3\frac{5}{17}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{20}$ ,  $5\frac{2}{31}$ , and  $1\frac{1}{10}$ .
32. Subtract  $15\frac{1}{4}$  from  $17\frac{1}{3}$ .
33. Multiply together  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $7\frac{1}{2}$ .
34. Divide  $31\frac{1}{2}$  by 365.
35. Add ·015 of a ton to ·72 of a lb., and give the answer in ounces and the decimal of an ounce.
36. Subtract ·014 of a mile from 11 poles 3 feet, and give the answer in inches and the decimal of an inch.
37. Multiply ·23 by ·36, and express the answer as a decimal fraction.
38. Divide ·03886 by ·353, and express the answer as a decimal fraction.
39. Reduce ·0417 of 3 days 11 hours to minutes and the decimal of a minutes.

ADDITION.—Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

N.B.—You had better occupy the whole time allowed. No additional marks will be given for rapidity.

Ten Compound Addition sums were given similar to those on page 115.

## II.—COMPETITION.

ARITHMETIC.—Time allowed,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

1. Multiply by duodecimals 4 ft. 3 in. 5 pts. by 5 ft. 4 in. 7 pts. What does the result become when expressed in square feet, square inches, and the fraction of a square inch?

2. Define a prime factor. Divide 347352681 by successive division by the prime factors of 2772, and explain how to obtain the complete remainder.

3. Find the square root of 67·0761 and of  $100\frac{1621}{6561}$ . Give the first answer as a decimal and the second as a whole number and a vulgar fraction.

4. Divide £2,636 15s. among three persons in the proportion of the numbers ·03, ·3, and ·3.

5. A man's net income, after paying income tax at 5d. in the £, is £662 17s. 11d. What is his gross income?

6. Find the cube root of ·000001 and of 1442897.

7. If 2 ounces of gold containing 9 per cent. of copper be mixed with 1 oz. 12 dwts. 12 grs. of gold containing 8 per cent. of copper, what is the percentage of copper in the whole?

8. The average number a day of passengers passing over a certain bridge was—for the whole week, 1,648; for Sunday and Monday, 1,239; and for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 1,842. What was the average number a day for Tuesday and Wednesday?

9. A and B invest equal sums; A invests at 5 per cent. compound interest, payable yearly, and B invests at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. simple interest. At the end of three years the total received by B is £3 13s. 9d. more than that received by A. What was the sum invested?

10. A certain work has to be done in 11 days. At first 7 men are employed, and it is found after five days that only  $\frac{3}{5}$  of the whole has been done. Two additional men are then employed, and all are ordered to work overtime. How much longer each day must they all work in order to finish in the given time? Express your answer as the decimal fraction of a day's work.

11. Explain the difference between Stock and Money. What is the meaning of stock being at par? If I buy 3 per cent. stock at 85, what rate per cent. do I get on the investment?

12. A train leaving London at 10 a.m. arrives in Manchester (188 miles) at 2.40 p.m. A second train leaves London at 10 a.m. and arrives in Liverpool at 5.5 p.m.; the average rate of the first and second trains being as 17 to 14. Find the number of miles from London to Liverpool.

ADDITION.—Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

Ten Compound Addition and 18 Cross Addition sums were given similar to those on pages 115 and 116.

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time allowed, 1 hour.

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar and style.

You may choose any one of the following subjects:—(1) Description of an English village; or, (2) summer and winter amusements; or, (3) the choice of books for evening reading, after a day of work.

The composition should fill not less than two folio pages.



**GEOGRAPHY.**—*Time allowed, 1½ hour.*

Extra marks will be given for neatness in map-drawing, but only so far as it is accompanied by accuracy. Marks will be awarded for spelling as shown in this exercise.

1. On the accompanying outline map\* trace the course of the Indus, Ganges, Nerbudda, Godavery, and mark the Gulfs of Cutch, Cambay, Manaar; the Neilgherry Hills, Cossya Hills; Palk Strait, Adam's Bridge; Cape Comorin, Point de Galle; and the towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Benares, Ghuznee, Lahore, Delhi, Kandy, Trincomalee, Plassy, Singapore, Seringapatam, Hyderabad. Each town should be marked by a large dot, with the name written near it, as neatly as possible.

2. Name in their order, from north to south, the counties which form the eastern coast of Scotland and the western coast of Ireland. Name also, and describe, the position of the successive inlets or bays of the sea upon these coasts.

3. Where are the Chiltern Hills, the Mendip Hills, the Wrekin, the Peak, the Quantock Hills, the Cheviots, the Ochills, the Macgillicuddy Reeks?

4. Draw a map showing the principal rivers of France, with their names, and give the names and positions of the most important towns on them.

5. In what counties are the following towns? Describe as accurately as you can the situation of each of them:—Manchester, Wolverhampton, Hull, Birkenhead, Great Grimsby, Reading, Kidderminster, Chichester, Aberystwith, Ipswich, Tralee, Glasgow.

**ENGLISH HISTORY.**—*Time allowed, 1½ hour.*

Marks will be given for spelling and handwriting as shown in this exercise.

1. Describe the conversion of the English to Christianity, (1) in Kent; (2) in the North.

2. What do you know of the feudal system? Give instances of its results for good and for evil in England.

3. Give the dates of the following battles, and state in each case who were the contending parties, and what was the issue: Evesham, Agincourt, Bosworth, Plassy, Saratoga, Blenheim.

4. Give an account of the completion of the Reformation under Elizabeth.

5. Sketch the most important events in Ireland during the Protectorate of Cromwell, or during the reign of William III.

6. What is meant by Scutage, Ship-money, Petition of Right, Lollardism, the Hundred Years' War?

7. Write a short account, with dates, of any two of the following:—Wolsey, Owen Glendower, Mary Queen of Scots, Burke, Titus Oates.

8. Mention the chief events in the reign of George II.

**LOWER DIVISION—BOY CLERKS.**

Papers set at an examination held in January, 1883.

**COPYING.**—*Time allowed, ¼ hour.*

On the form supplied, copy, in your best handwriting, as much as you can of the following in the prescribed time.

Farms in Cornwall are for the most part of small or moderate size, as is

\* This was an outline map of Hindostan placed before the candidate.

shown by the following figures compiled from the Agricultural Returns for 1875 and 1880.

Table showing the Percentage of the Total Area under each Class of Holding in 1875 and 1880.

| Classification of Holdings. | Cornwall. |       | Ten Southern Counties. |       | England. |       |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|------------------------|-------|----------|-------|
|                             | 1875.     | 1880. | 1875.                  | 1880. | 1875.    | 1880. |
| Under 50 acres ...          | 25·35     | 24·71 | 12·75                  | 12·57 | 15·      | 14·   |
| From 50 to 100 ...          | 22·50     | 22·45 | 13·19                  | 12·64 | 14·      | 13·   |
| " 100 " 300 ...             | 43·24     | 44·35 | 39·88                  | 40·15 | 42·      | 41·   |
| " 300 " 500 ...             | 7·25      | 7·13  | 16·78                  | 16·87 | 17·      | 18·   |
| " 500 " 1,000 ...           | 1·66      | 1·36  | 13·45                  | 13·47 | 10·      | 11·   |
| Above 1,000 ...             | —         | —     | 3·95                   | 4·3   | 2·       | 3·    |
| Average size of holding     | 37·73     | 40·48 | 64·28                  | 65·   | 58·54    | 59·3  |

These statistics show very distinctly and unmistakably that Cornwall is a county of small farms, there being less than 10 per cent. of the area which is in holdings of more than 300 acres, while in the southern counties, on an average, more than 34 per cent., and in England, taken altogether, 32 per cent. of the farmed land is in holdings of that size. The large proportion held in farms of from 50 to 100 acres each is also remarkable, as is the average size of the holdings, which in Cornwall is only 40 acres as compared with 59 acres, the average size of a farm in England.

It may be observed that the returns which are the foundation of these figures show that since 1875 holdings of less than 50 acres have diminished in number, but not in aggregate extent. In the class from 50 acres to 100 acres there is little change; in that from 100 to 300 acres there is some increase, and farms of more than 300 acres, which numbered 118 in 1875, were 119 in number in 1880, while the aggregate extent of them was in 1875 46,831 acres, as against 46,826 acres in 1880.

DICTION (1).—Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

From such legends our hero would steal away to indulge the fancies they excited. In the corner of the large and sombre library, with no other light than was afforded by the decaying brands on its ponderous and ample hearth, he would exercise for hours that internal sorcery, by which past or imaginary events are presented in action, as it were, to the eye of the muses. Then arose in long and fair array the splendour of the bridal feast at Waverley Castle; the tall and emaciated form of its real lord, as he stood in the guise of a pilgrim an unnoticed spectator of the festivities of his supposed heir and intended bride; the electrical shock occasioned by the discovery; the springing of the vassals to arms; the astonishment of the bridegroom; the terror and confusion of the bride; the agony with which the unwelcome master observed, that her heart as well as consent was in these nuptials; the air of dignity, yet of deep feeling with which he flung down the half-drawn sword, and turned away for ever from the house of his ancestors. Then would he change the scene, and fancy would at his wish represent Lady Waverley seated in her bower, her ear strained to every sound, her heart throbbing with double agony, now listening to the decaying echo of the hoofs of the king's horse, and when that had died away, hearing in every breeze that shook the trees of the park, the noise of the remote skirmish. A distant

sound is heard like the rushing of a swollen stream; it comes nearer, and Edward can plainly distinguish the galloping of horses, the cries and shouts of men, with straggling pistol shots between, rolling forwards to the hall. The lady starts up—a terrified menial rushes in—but why pursue such a vision, so vivid to the eye of the muser, so faint and colourless in narration?

(A second exercise in Dictation was also given, for which a similar time was allowed.)

### ARITHMETIC (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

*Time allowed, 2½ hours.*

You are requested to put the number to each question, and to send up the working as well as the answers.

N.B.—(1) You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it. (2) You should occupy the whole time allowed. No extra marks will be given for completing your answers in less than the time allowed.

1. In 136509 inches, how many miles, furlongs, poles, yards, &c.?
2. Find the value of 3 qrs. 2 bush. 1 gal. at £1 17s. 4d. per quarter.
3. Find (by Practice) the value of 4306 articles at £11 12s. 9d. per dozen.
4. Find the simple interest on £4,527 10s. for 5 years at 2½ per cent.
5. Add together  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{5}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{12}$ , and  $\frac{1}{15}$ .
6. Subtract  $\frac{1}{2}$  from  $\frac{5}{6}$ .
7. Multiply  $\frac{5}{8}$  by  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
8. Divide  $\frac{3}{4}$  by  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
9. Add together 45·309, 63902, 527·003, 204725, and 757.
10. Subtract 20 937 from 22·2475.
11. Multiply 31·637 by 14·058.
12. Divide 79·38 by 0·27.
13. Reduce 698 of an acre to roods, perches, yards, &c.
14. Reduce 19 lbs. 7 ozs. 15 dwts. to grains.
15. Sufficient carpet to cover a surface of 77½ square yards cost £21 6s. 3d.; what should the cost be of a piece of the same carpet, 15½ feet long and 18 feet wide?
16. Find (by practice) the value of 17 cwt. 3 qrs, at £13 1s. 8d. per ton.
17. Find the compound interest on £3,165 for 3 years at 4½ per cent. per annum (neglecting fractions of a penny).
18. Add together  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ .
19. Subtract  $3\frac{1}{8}$  from  $4\frac{1}{4}$ .
20. Multiply together  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .
21. Divide  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .
22. Add together 240·872, 6·0043, 0·007165, 31·38, and 921.
23. Subtract 56·760035 from 60·2406.
24. Multiply 0·0634 by 3·85.
25. Divide 1·46825 by 425.
26. Find the value of 425 of  $\frac{1}{17}$  of £12 16s. 3d.
27. In 17 qrs. 3 bush. 1 gal. 2 quarts, how many pints?
28. If 3 men and 5 women can together do a piece of work in 18 days, and the work of 2 men is equal to that of 3 women, in how many days could 6 men do the whole of the work by themselves?
29. Find (by practice) the dividend on £4,375 at 17s. 9½d. in the £.
30. In what time will the simple interest on £1,650 amount to £247 10s. at £3 6s. 8d. per cent. per annum?

31. Add together  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
32. Subtract  $3\frac{1}{2}$  from  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .
33. Multiply together  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
34. Divide  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .
35. Add together  $\cdot 437$  of a week and  $\cdot 035$  of 2 days 3 hours, and express the answer in minutes and the decimal of a minute.
36. Subtract  $\cdot 0034$  of a mile from  $1\cdot 235$  of a pole, and express the answer in inches and the decimal of an inch.
37. Multiply  $\cdot 639$  by  $\cdot 259$ , and express the answer as a decimal.
38. Divide  $3\cdot 72$  by  $4\cdot 09$ , and express the answer as a decimal.
39. Express 1 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs. as the decimal of 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs.

ADDITION.—Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

N.B.—You had better occupy the whole time allowed. No additional marks will be given for rapidity. Do not copy out the sums.

Six Compound Addition and 18 Cross Addition sums were set similar to those on pages 115 and 116.

COPYING MANUSCRIPT.—Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

[See specimen Lithograph.]

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time allowed,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation grammar and style.

1. "A stitch in time saves nine;" or, 2. "Where there's a will, there's a way;" or, 3. Write a letter to a friend describing how you spent Christmas.

You are to choose only one of these subjects, and your composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

GEOGRAPHY.—Time allowed, 3 hours.

Extra marks will be given for neatly drawn maps, but only so far as they are accurate.

1. Explain clearly the nature of the following :—Rain, dew, snow, glacier.
2. Enumerate and describe the most marked effects on the surface of the earth produced by rain and by ice.
3. Name ten articles of commerce we most largely import into the British Isles, and the localities from which we get them; and ten articles which we most largely export, and where we send them.
4. Name the main industrial pursuits of two of the following countries :—France, Italy, India, and the United States, and name the districts in which they are carried on.
5. Draw a map of the Mediterranean either east of Sicily, or west of Sicily, and insert in their proper places the seaports and river-mouths you can remember.
6. Describe an expedition up the Elbe, or the Rhine, or the Po, or the Ganges, mentioning the most noticeable towns on or close to your route, and stating for what they are interesting.
7. On the outline map supplied\* mark clearly the mountains and rivers, writing the names neatly beside them.
8. Where are the following, and what are their positions?—Aden, Singa-

\* This was an outline map of a portion of Asia.

pore, Cotopaxi, Matapan, Birmingham, Aral, Demerara, Amazon, Tyrol, Ladoga, Bradford, Lofoden, Weser, Stockholm, Finisterre, Hong Kong, Trinidad, Quito, Seychelles, Valetta. [N.B.—Be careful to describe the positions exactly.]

9. Draw an outline map of North America, or Australia, or France, inserting the following :—North America.—Chief mountain ranges, rivers, and lakes. Boston, Chicago, Manitoba, New Orleans, New York, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, San Francisco, Halifax, Washington, Baltimore. Australia.—Chief mountain ranges and rivers, gulfs and bays, and fifteen chief towns. France.—Chief mountain ranges and rivers. Paris, Toulon, Brest, Bordeaux, Calais, Orleans, Cherbourg, Sedan, Rouen, Amiens, Lille, Lyons, Nice, St. Malo, Rochelle.

#### LOWER DIVISION.—BOY CLERKS.

Papers set at an Examination held in June, 1833.

COPYING.—*Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

On the form supplied, copy, in your best handwriting, as much as you can of the following in the prescribed time.

For specimen paper see page 162.

DICTATION.—*Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

The spacious mansion of the Duke of Buckingham, with the estate belonging to it, had been laid out by the munificence of his father, the favourite of Charles the First, in a most splendid manner, so as almost to rival Whitehall itself. But during the increasing rage for building new streets, and the creating of almost an additional town, in order to connect London and Westminster, this ground had become of very great value; and the second Duke of Buckingham, who was at once fond of scheming and needy of money, had agreed to a plan laid before him by some adventurous architect, for converting the extensive grounds around his palace into those streets, lanes, and courts, which still perpetuate his name and titles. This building-plan the Duke had entered upon with all the eagerness which he usually attached to novelty. His gardens were destroyed, his pavilions levelled, his splendid stables demolished, the whole pomp of his suburban estate laid waste, cumbered with ruins, and intersected with the foundations of new buildings and cellars. But though much was demolished, very little, in comparison, was reared up in the stead, and nothing was completed. The principal part of the ducal mansion still remained uninjured; but the estate in which it stood bore a strange analogy to the irregular mind of its noble owner. Here stood a beautiful group of flowering trees and shrubs, the remnant of the garden, amid yawning sewers and heaps of rubbish. In one place an old tower threatened to fall upon the spectator; and in another, he ran the risk of being swallowed up by a modern vault. Grandeur of conception could be discovered in the undertaking, but was almost everywhere marred by poverty or negligence of execution.

[A second exercise in Dictation was also given, for which a similar time was allowed.]

ARITHMETIC.—Time allowed,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

You are requested to put the number to each question, and to send up the working as well as the answers.

N.B.—(1) You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it. (2) You should occupy the whole time allowed. No extra marks will be given for completing your answers in less than the time allowed.

1. In 9850673 square inches, how many acres, roods, &c., are there?
2. Find the value of 3 lbs. 5 ozs. 18 dwts. 18 grs. at £1 10s. per ounce.
3. Find (by practice) the value of 68972 articles at £9 14s. 6d. per dozen.
4. Find the simple interest on £6,845 15s. for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years at 5 per cent.
5. Add together  $\frac{1}{5}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$ , and  $\frac{3}{4}$ .
6. Subtract  $\frac{2}{3}$  from  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .
7. Multiply  $\frac{1}{3}$  by  $\frac{2}{5}$ .
8. Divide  $\frac{1}{4}$  by  $\frac{1}{5}$ .
9. Add together 1·85003, 960·941, 29·0087, ·8675013, and 408·67.
10. Subtract 19·8069 from 25·312.
11. Multiply 9·564 by 2·058.
12. Divide ·93115809 by 25·801.
13. Reduce 1·5871 of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to yards and the decimal of a yard.
14. Reduce 18 bushels 2 pecks  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons to pints.
15. If the freight of 6 tons  $16\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. of merchandise from London to Edinburgh be £7 19s. 3d., how much must be paid for the carriage of 5 tons 2 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.
16. Find (by practice) the value of 5 ozs. 17 dwts. 12 grs. at £1 7s. 6d. per oz.
17. Find the compound interest on £2,685 for three years at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum (neglecting fractions of a penny).
18. Add together  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
19. Subtract  $5\frac{1}{4}$  from  $7\frac{1}{5}$ .
20. Multiply together  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{5}$ , and  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
21. Divide  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by  $7\frac{1}{5}$ .
22. Add together 97·608, 13·00907, 275·65003, 2·735842, and ·8306.
23. Subtract 805·920381 from 972·1063.
24. Multiply 784·9 by 00·6073.
25. Divide 53·351117 by ·758 to three places of decimals.
26. Find the value of ·513 of  $1\frac{1}{5}$  of £5 4s. 2d.
27. In 17 weeks 5 days 37 minutes how many seconds are there?
28. If a travelling party of five persons spend £36 16s. 8d. in 17 days, how much would another party of eight persons spend in 19 days, supposing the daily expenditure of each of the latter party to be half as much again as that of each one in the former party?
29. Find (by practice) the dividend on £5,806 10s. at 18s. 10d. in the £.
30. In what time will the simple interest on £2,345 amount to £395 14s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. at £3 15s. per cent. per annum?
31. Add together  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{5}$ , and  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
32. Subtract  $2\frac{1}{5}$  from  $3\frac{1}{4}$ .
33. Multiply together  $1\frac{1}{5}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $2\frac{3}{5}$ , and  $\frac{1}{15}$ .
34. Divide  $2\frac{1}{5}$  by  $4\frac{1}{4}$ .
35. Add together 0387 of 17 cwt. and 35·681 of 3 lbs. 7 ozs., and express the answer in ounces and the decimal of an ounce.
36. Subtract 2·8571 of an hour from ·0375 of a week, and express the answer in minutes and the decimal of a minute.
37. Multiply 1·27702 by 4·07, and express the answer as a decimal.
38. Divide 6·30 by  $14\frac{1}{8}$ , and express the answer as a decimal.
39. Express 1·085 of £1 16s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. as the decimal of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of £14 11s.

**ADDITION.**—*Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

N.B.—You had better occupy the whole time allowed. No additional marks will be given for rapidity. Do not copy out the sums.

Six Compound Addition and 18 Cross Addition sums were given similar to those on pages 115 and 116.

**COPYING MANUSCRIPT.**—*Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

(See specimen Lithograph.)

**SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.**—*Time allowed,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours.*

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

(1) Compare a sailor's life with a soldier's; or, (2) "A rolling stone gathers no moss;" or, (3) write a letter to a friend describing a visit to a factory.

You are to choose only one of these subjects, and your composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

**GEOGRAPHY.**—*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

[Extra marks will be given for neatly drawn maps, but only so far as they are accurate.]

1. Distinguish between river-bed and river-basin; and right bank and left bank of a river. Name in order (1) the counties which lie along the left bank of the Thames, and (2) the tributaries on its right bank.

2. Explain the terms watershed, embouchure, delta, estuary, plateau, defile, lagoon, atoll; and give examples of each.

3. Give the names and situations of the British possessions in Africa, with some account of the trade of each with England.

4. On the outline map of Italy supplied to you, mark the position of the chief mountains, rivers, capes, parts of the sea, islands, and of six of the principal cities, writing the names neatly in their proper places.

5. Trace the course of one of the following rivers, proceeding from source to mouth:—Danube, Nile, Indus. Describe the physical characteristics and productions of the countries drained by the river and its tributaries, and give any particulars you can of the important towns which lie on or near the river. Your answer should be illustrated by a sketch map.

6. Describe the exact geographical positions of the following:—Buenos Ayres, Labuan, Munich, Inverness, Palermo, Mont Blanc, Tangier, Durban, Han-kow, Tobolsk, Socotra, Brisbane, Trincomalee, Oporto, Baikal, Tiflis, Andover.

7. Draw an outline map of the Baltic Sea, and mark upon it the countries surrounding it, with their principal seaports; the islands in it, and the rivers flowing into it.

8. What are the principal towns in the United Kingdom connected with the cotton, woollen, linen and silk manufactures? Enumerate the countries from which the raw materials used in these manufactures are chiefly obtained.

9. Describe the journeys made by two passengers from London to Exeter, one travelling by the Great Western and the other by the South-Western Railway, noticing, in order, the chief towns and places of interest through or near which each would pass.

TEMPORARY MEN COPYISTS.

Papers set at an examination held in 1883.

DICTIONARY.—*Time allowed, ½ hour.*

Perhaps the greatest event of Elizabeth's reign was the defeat of the Invincible Armada. Ever since that achievement England has been "Queen of the Seas." The Armada was a great fleet sent by Philip II. of Spain to conquer England. The royal navy of England then consisted of only thirty-six sail, and these of small size. But nobles, merchants, citizens, came with their money to the Queen, and equipped vessels at their own expense. A fleet of 140 ships soon rode on the English waters; and though the vessels were small, the best seamen and the bravest hearts in England were on board. Storms delayed the Armada, but at length the English Admiral stationed at Plymouth saw them on the horizon, stretching in a crescent form seven miles broad. At once he sailed out to meet them, and, keeping at a distance, lest the Spaniards might board his vessel, poured in his shot with great effect. The Spaniards replied with heavy guns; but from the height of their decks their shot passed clear over the English ships. Slowly the Armada bore up the Channel towards Calais, the English fleet following. Off Calais they anchored, but eight fireships sent amongst them by the English admiral caused them to cut their cables in alarm. He was not the man to lose the golden moment. He fell at once upon the disordered fleet, and destroyed twelve ships. The great Armada was now in full flight. They could not return by the Straits of Dover, for the wind was against them, and the English ships lay in the adjacent harbours. The only way to Spain lay through the Pentland Firth; the storms of those wild seas completed the ruin, and only fifty-three shattered hulks returned home.

COPYING MANUSCRIPT.—*Time allowed, ½ hour.*—(See specimen Lithograph.)

COPYING FIGURES AND TABULAR STATEMENTS.—*Time allowed, ½ hour.*

Copy, on the form supplied, as much of the following, including the table of figures, as you can, taking care to write as well as you can.

Extract from a Report by Vice-Consul Dickson on the trade and commerce of Beyrout and the Coast of Syria for the year 1879. In shipping there has been an increase in 1879 over the year 1878, as there was in the latter year over 1877. This increase amounted to 131 vessels and 18,907 tons.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Beyrout during the years 1878 and 1879.

| Nationality.  | Steam Vessels. |          |         |          | Sailing Vessels. |          |         |          |
|---------------|----------------|----------|---------|----------|------------------|----------|---------|----------|
|               | 1878.          |          | 1879.   |          | 1878.            |          | 1879.   |          |
|               | Number.        | Tonnage. | Number. | Tonnage. | Number.          | Tonnage. | Number. | Tonnage. |
| British ...   | 175            | 82,574   | 212     | 86,454   | 3                | 751      | 3       | 801      |
| American ...  | —              | —        | —       | —        | 1                | 445      | 2       | 751      |
| Austrian ...  | 74             | 84,748   | 82      | 91,287   | 10               | 3,243    | 13      | 3,637    |
| French ...    | 69             | 82,599   | 61      | 76,596   | —                | —        | —       | —        |
| Italian ...   | 26             | 17,903   | 17      | 10,126   | 25               | 6,269    | 24      | 6,650    |
| Ottoman ...   | 21             | 6,014    | 1       | 238      | 3,111            | 42,100   | 3,217   | 50,772   |
| OtherFlags... | 3              | 1,269    | 19      | 26,887   | 17               | 3,466    | 15      | 3,089    |
| Total 1878    | 368            | 275,107  | —       | —        | 3,167            | 63,274   | —       | —        |
| „ 1879        | —              | —        | 392     | 291,588  | —                | —        | 3,274   | 65,700   |



There has been an augmentation in the number of vessels of most of the principal nations, but in this respect British shipping carries of the palm. Thirty-seven more British vessels visited this port in 1879 than in 1878, and the tonnage was greater by 3,930 tons. Ottoman vessels show an increase in number, but a diminution in tonnage. Most of the extra steamboats that made the voyage between Alexandria, Syria, and Cyprus, ceased to run in 1879. The additional Austrian steamer that began to perform this voyage in September, 1878, stopped running in January, 1879. The Italian Company, which sent steamers to the coast of Syria and to Cyprus in September, withdrew their boats altogether a year later; while the Russian line of mail steamers, which had suspended its voyages on the Syrian coast during the war with Turkey, resumed them on the 1st September, 1879.

**ARITHMETIC (Optional).—Time allowed, 1½ hour.**

You are requested (1) to put the number to each question; (2) to show the working as well as the answers; (3) to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.

1. Write down in words 780030516.
2. Write down in figures Ninety-five million fifteen thousand and eleven.
3. Write down in words 11004670.
4. Add together

| <i>Addition.</i> |  | 5. | £     | s. | d.  |
|------------------|--|----|-------|----|-----|
| 48943            |  |    | 418   | 3  | 11½ |
| 9582012          |  |    | 2688  | 7  | 11½ |
| 476              |  |    | 79863 | 19 | 2½  |
| 923451           |  |    | 14    | 7  | 11½ |
| 39762            |  |    | 4773  | 19 | 8½  |
| 480197           |  |    | 1623  | 15 | 6½  |

| <i>Subtraction.</i> |  | 7. | £     | s. | d.  |
|---------------------|--|----|-------|----|-----|
| 6. From 573294693   |  |    | 94872 | 16 | 3½  |
| Take 291578927      |  |    | 73963 | 19 | 10½ |

The following questions are to be answered in the order in which they are set, and the working is to be shown up.

8. Multiply 95376 by 81042.
9. Multiply £4937 19s. 3½d. by 49.
10. Divide 7868281 by 1169.
11. Multiply £9237 13s. 8½d. by 753.
12. Divide £80775 19s. 8½d. by 81.
13. Divide £6868607 16s. 4½d. by 781.
14. In 14978631 sq. inches how many acres, roods, &c.
15. If 25 men can do a piece of work in 24 days, in how many days will 15 men finish the same work?
16. Find (by practice) the dividend on £4,750, at 9s. 10½d. in the £.
17. Add together 4½, 3½, ½, and 9½.
18. Subtract 9½ from 11½.
19. Multiply together 7½, 1½, ½, and 1½.
20. Divide 4½ by 2½.
21. Add together 95'378, '00681, 9'7529, and 473.

22. Subtract 99'83756 from 201'385.
23. Multiply 33'0867 by 3'703.
24. Divide '0163917 by 3'51.
25. Reduce '543 of 19s. 3½d. to pence and the decimal of a penny.

ADDITION.—*Time allowed, ½ hour.*

N.B.—You had better occupy the whole time allowed. No additional marks will be given for rapidity. Do not copy out the sums. Add these up, placing the answers in the spaces indicated.

Six Compound Addition and 18 Cross Addition sums were set, similar to those on pages 115 and 116.

### TEMPORARY BOY COPYISTS.

Papers set at an examination held in 1883.

DICTATION.—*Time allowed, ½ hour.*

The waters subsided in the night as quickly as they had risen, but at daylight a living stream of French grenadiers glided swiftly down the bed of the river, and, as if assured of victory, arrived, without shout or tumult, within a few yards of the walls, when, instead of quitting the hollow to reach the breach, they, like the torrent of the night, continued their rapid course and dashed against the gate. The British soldiers, who had hitherto been silent and observant, as if at a spectacle which they were expected to applaud, now arose, and with a crashing volley smote the head of the French column! The leading officer, covered with wounds, fell against the gate, and gave up his sword through the bars to the English colonel; the French drummer, a gallant boy, who was beating the charge, dropped lifeless by his officer's side, and the dead and wounded filled the hollow. The remainder of the assailants then, breaking out to the right and left, spread along the slopes of ground under the ramparts, and opened a quick irregular musketry. At the same time, a number of men coming out of the trenches leaped into pits which had been dug in front, and shot fast at the garrison, but no attempt to scale the walls at any other point was made, and the storming column was dreadfully shattered.

### COPYING FIGURES AND TABULAR STATEMENTS.

The papers set in this subject were similar to those for Men Copyists.

ARITHMETIC (Elementary).—*Time allowed, 1½ hour.*

N.B.—You had better occupy the whole time allowed. No additional credit will be given for rapidity. You should put the number to each question.

1. Write down in words 896035007.
2. Write down in figures Three hundred millions seventeen thousand and seventy-five.

3. Write down in words 8018024.

4. Add together—

|        | Addition. | 5. | £    | s. | d.  |
|--------|-----------|----|------|----|-----|
| 927835 |           |    | 8739 | 18 | 0½  |
| 269    |           |    | 302  | 3  | 2½  |
| 7      |           |    | 723  | 0  | 10  |
| 83401  |           |    | 39   | 18 | 2½  |
| 625783 |           |    | 4804 | 9  | 11½ |
| 9719   |           |    | 909  | 15 | 7½  |

|    |      |              |    |        |    |     |
|----|------|--------------|----|--------|----|-----|
| 6. |      | Subtraction. | 7. | £      | s. | d.  |
|    | From |              |    | 943065 | 17 | 8½  |
|    | Take |              |    | 389117 | 19 | 11½ |
|    |      |              |    |        |    |     |

The following questions are to be answered in the order in which they are set, and the working is to be shown up :—

8. Multiply 9835713 by 63015.
9. Divide 245673859 by 81.
10. Multiply 5127896 by 95470.
11. Divide 7983591 by 5782.
12. Multiply £98417 13s. 8½d. by 77.
13. Divide £9288470 11s. 4½d. by 9.
14. Multiply £9436 13s. 7½d. by 95.
15. Divide £476214 2s. 9½d. by 75.
16. Multiply £7893 17s. 3½d. by 573.
17. Divide £5285375 16s. 0½d. by 891.

#### ADDITION.

The papers set in this subject were similar to those for Men Copyists.

### ENGINEER STUDENTS IN H.M. DOCKYARDS.

Papers set at an Examination held in April, 1883.

#### ARITHMETIC.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

N.B.—Be careful (1) to put the number to each question; (2) to send up the working as well as the answers.

1. Write out in words the number 30056073.
2. Write down in figures Forty millions nine thousand and fifteen.
3. Write out in words the number 870250063.
4. Multiply £976 13s. 7½d. by 19.
5. Divide £8,953 18s. 4½d. by 42.
6. From £297,073 3s. 9½d. take £120,784 15s. 11½d.
7. Multiply 3,507,629 by 25,098.
8. Multiply £1,123 11s. 3½d. by 99.
9. Divide £43,789,295 3s. 8d. by 176.
10. Divide £23,247,411 0s. 8½d. by 583.
11. Reduce 3 miles 1 furlong 5 poles 2 yards 1 ft. to inches.
12. If 3 tons 14 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs. of metal cost £12 14s. 6½d., what weight may be bought for £46 13 4½d.?
13. Find (by practice) the cost of 1 acre 3 roods 25 poles 13½ square yards at £121 per acre.
14. Find the simple interest on £6,870 for 4½ years at 3½ per cent. per annum.

N.B.—The first fourteen questions should be answered before the following are attempted.

If 3 men can do as much as 5 boys in the same time, and 11 men can

do a certain piece of work in 36 days of 10 hours, how many days of 12 hours will it take 15 boys to do half as much again?

16. In what time will £625 amount to £828 18s. 1½d. at 4½ per cent. per annum simple interest?

*Vulgar Fractions.*

17. Add together  $3\frac{5}{7}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $5\frac{2}{7}$ , and  $1\frac{1}{10}$ .

18. Subtract  $6\frac{1}{2}$  from  $11\frac{1}{3}$ .

19. Multiply together  $3\frac{5}{16}$ ,  $2\frac{5}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $1\frac{1}{4}$ .

20. Divide  $1\frac{9}{16}$  by  $1\frac{5}{16}$ .

*Decimals.*

21. Add together 143·29076, 125·2843, 6·809, ·07654, and 12·0085.

22. Subtract 897·30625 from 1003·2907.

23. Multiply 23·0976 by ·08539.

24. Divide 17·145 by ·254.

25. Divide 1688·245 by 5·468, and the quotient by 6500.

26. Express 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. as the decimal of a ton.

*Miscellaneous.*

27. Reduce ·481 of £2 4s. 5½d + ·36 of 12s. 1½d. to the decimal of £5.

28. I have £5,000 stock in the 3 per cents. If I sell out at 94½ and invest my capital in the 4 per cents. at 105, what amount of stock shall I hold, and what will be the difference in my income? What is meant by stock being at par?

29. A and B invest equal sums of money, but A invests his at 5½ per cent. per annum simple interest, while B invests his at 5 per cent. per annum compound interest. At the end of the third year the difference between the total interest each has received is £1 5s. Find the sum invested.

30. A mixture is made of 12 gallons of spirit at 18s. 4d. per gallon, 10 gallons at 17s. per gallon, and 18 gallons at 15s. per gallon. At what price per gallon must it be sold in order to gain 12½ per cent. on the original cost?

31. A, B, and C run a race of two miles. A's rate is to B's as 5 to 4, and B's rate to C's as 7 to 5. How many yards start must be given to C, in order that he may win the race by 6 yards?

*ADDITION.—Time allowed, ½ hour.*

N.B.—You had better occupy the whole time allowed. No additional marks will be given for rapidity. Do not copy out the sums.

Twelve Compound Addition sums were given similar to those on page 115.

*COPYING.*

Copy as much of the following paragraph as you can in ten minutes, taking care to copy neatly and correctly, and to write as well as you can.

N.B.—Good handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the clear formation of the letters of the alphabet.

*Post Office Telegrams.*

Although in Foreign Countries many more telegrams are sent in comparison to the number of letters than in England, yet the number of telegrams sent in proportion to population is much greater in England than in any country except Switzerland, where the proportion is about the same. On the 1st of November a change was effected by the abolition of the distinctive Telegraph Stamp, and by the adoption of the ordinary Postage Stamps for the payment of messages. This measure facilitates the posting of telegrams during the night or where there is no telegraph

office within a convenient distance. Telegrams thus posted are conveyed without extra charge, at the next collection of letters, to the nearest telegraph office which is open, for the purpose of being transmitted by the wires at the earliest possible moment. In cases in which difficulty would be experienced in obtaining a printed Telegraph Message Form ordinary paper may be used. The message may or may not, at the option of the sender, be enclosed in an envelope, but if an envelope is used it must be marked "Telegram Immediate."

DICTATION.—*Time allowed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

It is when we see him in his house at Chelsea, that we understand the amiable nature of Sir Thomas More. The delight of the young husband was to train the girl he had chosen for his wife in his own taste for letters and for music. The distance and coldness which the age required from parents was thrown to the winds in More's dealings with his children in later years. He loved teaching them, and drew them on to their deeper and graver studies, by the coins and curiosities he had collected. He was as fond of their pets and their games as they were, and would take serious scholars and statesmen into the garden to see his girls' rabbit-hutches, or to watch the tricks of their favourite monkey. "I have given you kisses enough," he wrote to his little ones in merry verse, when far away on business of State, "but stripes scarcely ever." The accession of Henry VIIIth dragged him back into politics. He tried as hard to keep away from Court as most men did to be received there; but the charm of his conversation gave so much pleasure to the young sovereign that he could not once in a month obtain leave to go home to his wife or children, whose company he much desired. When the king's character suddenly assumed a warlike complexion, Sir Thomas More shared to the full the general disappointment of his friends; but, when peace was made, he returned to Court, entered the royal service, and was soon in the king's confidence both as a counsellor and as a diplomatist. His political hopes, however, were not destined to be realised by the king and his ministers; and all his virtue and learning could not save him from the axe of the executioner.

A second exercise in Dictation was also given, for which a similar time was allowed.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—*Time allowed,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

Choose one of the three following subjects :—(1) Write a letter to a friend giving your experiences of deep-sea fishing; or, (2) write an essay on Admiral Nelson; or, (3) on wooden and iron vessels. You are expected to write about a page.

N.B.—In this exercise special attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—*Time allowed,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour.*

1. I have been in the meadows *all* the day,  
And gathered there the *nosegay* which you see,  
*Singing* within myself as bird or bee,  
When *such* do field-work in the month of May.

- (a) Parse the words printed in italics in the above.
- (b) Divide the above into its separate sentences, and name each of them. Divide each sentence into its predicate and subject.

2. Write out in your own words the full meaning of the following :—

Dear common flower, that growest beside the way,  
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold,  
First pledge of blithesome May,  
Which children pluck and full of pride uphold,  
High-hearted buccaneers, o'erjoyed that they  
An Eldorado in the grass have found.

3. Say what is meant by the words noun, adjective, verb? What kinds are there of each? Write sentences containing examples of each kind.

4. Correct what seems to you to be wrong in the following sentences, giving your reasons in every case :—

- (a) O Thou my voice inspire  
Who touched Isaiah's holy lips with fire.
- (b) I am a plain blunt man that love my friend.
- (c) A great and good man looks beyond time.
- (d) Whom none but Heaven and you and I shall hear.

5. What do you mean by the "Comparative" and the "Superlative" forms of adjectives? Give them in the cases of much, many, bad, old, little, good. Explain the apparent irregularities where you can.

6. What do you mean by the strong and the weak conjugation of verbs? Give the past tense and passive participle of feed, build, think, rise, shoe, split, begin, forsake. Which of these are strong and which weak?

N.B.—In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.

FRENCH.—Time allowed, 1½ hour.

Translate into English :—

Annibal n'avait pas plus de neuf ans, lorsque son père, offrant un sacrifice, demanda au jeune enfant s'il voulait le suivre en Espagne. L'enfant accepta avec joie. Amilcar lui promit de l'emmener, s'il prêtait le serment, sur l'autel, de toujours rester l'ennemi des Romains. L'enfant jura, et jamais serment ne fut mieux tenu, ni avec plus d'opiniâtreté, ni avec plus d'éclat. Après la mort de son père, Annibal servit sous les ordres d'Asdrubal. Il était alors à la fleur de l'âge. Quand il s'agissait d'un coup de vigueur et d'intrépidité, Asdrubal ne cherchait point d'autre chef; sous nul autre les soldats ne montraient plus de confiance ou de courage. D'une audace incroyable pour courir au danger, merveilleux de prudence au milieu du danger lui-même, infatigable de corps et d'esprit, il supportait également le chaud et le froid, réglait la nourriture sur le besoin et non sur le plaisir, ses veilles et son sommeil sur les affaires et non sur le jour et la nuit. Le temps qui lui restait après les affaires, il le donnait au repos, qu'il ne cherchait du reste ni dans la mollesse de la couche, ni dans le silence. Souvent on le vit couvert d'une casaque de soldat, étendu sur la terre, entre la sentinelle et les corps de garde.

(A second exercise of the same length was also given.)

GERMAN.—Time allowed, 1½ hour.

Thirty-two lines were given to be translated into English.

LATIN.—Time allowed, 2 hours.

Translate into English :

I.

Ac fuit antea tempus, quum Germanos Galli virtute superarent, ultro bella inferrent, et propter hominum multitudinem agrique inopiam trans Rhenum

colonias mitterent. Itaque fertilissima Germaniæ loca circum Hercyniam silvam Volcæ Tectosages occupaverunt atque ibi considerunt. Quæ gens ad hoc tempus ibi manet summamque habet justitiæ et bellicæ virtutis famam; nunc quoque in eadem inopia, egestate, patientia, quâ Germani, permanent, eodem victu et vestitu utuntur; Gallis autem provinciæ Romanæ propinquitæ et transmarinarum rerum notitia, multum prosunt. Paulatim assuefacti superari, multisque victi præliis, ne se quidem ipsi cum illis virtute comparant. —CÆSAR.

## II.

## THE DEATH OF POLYXENA.

Hæc memor ipsa sui, postquam crudelibus aris  
Admota est, sensitque sibi fera sacra parari,  
Utque Neoptolemum stantem ferrumque tenentem  
Inque suo vidit figentem lumen vultu,  
“Utere jamdudum generoso sanguine” dixit:  
“Nulla mora est. At tu jugulo vel pectore telum  
Conde meo!” jugulumque simul pectusque retexit.  
“Scilicet aut ulli servire Polyxena vellem?  
Aut per tale sacrum numen placabitis ullum?  
Mors tantum vellem matrem mea fallere posset.  
Mater obest, minuitque necis mihi gaudia. Quamvis  
Non mea mors illi, verum sua vita gemenda est.”—OVID.

## GEOGRAPHY.—Time allowed, 1½ hour.

Extra marks will be given for neatness in map-drawing, but only so far as it is accompanied by accuracy.

1. On the accompanying outline map\* of England mark the boundaries of the six northern counties, showing especially how far these are determined by natural features, and also mark the mountain ranges. Trace the course of the rivers which drain into the Wash, and indicate the principal towns upon their banks. Show the position of the principal seaports in the Bristol Channel from the Land's End to St. David's Head.

2. What are the principal islands upon the west coast of Scotland? What are the chief rivers which flow into the sea upon the east coast of Scotland?

3. Where are the following, and what do you know about each:—Bath, Cork, Cherbourg, The Cevennes, Soudan, Benares, Valparaiso, Iowa, Quito, Sydney?

4. What is meant by the terms monsoon, typhoon, trade wind, tidal wave, gulf stream? Explain one of these phenomena at greater length.

5. Describe the physical features of Holland, and give a short account of its population and its industries.

6. Whence are the following articles chiefly exported:—Tobacco, jute, opium, palm oil, champagne, cork, diamonds, woollen goods, indiarubber, tin?

7. Name the rivers which drain the following areas:—Tropical Africa, Siberia, Portugal; and draw a map of one of these districts.

N.B.—In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.

ALGEBRA (up to and including Quadratic Equations).—Time allowed, 2 hours.

N.B.—Be careful (1) to put the number to each question; (2) to send up the working as well as the answers.

\* This was an outline map supplied to the candidates.

1. Multiply

(1)  $(a^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{3}{2}} + a^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{5}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}})$  by  $(a^{\frac{1}{2}} - y^{\frac{1}{2}})$ .

(2)  $x^2y^{-1} + x^2y - xy^2 + x^{-1}y^3$  by  $(x - y)x^{-2}y^{-2}$ .

2. Divide—

(1)  $\frac{a^4}{b^2} + a^3b + a^2b^2 - 2ab + ab^3 + \frac{b^4}{a^2}$  by  $(a^2 + b)^2 + ab$ .

(2)  $a^2x^3 + a^5 - 2abx^3 + b^2x^3 + a^3b^2 - 2a^4b$  by  $ax - bx + a^3 - ab$

3. Find the difference between

$$\begin{aligned} & a(b+c)^2 + b(a+c)^2 + c(a+b)^2 \text{ and} \\ & (a+b)(a-c)(b-c) + (a-b)(a-c)(b+c) \\ & \quad - (a-b)(b-c)(a+c). \end{aligned}$$

4. Simplify—

(1)  $\frac{a + \frac{b-a}{1+ba}}{\frac{b-a}{1+ba}} \times \frac{a}{b^2}.$

(2)  $\frac{a}{b} - \frac{(a^2 - b^2)x}{b^2} + \frac{a(a^2 - b^2)x^2}{b^2(b+ax)} - \frac{a+bx}{b+ax}.$

(3)  $2\sqrt{128} - 2\sqrt{50} + 2\sqrt{72} - \sqrt{18}.$

5. Find the Least Common Multiple of

$18x^3 + 18x^2 - 2x - 2$ ,  $6x^3 + 10x^2 + 2x - 2$ , and  $9x^3 + 9x^2 - x - 1$ .

6. Extract the square root of

$4x^4 + y^6 + 28x^2y^3 + 16x^2y^4 + 12x^3y + 16x^3y^2 + 9x^2y^2 + 6xy^4 + 8xy^5.$

7. Extract the cube root of

$$\frac{a^3}{8} + \frac{8}{27a^6} + \frac{2}{3a^3} + \frac{1}{2}.$$

8. Solve the equations—

(1)  $\sqrt{x^2 + 2ax} + \sqrt{x^2 - 2ax} = \frac{ax}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2ax}}.$

(2)  $\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} &= a \\ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z} &= b \\ \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} &= c \end{aligned} \right\}.$

(3)  $\frac{x+11}{x} + \frac{9+4x}{x^2} - 7 = 0.$

(4)  $\frac{2x + \sqrt{x}}{2x - \sqrt{x}} = \frac{52}{15} - 3 \frac{2x - \sqrt{x}}{2x + \sqrt{x}}.$

9. Find a number whose half is as much less than 100 as its double is greater than 99.

10. The sum of three numbers is 70, and if the second be divided by the first the quotient is 2 and the remainder 1; but if the third be divided by the second the quotient is 3 and the remainder 3. Find the numbers.

EUCLID (Books I.—IV. and VI., with the Definitions of Book V.) (Optional.)

Time allowed, 2 hours.—(Including Reading.)\*

1. Upon the same base and on the same side of it, there cannot be two

\* A passage (not printed here), occupying about 20 lines of an ordinary reading book, was set in this subject.



triangles which have their sides terminated in one extremity of the base equal to one another, and also those terminated in the other extremity.

2. If two circles cut each other, the straight line joining their points of intersection will be bisected at right angles by the straight line joining their centres.

3. Divide a given straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts shall be equal to the square of the other part.

4. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

5. If the diameter of a circle be one of the equal sides of an isosceles triangle, show that the base of the triangle will be bisected by the circumference of the circle.

6. Give Euclid's definition of Ratio. When are Magnitudes said to have a ratio to one another?

7. About a given circle describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

8. The sides about the equal angles of equiangular triangles are proportionals, and those opposite to the equal angles are homologous sides: that is, are the antecedents or consequents of the ratios. ABC is any right-angled triangle having the angle at A a right angle. If the angle at C be bisected by CD meeting AB in D, prove that— $AB : AC :: BC - AC : AD$ .

#### MECHANICAL DRAWING (Elementary).—Time allowed, 1½ hour.

The construction of Plane Scales and the use of simple Mathematical Instruments as shown by the neat Drawing of Plane Geometrical Figures to scale.

1. Copy the Drawing No. 1\* to a scale of 1 inch to a foot according to the figured measurements which are in feet and inches, the single accent (') signifying feet and the double accent (") inches. This must be neatly inked in with Indian ink, and you should do this before attempting the other questions.

2. What fraction represents a scale of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch to a foot?

3. Draw in fine pencil lines a scale of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches to a foot and divide it to show inches. Make your scale long enough to show 3 feet, and figure it properly.

4. Copy the Drawing No. 2\* to a scale of 1 inch to a foot. This should be inked in if time allows.

N.B.—No marks will be given for your answer to question 1 or 4 if your drawing is the same size as the original. The scale drawn at the bottom of the lithograph is for your use in case you are not provided with the proper scale.

#### APPRENTICES IN H. M. DOCKYARDS.

Papers set at an examination held in May, 1883.

#### ARITHMETIC.—Time allowed, 2½ hours.

N.B.—Be careful—(1) to put the number to each question; (2) to send up the working as well as the answers.

1. Write out in words the number 320053067.

\* A lithograph drawing was given to each candidate.

2. Write down in figures Five hundred million two hundred thousand and fifty-two.

3. Write down in figures Sixty million three hundred thousand and forty-nine.

4. Multiply 84,576,353 by 200,659.

5. Divide 709,376,259 by 835.

6. From £672,583 3s. 9½d. take £329,628 15s. 11½d.

7. Multiply £529 15s. 6½d. by 77.

8. Multiply £631 13s. 7½d. by 239.

9. Divide £3,904,702 13s. by 72.

10. Divide £1,843,616 19s. 2½d. by 359.

11. Reduce 3 acres 2 roods 4 perches 7 yards 3 feet to square inches.

12. If £1 16s. be paid for the carriage of 12 tons of coal at the rate of 2½d. per ton per mile, what is the distance over which the coals are carried?

13. Find (by practice) the value of 13 ozs. 5 dwts. 15 grs. at £4 10s. per ounce.

14. Find the simple interest on £1,335 for 7½ years at 3½ per cent. per annum.

N.B.—The first fourteen questions should be answered before the following are attempted.

15. A wine merchant has two qualities of spirit, the value of the superior being to that of the inferior as 8 : 7. If 326 gallons of the inferior are worth £264 17s. 6d., what is the value of 266 gallons of the superior?

16. In what time will £4,325 amount to £6,027 19s. 4½d. at 4½ per cent. per annum simple interest?

*Vulgar Fractions.*

17. Add together  $3\frac{5}{11}$ ,  $2\frac{7}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $2\frac{1}{3}$ .

18. Subtract  $13\frac{1}{3}$  from  $20\frac{1}{3}$ .

19. Multiply together  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $2\frac{7}{8}$ ,  $3\frac{2}{11}$ , and  $1\frac{3}{4}$ .

20. Divide  $3\frac{1}{3}$  by  $6\frac{2}{3}$ .

*Decimals.*

21. Add together 35·8763, ·08413, ·002, 16·5972, and 1073·41.

22. Subtract 35·820763 from 101·27325.

23. Multiply 23·0768 by ·00957.

24. Divide 22·791 by ·0426.

25. Divide 434·07 by 23400.

26. Express 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 10½ lbs. as the decimal of a ton.

*Miscellaneous.*

27. Find the value of 3·28 of  $\frac{·005}{2·16}$  of  $\frac{5\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 14}{2·25 \times \cdot 13}$  of £8 8s. 9d.

28. If 3 dwts.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  grains of copper be mixed with 17 dwts.  $14\frac{1}{2}$  grains of gold, what will be the percentage of copper in the mass?

29. Extract the square root of 305·096089 and the cube root of 3581577.

30. Divide £2,907 13s. 4d. among four persons in the proportion of the fractions  $\frac{5}{11}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

*ADDITION.—Time allowed, ½ hour.*

N.B.—You had better occupy the whole time allowed. No additional marks will be given for rapidity. Do not copy out the sums.

Twelve Compound Addition sums were given similar to those on page 115.

## COPYING.

Copy, on the paper provided for the purpose, as much of the following as you can in ten minutes, taking care to copy neatly and correctly, and to write as well as you can.

N.B.—Good handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the clear formation of the letters of the alphabet. For specimen exercise, see page 113.

## DICTATION.

Two exercises were given similar to that on page 134 for each of which half an hour was allowed.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—*Time allowed, 1 hour.*

Choose one of the following subjects:—Robinson Crusoe; or, Tell how you passed a week's holiday; or, Write an account of some scientific lecture you have attended.

N.B.—In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—*Time allowed, 1½ hour.*

1. Pick out all the adverbs in the following sentence, and say of what kind they are:—Then he quickly made up his mind to stay there no longer.

2. What is an abstract noun? Say what abstract nouns are formed from the following adjectives:—White, long, pious, just, brief, true; and from the following verbs:—Please, absolve, speak, deceive, move.

3. Parse the words in italics:—

*The bark that held a prince went down;*

*The sweeping waves rolled on;*

*And what was England's glorious crown*

*To him that wept a son?*

4. "The part of speech to which a word belongs depends upon the use of the word in the sentence." Show that this is true by making three sentences in which the word cross appears as a different part of speech.

5. Write the feminine of each of these nouns:—Emperor, monk, wizard, lad, cousin, Czar, and the past tense of the following verbs:—Grind, cut, ring, sew, lie, lay, tear.

6. Write two sentences each containing a verb in the Active voice, and turn them into the Passive form. Say what kinds of verbs may be thus used.

7. Write three short sentences in which the nominative, possessive, and objective cases of the relative pronoun "who" occur. Underline the antecedent in each sentence.

8. What use is made of the terminations -er and -en in forming nouns, verbs, and adjectives?

GEOGRAPHY.—*Time allowed, 1½ hour.*

You are recommended to read carefully the printed questions, and to write your answers as neatly as possible. Extra marks will be given for neatness in map-drawing, but only so far as it is accompanied by accuracy.

1. Draw a map of Ireland, showing the courses of the Shannon, Barrow, Suir, Bann, and Blackwater; the positions (with the names) of Lakes Allen, Neagh, Ree, and Derg; and of Dublin, Limerick, Cork, Belfast, Kilkenny, Castlebar, Clonmel, Tralee, Enniskillen, Londonderry, Naas, and Galway.

Also write in their proper position the names of the counties round the coast.

2. Name the countries to which the following belong, and state accurately the position of each :—Havana, Luzon, New Caledonia, Madeira, St. Thomas, Fiji Islands, Batavia, Bermuda, Funchal, Bourbon.

3. Name the divisions of Australia ; and give the capital of each, describing its exact position, and mentioning anything of importance in connection with it.

4. Write down the situation of each of the following places, and state anything for which it is remarkable :—Cabool, Geneva, Acre, Chicago, Tangier, Pekin, Nuremburg, Valparaiso, Belfort, Stirling.

5. Give the name of the country in which each of the following rivers flow, and the name of a town upon it :—Elbe, Amazon, Douro, Jumna, Danube, Irawaddy, Trent, St. Lawrence, Obi, Meuse.

6. Write out a short description of Egypt, or of Switzerland.

EUCLID (Books I.—III.)—Time allowed,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

1. Give Euclid's definition of "a plane superficies," "a scalene triangle," "parallel straight lines." What is (1) a Postulate, (2) an Axiom ?

2. If any side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles ; and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.

3. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts, and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square of the line between the points of section, is equal to the square of half the line.

4. A segment of a circle being given, describe the circle of which it is the segment.

\*5. On a base BC describe an isosceles triangle ABC, and from C draw CD perpendicular to the base BC. Prove that the angle ACD is equal to half the vertical angle at A.

6. Draw a straight line that shall touch a given circle and make a given angle with a given straight line.

ALGEBRA (up to and inclusive of Quadratic Equations).

Time allowed, 2 hours.

1. If  $a = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $b = \frac{2}{3}$ ,

find the value of 
$$\frac{9a^2 \left\{ ab - 2\frac{a}{b} (a+b) (a-b) \right\}}{5(a^3 + a^2b + ab^2 + b^3)}$$

and if  $m = 3$  and  $n = 2\frac{1}{2}$

find the value of

$$\frac{\left( \frac{1}{m} \sqrt{m^2 - 2n} + \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{m^2 + 2n + 2} \right) (m^3 - n^3)}{3m \sqrt{\frac{1}{m^2 - 2n}} + 2n \sqrt{\frac{1}{m^2 + 2n + 2}}}$$

2. Multiply  $a^6 + a^5 - a - 1$  by  $1 - a + a^3 - a^3 + a^4$ .

3. Divide  $2a^3c - 3abc + b^2c + 2a^2d - abd$  by  $2a - b$   
and  $4a^4 - 9a^2b^2 + 6ab^3 - b^4$  by  $2a^2 - 3ab + b^2$ .
4. Find the Least Common Multiple of  $x + y$ ,  $x^3 - x^2y - xy^2 + y^3$ ,  $x^2 - y^2$ ,  
and  $x^4 + y^4$ .

$$5. \text{ Simplify } x + 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x}{4 - x}}.$$

6. Extract the square root of  $4x^4 + y^2 + 4x^2y + 4x^2y^2 - 8x^3y - 4xy^3$ .

7. Solve the equations—

$$(1) \frac{1 - 4x}{2} - \frac{3x - 11}{4} = \frac{17x + 15}{6} - 8.$$

$$(2) \left. \begin{aligned} x - 5 &= \frac{1}{7}(y - 2) \\ 4y - 3 &= \frac{1}{3}(x - 10) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(3) \frac{3}{x - 1} - \frac{2}{x + 1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

8. A girl's age is exactly half her brother's, but in 3 years it would be two-thirds of his age at that time. Find the age of each.

9. The sum of two numbers is 8, and the sum of their squares is twice their product. Find them.

PAPERS SET AT AN EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES NOMINATED TO  
COMPETE FOR CADETSHIPS IN THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

PASSAGES FOR DICTATION.

(Similar to those set to candidates for LOWER DIVISION CLERKSHIPS.)

COPYING.

(Similar to that set to the candidates for LOWER DIVISION CLERKSHIPS.)

ARITHMETIC.—Time allowed,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

N.B.—You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set, not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.

1. Reduce 3 acres 5 roods 8 yards 3 feet to square inches.
2. If 3 qrs. 27 lbs. 8 ozs. of grain cost £17 8s. 9½d., how much can be bought for £8,737 15s. 0½d.?
3. Find (by practice) the dividend of £278 at 18s. 9½d. in the pound.
4. Find the simple interest on £903 17s. 0½d. for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years at 5 per cent. per annum (neglecting fractions of a penny).

$$5. \text{ Add together } \frac{1}{15}, \frac{2}{75}, \frac{3}{25}, \text{ and } 2\frac{1}{15}.$$

$$6. \text{ Subtract } 11\frac{1}{2} \text{ from } 13\frac{1}{4}.$$

$$7. \text{ Multiply } 10\frac{1}{4} \text{ by } 1\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$8. \text{ Divide } 6\frac{1}{3} \text{ by } 2\frac{1}{2}.$$

9. Add together 1234·5678, 876·543, ·001324, and 1·1928374.
  10. Subtract 99·132546 from 101·12131.
  11. Multiply 193·401 by ·0563.
  12. Divide 813·502 by ·0012 to three places of decimals.
  13. Reduce ·001435 of an acre to square yds. and the decimal of a square yd.
- 
14. In 113,422 grains troy how many lbs., dwts., &c. ?
  15. If 1 rood 8 poles 1 yard 4 feet of land cost £981 1s. 6d., how much money must be given for 5 poles 30 yards 4 feet ?
  16. Find (by practice) the price of 1 lb. 13 dwts. 8 grs. at £13 17s. 6d. an ounce.
  17. Find the amount of £5,678 for 3 years at 7 per cent. compound interest (neglecting the fractions of a penny).
- 
18. Add together  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $\frac{1}{8}$ .
  19. Subtract  $13\frac{1}{4}$  from  $14\frac{1}{8}$ .
  20. Multiply together  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ , and 3.
  21. Divide  $10\frac{1}{4}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 
22. Add together ·0013, 1·010305, 777·8989, and ·235601.
  23. Subtract 101·3579 from 202·01.
  24. Multiply 16·5634 by 1·00132.
  25. Divide 19·69714 by 1301.
  26. Find the value of ·003456 of a mile in feet and the decimal of a foot.
- 
27. In 5,063,172 pints now many bushels, pecks, gallons, &c. ?
  28. If 19 men can survey 140 miles in 52 days, how many miles can 13 survey in 57 days ?
  29. Find (by practice) the price of 1230 articles at £3 17s. 10½d. a piece.
  30. In how many years will £615 amount to £2,152 10s. at 7½ per cent. ?
- 
31. Add together  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .
  32. Subtract  $12\frac{1}{2}$  from  $15\frac{1}{2}$ .
  33. Multiply together  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .
  34. Divide  $8\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 
35. Add together 131·121, 2·987463, ·00101, and 61·305699.
  36. Subtract 300·15181 from 301·134501.
  37. Multiply 70·563 by ·01036.
  38. Divide 15·031 by 3·6015 to three places of decimals.
  39. Give the value of 5·1981 of 15s. 6½d. in pence and the decimal of a penny.

COMPOUND ADDITION.—*Time allowed, ½ hour.*

Twelve sums in Compound Addition were given, similar to those for Lower Division Clerkships.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—*Time allowed, 2½ hours.*

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

Write an essay on either of the following subjects :—Cruelty to animals in

field sports. Or, "Writings by which the writer gains a living are not the writings which themselves live." Discuss this. Or,

"For forms of government let fools contest;  
Whate'er is best administered is best."

The composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

The papers set was about ten pages of a copy of correspondence respecting the affairs of South Africa.

**GEOGRAPHY** (especially of the British Isles.)—*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

1. Explain the meaning of the terms Equator and Ecliptic.
  2. Enumerate in order, from North to South, the chief arms of the sea on the Western Coast of Ireland; and describe the geographical features of one or more of them in detail.
  3. Mention the most important of the islands, besides Great Britain and Ireland, that constitute "the British Isles." Indicate their position and for what they are remarkable.
  4. Enumerate the chief river-mouths and seaports on the coast of France, with the Departments, or the Provinces, in which they occur.
  5. Compare the bog-lands of Ireland with the fen-lands of England, as to their relative position, extent, and probable origin.
  6. Give the names and position of the chief islands of the Mediterranean, and a particular description of one of them.
  7. Enumerate the more important of the British colonies and possessions abroad, with some particulars as to their extent and products.
  8. Give some account of the climate of Ireland, and compare it with that of England and Wales.
  9. Describe the situation of the following places, and state for what they are remarkable:—Valetta, Runnymede, Herat, Nicosia, Dundee, Port Said, Wiesbaden, Belfort, Bucharest, Omagh, Gottingen, Avoca, Bolton, Tashkand, Mallow, Lausanne, Kiev, Tuam, Orenberg, Orleans.
- N.B.—In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.

**BRITISH HISTORY.**—*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

1. What were the chief means employed by legislators in the Saxon times (A.D. 449 to A.D. 1066) for promoting internal order and personal security?
2. Give some account of the early conflicts between the kings of the West Saxons and the British princes reigning in Wales or the West of England.
3. Describe the descents of the Danes or Ostmen on the Irish coasts in the 10th and 11th centuries, and also the measures taken to resist them.
4. In what respects was the army commanded by Edward III. at Crecy superior in composition as a military force to the French army which it defeated?
5. Describe the chief measures taken by Charles I. and his Parliament, when the struggle between them was impending, to bring under the effective control of each side the military and financial resources of the country.
6. State the substance of the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679, and show how its provisions were generally anticipated by certain clauses in *Magna Charta*.
7. Name three occasions on which the Habeas Corpus Act has been sus-

pended, and state the grounds of policy and expediency on which the Government of the day justified its demand of such suspension in each case.

8. Sketch the progress of the East India Company, from the date of its formation to the end of the Seven Years' War.

9. Give an account of the differences between this country and the American colonies which preceded and caused the War of Independence.

10. Write short lives of the following persons :—William the Conqueror, Thomas à Becket, Lord Clarendon the historian, Daniel O'Connell.

N.B.—In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.

LATIN.—*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

Translate into English :—Non mea culpa sæpe ad vos mitto, Patres conscripti ; sed vis Jugurthæ subigit, quem tanta lubido exstinguendi me invasit, ut neque vos neque deos immortales in animo habeat ; sanguinem meum, quam omnia, malit. Itaque quintum jam mensem, socius et amicus populi Romani, armis obsessus teneor : neque mihi Micipsæ patris mei beneficia neque vestra decreta auxiliantur : ferro ani fame acrius urgear, incertus sum. Jugurtha initio occidit Hiempsalem fratrem meum : deinde patrio regno me expulit. Nunc regnum vestrum armis tenet : me, quem vos imperatorem Numidiam posuistis, clausum obsidet : legatorum verba quanti fecerit, pericula mea declarant. Quid est reliquum, nisi vis vestra, quo moveri possit ? Nam ego quidem vellem, et hæc, quæ scribo, et illa, quæ antea in Senatu questus sum, vana forent potius, quam miseria mea fidem verbis faceret. Sed non jam mortem neque ærumnas, tantummodo inimici imperium et cruciatus corporis deprecor. Regno Numidiæ, quod vestrum est, uti lubet, consulite : me ex manibus impiis eripite, per majestatem imperii, per amicitiam fidem, si ulla apud vos memoria remanet avi mei Masinissæ.

*Illa dies hæc est, qua te celebrare poetæ,—*

*Si modo non fallant tempora—Bacche, solent,  
Festaque odoratis innectunt tempora sertis,  
Et dicunt laudes ad tua vina tuas.*

*Inter quos, memini, dum me mea fata sinebant,  
Non invisa tibi pars ego sæpe fui,*

*Quem nunc suppositum stellis Cynosuridos Ursæ  
Juncta tenet crudis Sarmatis ora Getis.*

*Queque prius mollem vacuumque laboribus egi  
In studiis vitam Pieridumque choro,*

*Nunc procul a patria Geticis circumsonor armis,  
Multa prius pelago multaque passus humo.*

*Sive mihi casus, sive hoc dedit ira deorum,  
Nubila nascenti seu mihi Parca fuit,*

*Tu tamen e sacris hederæ cultoribus unum  
Numine debueras sustinuisse tuo.*

Translate into Latin :—Immediately after the defeat of the Samnites, the Senate resolved to punish the Sabines for listening to the overtures of the Samnite chiefs at the beginning of the late war. The commander entrusted with the invasion of the country was Manius Curius Dentatus, a name which may be counted among the most illustrious in Roman history. He is said himself to have been of Sabine origin—sprung from the Sabines of the lower country, no doubt, who had long been closely united with Rome. He lived,



like the old plebeians, on his own farm, and himself shared with his men the labours of the field. It is said that on one occasion the Samnites sent messengers to tempt him with costly presents of gold; the messengers found him preparing his own dinner at the fire; and when he had heard their business, he pointed to his rude meal, and said: "Leave me my earthen pans and let those who use gold be my subjects."

**CRIMINAL LAW.**—*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

1. What is necessary to make a commitment to prison lawful? What are the remedies for illegal imprisonment?
2. What is the extent of the royal prerogative as to persons entering or leaving the country? Is any criminal liability incurred for acting contrary to the royal commands in such matters?
3. Is there any limit to the right of the subject to carry arms?
4. What is the legal presumption as to the guilt of homicide? What circumstances may be proved that will rebut such presumption; and on whom does the burden of proving such circumstances fall?
5. Explain what amounts to a burglarious entry.
6. Explain and illustrate the distinctions between robbery, larceny, larceny by a bailee, embezzlement, and obtaining money by false pretences.
7. What facts must be proved to establish the crime of perjury?
8. Explain the nature of the following offences:—1st. Administering unlawful oaths. 2nd. Being engaged in illegal societies. How must criminal proceedings be taken in the latter case?
9. State the principal provisions of the criminal law relating to libels.
10. What is a criminal information? Describe the procedure under one.

**LAW OF EVIDENCE.**—*Time allowed, 3 hours.*

1. Explain what is meant by oral evidence being direct.
2. When is a recital deemed to be sufficient proof of a fact?
3. What must be proved in order to defeat the effect of a foreign judgment in this country?
4. In what cases is evidence of opinion admissible as relevant?
5. To what an extent is a witness protected by the rule that he is not bound to criminate himself?
6. How far are professional communications with a legal adviser privileged?
7. When will an inducement offered to a person to confess exclude his statement?
8. In what ways may the credibility of a witness be impeached?
9. When is a witness permitted to refresh his memory by reference to a written paper?
10. What remedy is there when evidence has been improperly received or rejected in a criminal trial?

## DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

### EXAMINING OFFICERS IN CUSTOMS OUTDOOR SERVICE.

The following papers were set to candidates for the appointment of Examining Officer at the competition held in January, 1876:—

**ARITHMETIC.**—*Time allowed, 1½ hour.*

1. A cubic foot of gold weighs 19,259 ounces avoirdupois; find its weight in hundredweights, &c.
  2. Convert 9 oz. 17 dwts. into grains.
  3. If 14 lbs. of rice cost 6s., how much will 356 lbs. cost at the same rate?
  4. If a person purchases 12 articles, one of which costs 2s., two cost 4s. each, two 5s. each, and seven 8s. each, what did he pay on an average for each article?
  5. Sold cloth at 18s. a yard, and lost 5 per cent. upon it; what did it cost?
  6. What is the interest on £1,000 for 1 year 3¼ months at 5 per cent.?
  7. Reduce  $\frac{375}{1000}$  to its simplest term.
  8. Convert 3 cwt. 3 qrs. into the decimal of a ton.
  9. Add together the sum, difference and product of  $\frac{3}{7}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
  10. Convert 5 hours 48 mins. 48 secs. into the fraction of a day.
  11. What will the digging of the foundations of a house 68 feet long, 33 feet broad, and 5 feet deep come to at 1s. 3d. per solid yard?
  12. Three persons, A B and C, purchased a ship, of which A paid  $\frac{2}{5}$ , B for  $\frac{3}{8}$ , and C paid £400; what part of the ship had C, and what did A and B pay?
- The working of each question is to be shown with the answer.

**COMPOSITION.**—*Time allowed, 1½ hour.*

Write a paper of not less than forty lines on any one of the following subjects:—

1. Have reduced hours of labour been productive of benefit to the working classes?
2. The advantages and disadvantages of competitive examinations.
3. The probable results of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India.

### DICTATION.

The story of the burning of the *Cospatrick*, as now fully told by the survivors, must be regarded as one of the most frightful exhibitions of the impotence, misery, and agony to which human beings may be reduced which have ever been recorded in an authentic narrative. The three worn and wasted men who yesterday reached London, snatched, by the skin of their teeth, from a horrible death, and from a far more terrible struggle for life, are an appalling contrast to the vigorous and hopeful community, not less in number than many an English village, which sailed from Greenwich, last September. It is well that they have lived to tell the tale, at whatever cost, physical or moral; for unless the public mind is callous, and shipowners and captains reckless to the point of barbarity, it should be rendered impossible for any future crew of sailors or passengers to be exposed to a similar fate. The whole story, indeed, though perfectly consistent, is in most respects so astonishing, that we can hardly doubt there are some circumstances, as yet unrevealed, which would partly account for it. The hope may still be cherished that more survivors will be found. It must be a faint one, for though we are now assured that another boat got away from the wreck under the charge of the first officer, we also know that she was only so far better provided than the other, that she had two oars and a rudder, instead of only an oar and a half.

## PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

1. State the duties of an Examining Officer on the first arrival of a vessel from foreign parts.
2. What course would you adopt if the vessel had yellow fever or cholera on board?
3. How would you rummage a steam vessel from Rotterdam with general cargo, and a sailing vessel from the Baltic with grain in bulk?
4. Would you be justified under any circumstances in leaving out stores at the first rummage of a vessel, and what would you do with the surplus stores?
5. What course would you pursue under the following circumstances? If you found on board a vessel packages addressed to the Royal Family, or to official personages? If the vessel had passengers on board? If you found a concealment of 20 lbs. of tobacco in the master's cabin, which was owned to by him?
6. If, when you visited a vessel upon which Outdoor Officers had been boarded, your hail was not answered, how would you proceed?
7. Would you clear part of the hold of a vessel before all her inward cargo was discharged, and allow the outward cargo to be taken on board?
8. In 11 bottles of Geneva, each measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  gills, 17 u.p., what quantity would there be for duty, and how would you describe it?
9. Are there any restrictions upon the importation of wine, spirits, cordials, and tobacco? If so, state them.
10. What goods, if any, can be landed before reports or entry?
11. If you had free entries for five casks of naphtha, four cases of silk manufactures, two cases of eggs, and one case of cutlery, describe the nature and extent of the examination you would make of each description of goods.
12. How would you ascertain the quantity for duty in a cask of wine, and in a cask of brandy?

The following papers were set at another competition for the post of Examining Officer.

ARITHMETIC.—*Time allowed, 1 hour.*

1. Find by decimals the cost of 30 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. at £1 17s. 8½d per quarter.
2. Bought goods at £3 8s. 5d. per cwt. and sold at 8d. per lb. Find the profit per cent. by decimals.
3. Bought tea at 3s. 8d. and 4s. 4d. per pound respectively. At what price per pound must the mixture be sold to realise 15 per cent. on the outlay?
4. £1,000 stock bought at 96½, and sold at 103. What is the amount gained in the transaction?
5. What fraction is 7½d. of 27s., and 15 sixpences of 13s. 4d.?
6. If 25 men do a piece of work in 24 days, working 8 hours a day, how many hours a day will 30 men take to do the work in 16 days?
7. Divide 15 cwt. between 60 men and 104 women, giving to each man twice as much as a woman.
8. Add together  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a shilling,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a crown, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a guinea, bringing the sum to the decimal of £25.

COMPOSITION.—*Time allowed, 1½ hour.*

Write a paper of not less than forty lines on any one of the following subjects:—

1. The Temperance Movement.
2. The advantages or disadvantages of indirect as compared with direct taxation.
3. "Knowledge is power."

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON THE DUTIES OF EXAMINING OFFICERS.

*Time allowed, 2½ hours.*

*Division I.—Duties of Examining Officers.*

1. What is required of the master of a vessel on his arrival from foreign ports?
2. What signals are to be shown, and when, by vessels liable to quarantine, and what are the regulations with respect to them on vessels not so liable?
3. What is required of the master and the importers before a vessel is allowed to discharge cargo?
4. What are the prohibitions and restrictions on goods inwards?
5. What is the difference between a legal quay and a sufferance wharf?
6. Describe the following entries and their uses:—Prime post sight, warehousing, home consumption.
7. What is the meaning of gross, tare, and net? Give an example.
8. How is tobacco taken to account for warehousing, home consumption, and exportation?
9. What are the law and regulations with respect to warehoused goods?
10. What are the duties of an Examining Officer at a boarding station?
11. What are the duties of the officers in the examination and delivery of free goods?
12. What are the duties of the officers in dealing with dutiable goods on importation?

*Division II.*

1. Describe the Head Rod and its use, explaining the various lines thereon.
2. State the manner in which casks of wine are gauged, and the allowances that are made in taking the dimensions.

3. A cask of the following dimensions:—

| Length. | Head. | Bung. |
|---------|-------|-------|
| 50      | 22·5  | 31.   |

Calculate the contents with the pen.

4. What are the restrictions on the importation of wines and spirits?
5. Calculate the duty that should be paid on the following cases of brandy at the rate of 10s. 5d. per proof gallon:—

|                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 20 cases, each 12 bottles, each 4½ gills, 12·2 u.p.               |
| 12        „        12        „        5½        „        2·2 o.p. |

6. Describe the meaning of the terms Mean Diameter, Circular Divisor, Gauge Points.

7. How many cubic inches are there in an imperial gallon, and what are the weights respectively of a gallon of water and a gallon of proof spirit?

8. Describe the different methods by which it is ascertained to what duty wines and spirits are liable.

9. Give the names of the different spirits imported, and the rates of duty to which they are liable.

10. In what manner would you ascertain that gauging instruments are correct?

11. How are British spirits taken to account in a Customs warehouse on receipt from an Excise warehouse, and how are they dealt with when required for home consumption, removal, or exportation?

12. What operations are allowed with respect to British spirits in a Customs warehouse?

## INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

## THE LABORATORY.

This department was first established for the protection of the tobacco revenue. As this revenue now amounts to nearly eight millions per annum, and nearly the whole of the tobacco for home consumption is imported in the unmanufactured state, and afterwards manufactured in this country into cut, roll, cavendish, and other descriptions in general demand, as well as snuff, it is absolutely necessary that the manufacture be controlled by competent analysts. This necessity was further increased by the state of the law in 1840-1, which provided that a tobacco manufacturer might introduce into tobacco during the process of manufacture any substance other than the leaves of trees and plants. Owing to the use of sugar, liquorice, and similar substances, in two years there was a decrease of nearly one and a half million pounds weight of tobacco cleared for home consumption, and the Legislature in 1842 remedied the defects in the law by passing the Act 5 and 6 Vic., c. 93. The Act in question was passed without any difficulty, but the prohibitions of the Act could not be enforced without the creation of a class of officers having an intimate acquaintance with tobacco in its genuine state and tobacco adulterated, and further able to prove to demonstration in courts of justice the accuracy of their conclusions. To supply this want the Inland Revenue Laboratory was founded, and it is only just to assert that it has answered well the purpose of its foundation, for the tobacco revenue has steadily increased, and the purity of the tobacco during its manufacture has been secured without unduly harassing the trade. In fact, the commercial classes have so much confidence in the fair dealing of the officials of the Laboratory, that when the General Adulteration Act was passed in 1875 they obtained the power to have all disputed samples referred to that department for examination.

The work now carried on has considerably increased in quantity, variety, and importance. In addition to securing the tobacco revenue, the work consists of the examination of lime and lemon juice for the Mercantile Marine; beer, wine, and other substances for the Admiralty; wax, ink, &c., for the Stationery Office; articles of commerce purchased by tender for the India Office; and the examination of samples of all descriptions connected with Inland Revenue duties. At the present time about 14,000 samples a year are examined, and they embrace between one and two hundred different articles.

The officials are taken from the Surveying Department of the Inland Revenue, and they obtain admission by competition. The students attend the lectures at South Kensington, and are taught practical chemistry in the Laboratory. They have fortnightly examinations in theoretical and practical chemistry, and at the close of their course they are examined in these subjects by the Professor of Chemistry at South Kensington. A novelty in the examination is introduced in the shape of a day's *visd voce* examination, conducted by the same Professor. The theoretical and practical examinations are held on the same day, and both are identically the same as those conducted at South Kensington. As a rule the students greatly distinguish themselves, and it is no uncommon occurrence for one or more to get the highest number of marks attainable.

To make some amends for the wear, tear, and expense of a student's life, the Board have obtained from the Treasury a grant of ten pounds for each student for the purchase of books and other things required in his studies, and prizes are given to two or three of the most successful students at the final examination.

After this examination the students are instructed in microscopical work, and then they become Temporary Assistants. The most promising are selected for special duties, and as vacancies arise in the permanent staff of Analysts, they are filled up by the appointment of those who have distinguished themselves in their studies and as Temporary Assistants.

The students are taken from the first and second class Assistants who have during each year petitioned to be allowed to receive a chemical education, and who stand first at the competitive examination for the appointments. The number of vacancies each year varies from six to eight, and the examination usually takes place in the middle of August, so that the successful candidates may be able to attend the course of lectures commencing in the following October.

The nature of the examination will be best gathered from a perusal of the following sets of questions, given recently, but it must be understood that no candidate has any chance of being successful unless he gives a good answer to all the questions he is allowed to attempt by the regulations.

## CANDIDATES FOR ATTENDANCE AT THE LABORATORY.

Papers set at an Examination held in July, 1883.

*Time allowed, 6 hours.*

Three questions only to be answered in each of the groups marked A and B, and two in each of the groups marked C and D. The last question on the paper to be answered, and the working of the answers to all the mathematical questions to be given in full.

The number given at the end of each question indicates the value attached to the correct answer.

### Group A.

1. Describe the manufacture of sulphuric acid, give its chemical composition, and state as fully as you can its chief commercial uses. (10)
2. Give the chemical composition of starch, dextrin, cane sugar, and grape sugar, and state how you would distinguish them from each other. (10)
3. How is carbonate of soda prepared commercially, and what are its chief uses? (10)
4. What is understood by the specific heat of a substance, and how can the specific heat of an element be employed in checking its atomic weight? (10)

### Group B.

1. What are the elements of an electric current? and state what electrical units have been fixed upon as standards for electric measurements. (10)
2. Explain the construction and uses of Faure's storage battery. (10)
3. How would you measure the elastic force of gases? (10)
4. Given a body A, which weighs 7.55 grammes in air, 5.17 grammes in water, and 6.35 grammes in another liquid B. Required from these data the density of the body A and the liquid B. (10)

### Group C.

1. Given  $\frac{1}{x^2 - 3x} + \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x} = \frac{9}{8x}$  to find the value of  $x$ . (5)

$$2. \text{ Given } x + x\frac{1}{2} = \frac{y^2 + y + 2}{x\frac{1}{2}} + 4 \left. \vphantom{\frac{y^2 + y + 2}{x\frac{1}{2}}} \right\} \text{ to find value of } x \text{ and } y. \quad (7)$$

$$\text{and } y + xy = y^2 + 4y$$

$$3. \text{ Given } \left. \begin{array}{l} xy + xy^2 = 12 \\ x + xy^3 = 18 \end{array} \right\} \text{ to find value of } x \text{ and } y. \quad (7)$$

## Group D.

1. A farmer has two cubical stacks of hay. The side of one is 3 yards longer than the side of the other, and the difference of their contents is 117 solid yards. Required the side of each. (7)

2. The sum of three numbers in geometrical progression is 13, and the product of the mean and the sum of the extremes is 30. Required the numbers. (7)

3. Two square buildings are paved with stones a foot square each. The side of one building exceeds that of the other by 12 feet, and both pavements taken together contain 2,120 stones. What is the length of the side of each building? (7)

If two sides of a parallelogram be bisected and two lines be drawn from the points of bisection to the opposite angles, these two lines trisect the diagonal. (5)

## LABORATORY STUDENTS.

Final Examination in Chemistry, held 15th June, 1883.

## MORNING PAPER.—MINERAL CHEMISTRY.

*General Instructions.*

Three hours are allowed for this examination. You are only permitted to answer four questions. The value attached to the correct answer of each question is indicated by a number placed at the end of the question. Formulae and equations are to be given wherever possible.

N.B.—A full and exact answer will in all cases gain more marks than an inexact or incomplete answer; though in the former case, the question may be the more easy of the two, and have less marks attached to it.

1. If a number of electrolytic cells each containing the solution of a salt of a different metal be arranged in the same voltaic circuit so that the same current passes through all the cells; what is the law regulating the relative quantity of metal deposited in each cell? Illustrate by examples. (13)

2. What reactions, if any, occur when chlorine is passed into solutions of (1) ammonia, (2) ammoniac chloride, (3) cold dilute solution of potassic hydrate, (4) hot concentrated solution of potassic hydrate, (5) sulphuretted hydrogen, (6) arsenious chloride? (14)

3. Describe the preparation, properties, and reactions of silicic hydride and silicic fluoride. How does the former behave in contact with potassic hydrate? (10)

4. Describe the preparation and properties of carbonic disulphide. How does it behave (1) with solutions of alkaline sulphides, (2) with solutions of alkaline hydrates, and (3) when its vapour is passed over heated calcic hydrate? (11)

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5. Give a general method for obtaining the chlorides of elements from their oxides, especially applicable in the case of those chlorides which are decomposed by water. (10)

6. What are the various modifications of phosphoric acid and how are the salts corresponding to these modifications prepared? (12)

7. Describe two processes by which sodic carbonate is prepared on a large scale from sodic chloride. (10)

8. Describe the preparation and properties of the oxides of lead. (11)

#### AFTERNOON PAPER.—ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

[Instructions similar to those for morning paper.]

1. 0.3573 gram of the chloroplatinate of a monacid organic base yielded on ignition 0.1167 gram of platinum. What is the molecular weight of the base? (Atomic weight of Pt. = 194.5.) (10)

2. What are the chief reactions in which the aldehydes and ketones of the fatty series are obtained? What are the relations of these two classes of compounds to the alcohols? (11)

3. How could you convert ethylene into malic and tartaric acids? (11)

4. Describe the reactions in which (1) formic acid and (2) allylic alcohol can be obtained from oxalic acid and glycerin. (10)

5. Give examples of the action of nitrous acid upon primary, secondary, and tertiary amines of the aromatic series. (12)

6. What is a hydrazine? How are primary and secondary hydrazines obtained? (11)

7. How may a phenol be converted into (1) a hydroxyaldehyde and (2) a hydroxyacid. This last by a method independent of the oxidation of the aldehyde. (13)

8. Describe a method by which the positions of the substituting atoms or groups in one standard set of 3 disubstitution compounds of benzene may be determined. (14)

#### DIVISION OFFICERS' EXAMINATION.—FIRST SET.

28th April.

1. What is the duty on a cask of British spirits at 60 o.p., weighing net 11.cwt. 2 qrs. 8lbs., the weight per gallon being 8.286 lbs.

2. If the actual deficiency be three-fourths of the ordinary rate of allowance in each cask, make up the charge of 4 casks of British spirits taken out on 4th November, 1882, viz., 115.6, 88.4 and 95.3 proof gallons, warehoused 10th May, 1879, 14th November, 1880, and 6th March, 1882, respectively, ordinary 6 o.p. on one year, and 2 per cent. additional for each year after.

3. The total quantity of material used in brewing in the month is 458 quarters 2 bushels and 6 gallons of malt or grain, 8,996 lbs. of sugar, 51,496 lbs. of syrup, 41 lbs. of which equals 28 lbs. of sugar. The total product is 88,100 gallons. Make up the account for duty, also show the product per barrel, or equivalent, and the percentage above or below the deemed produce of 18 gallons per barrel.

4. The quantity of spirits in a cylindrical vessel is 1254.3 proof gallons, the depth 18.5, and the strength 35.6 o.p. What is the area of the vessel?

5. The encumbrance in a fermenting vessel is a temperating pipe of 35 inches in diameter, extending from the bottom of the second to the top of the fifth frustum of 10 inches; the pipe is 88 feet in length, and is so placed that the lengths in each frustum are in the ratio of 4, 5, 6, and 7. Taking the

circumference of the circle at 3.1416, what is the amount of displacement in each frustum, correct to the hundredth of a gallon?

6. Find the obscuration of a blend of spirits to which two-fifths of its bulk of water has been added, the quantity being 353.4, 271.6, and 450.5, and obscuration 3.4, 2.8, and *nil* respectively.

7. The feints and spirits produced in a period are 8716.5 proof gallons, and the percentage above the attenuation charge is 12.5. Find the attenuation charge and the degrees attenuated for every gallon of spirits and feints produced.

8. The quantity of water necessary to reduce a mixture of 279.5 gallons of spirits at 45.4 o.p., and 186.6 gallons at 11.6 o.p. to a strength of 25.3 o.p.

9. Find the amount in money and the percentage to the fourth decimal place of the loss sustained on the whole by the Revenue practice of disregarding the decimals beyond the first in bulk and proof of the three full casks of British spirits, contents 65½, 72½, and 53½, and the strengths are 11.3 o.p., 25.1 o.p. and 24.7 o.p., respectively.

*Oral Questions, 26th April, 1883.*

1. Why must the depth of a spirit receiver be at least 15 inches?
2. What persons may make methylated spirit without taking out a licence?
3. What is a sale by auction?
4. From whom may a tobacco manufacturer receive unmanufactured tobacco?
5. What is the smallest quantity of methylated spirit that may be sent out at one time by a maker, and to what extent may the quantity vary from the requisition?
6. What would you do if a person offered you tobacco or cigars for sale in the streets?
7. What is the definition of sweets, and finish?
8. Can one game dealer sell to another game dealer?
9. What is the highest rate of spirit licence for a theatre?
10. Define proof spirits.
11. May a spirit retailer sell spirits in bond?
12. Is a person found removing wash liable to arrest? If so, state your authority.
13. May sugar or molasses be removed from a distillery?
14. Who may arrest a hawker?
15. Is there any restriction on a game licence granted for a whole year?
16. What persons are liable to a plate licence at the higher rate?

*April 27th, 1883.*

Give a general account of what is required of a Supervisor in regard to the charging of the duty on spirits, indicating in your opinion the periods when he may most usefully visit the distillery to check operations. Then supposing you, as Supervisor, have found that spirits were being abstracted before reaching the spirit receiver, report the circumstances fully, stating the grounds of your opinion that the distiller was cognizant of the fraud.

*April 28th, 1883.*

1. Having received an application from a person desirous of commencing business as a maker of methylated spirit and of finish, reply to him giving full information as to the regulations with which he must comply.

2. Report, as Supervisor, a detection, made at your instance by a person not in the Service, of the sale of spirits without licence. State the steps to be taken on receipt of an order to prosecute and, in the event of conviction, to recover the penalty.

**DIVISION OFFICERS' EXAMINATION.—SECOND SET.**

*22nd August, 1883.*

1. The gross weight of a cask containing spirits at 25·8 o.p. is 12 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lbs., the tare is one-sixth of the gross weight, and the weight per gallon of the spirit is 8·853 lbs. Find the duty.

2. Calculate the duty and delivery charges on a cylindrical vessel full of plain foreign spirits at 62·7 o.p., the interior diameter of the vessel being 34·8 and the length 42·6 inches.

3. If 480 gallons of spirit at 43·5 o.p. be reduced to proof, what is the quantity of water added, supposing the condensation to be ·8 per cent. ?

4. From 7835 gallons of wort attenuated from 54 deg. to 03 deg. the produce was 523 gallons of spirits at 64·0 o.p. What was the percentage of the spirits above or below the attenuation charge ?

5. Find the equivalent in gallons at 57 deg. of the following quantities of wort, viz. :—875 at 48 deg., 428 at 53 deg., and 647 at 55 deg.

6. The dimensions of a brewer's fermenting vessels are as follows, viz. :—

| Depth. | Cross Diameters. |     |       |
|--------|------------------|-----|-------|
| 10·0   | 112·9            | ... | 112·4 |
| 10·0   | 114·8            | ... | 113·9 |
| 4·8    | 116·6            | ... | 116·0 |
| <hr/>  |                  |     |       |
| 24·8   |                  |     |       |

Complete a table of dimensions, &c., using the divisor for gallons 353·036, and tabulate the first 15 inches.

7. Find the percentage above or below the deemed produce on a brewing of 4 qrs. 6 bush. of malt or grain, the dip of the worts (supposed to be collected in the vessel shown in the previous question) being 03·8 and the gravity 54 deg.

8. In a four-sided vessel, the sides of which are all perpendicular to the bottom, no two sides are parallel to each other. Describe the method of finding the area.

*23rd August, 1883.*

Describe the course of distillation by the common stills and by Coffey's apparatus, and state wherein the processes differ, and what special advantages attach to each. Indicate as regards both the sources of danger to the Revenue and the means adopted to protect it. Then, supposing a discovery of fraud in connection with Coffey's still, report the circumstances fully to the Board.

*24th August, 1883, from 10 till 1.*

Give an account of the various licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors, showing the differences in the law or regulations applicable to the several divisions of the United Kingdom.

*From 1 till 4.*

Give a popular account of the mode in which the duty on beer is levied in this country. State in what respect you consider the Revenue exposed to risk, and report to the Board a detection of the surreptitious use of sugar by a brewer.

*Oral Questions.*

1. What is a sale by auction ?
2. What kind of beer retailer may hold a spirit licence ?
3. When is a tobacco dealer required to make entry ?
4. From whom, and in what quantity, may a tobacco manufacturer receive unmanufactured tobacco ?
5. What articles may be used in the manufacture of tobacco ?
6. Where, and under what conditions, may a person carry on the business of a pawnbroker without a licence ?
7. May an auctioneer take goods from town to town for sale ?
8. Who are liable to a higher rate of plate licence duty ?
9. Who are exempt from plate licence duty ?
10. What is a degree of gravity, as defined by the Act of 1880 ?
11. What kinds of corn are required to be returned by corn dealers ?
12. What drawback is allowed on methylated spirit on exportation ?
13. Why must a distiller have a depth of at least 15 in. in the spirit rear ?
14. What is the sale of wine by retail ?
15. What is evidence of sale of intoxicating liquor short of actual purchase ?
16. From whom can a maker receive methylated spirit ?
17. To whom may a private brewer's licence be transferred ?
18. What are the regulations as to the working up of some beer at a brewery ?
19. Can a free vintner assign or transfer his privilege to his heirs or others ?

## THE EXAMINATION OF SUPERVISORS.

The following are the subjects given on the first and second days :—

*June 27.*

1. If the making of yeast were to be extended in connection with distillers' operations in such a manner as to require, on economical grounds, the suspension or relaxation of some of the existing restrictions, state fully in what respects, to what extent, and under what conditions it would, in your opinion, be safe for the Revenue, and equitable as regards the interests of distillers generally, to alter the laws and regulations for charging the spirit duty at distilleries.

2. Review the regulations which govern the manufacture, use, and sale of methylated spirit. Give your opinion as to what extent and in what manner the law is evaded, and suggest any safeguards you deem requisite. State also whether further restrictions are needed upon the use of stills by persons other than licensed distillers or rectifiers, and describe fully what, in your judgment, the regulations should be.

*June 28.*

1. Review generally the laws and regulations for securing the Beer Duty, and point out any amendments necessary for the better securing of the duty on brewers for sale and not for sale.

2. The manufacture and sale of what are called non-intoxicating drinks made to resemble the ordinary forms of intoxicating liquor—although containing a very small proportion of spirit—having largely increased, what limits would you suggest to be placed upon such beverages to entitle them to freedom from taxation or licence duty ?

## SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

The following are the salaries of the officers in the various departments, exclusive of State officials, &c., and subordinate officers such as Writers, Messengers, &c. From this statement a candidate will be able to ascertain the proportion of superior to inferior posts: a most important consideration in selecting an office, as upon this point depends to a great extent his chances of promotion. The number of seats with duty pay is also an important consideration. It should be borne in mind, however, that the constitution of many of the offices is gradually being changed by the introduction of the Playfair scheme previously referred to, and the extent to which this has already been done will be seen from the number of Lower Division Clerks on the lists.

**Admiralty.****SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.***Higher Division.*

|                                                                                                    |                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Principal Clerk                                                                                  | ...£900 to 1000 |
| (With allowance of £200 as Assistant Secretary).                                                   |                 |
| 3 Principal Clerks                                                                                 | ... 900 to 1000 |
| 6 Assistant Principal Clerks                                                                       | ... 700 to 800  |
| 15 Clerks                                                                                          | ... 150 to 400  |
| (Duty pay to each, £100. Six with additional £100, and 2 with additional £50, for special duties.) |                 |

*Lower Division.*

|                                                             |               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 23 Clerks                                                   | ... 95 to 250 |
| (Duty pay not exceeding £100 allowed to some of the above.) |               |

**DEPARTMENT OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY.**

|                                             |                 |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Visiting Timber Inspector                   | £600            |
| 3 Examiners of Dockyard Work                | ... 350 to 450  |
| Assistant Constructor and Chief Draughtsman | ... 400 to 500  |
| 2 Assistant Engineer Inspectors             | ... 350 to 450  |
| Assistant Constructor...                    | 300 to 500      |
| 4 Second Class Draughtsmen                  | ... 300 to 400  |
| 9 Third ditto                               | ... 180 to 300  |
| 2 Modellers, at per week each               | £3 6s.          |
| Director of Stores                          | ... 800 to 1000 |
| 2 Examiners of Store Accounts               | 250 to 350      |

*Clerical Staff.**Higher Division.*

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 2 Principal Clerks | ... 700 to 900 |
|--------------------|----------------|

|                                                                                                    |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 16 Clerks                                                                                          | ... £100 to £400 |
| (Two with additional £250, 4 with additional £200, and 8 with additional £50, for special duties.) |                  |

*Lower Division.*

|                                                                      |               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 19 Clerks                                                            | ... 95 to 250 |
| (Duty pay not exceeding £100 allowed to some of the above.)          |               |
| 4 Dockyard Writers, 4s. to 8s. per diem, with subsistence allowance. |               |

**VICTUALLING DEPARTMENT.**

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Director of Victualling | 800 to 1000 |
|-------------------------|-------------|

*Higher Division.*

|                                                                                                      |                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 4 Clerks                                                                                             | ... 100 to 400 |
| (One with additional £300, 1 with additional £200, and one with additional £50, for special duties.) |                |

*Lower Division.*

|                                                             |               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 5 Clerks                                                    | ... 95 to 250 |
| (Duty pay not exceeding £100 allowed to some of the above.) |               |

**PURCHASE AND CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.**

|                                      |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Director of Navy Contracts           | ... 1200       |
| Assistant Director of Navy Contracts | ... 700 to 900 |

*Higher Division.*

|                                                                                                    |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 8 Clerks                                                                                           | ... £100 to £400 |
| (One with additional £250, 2 with additional £200, and 3 with additional £50, for special duties.) |                  |

*Lower Division.*

|                                                             |                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 8 Clerks                                                    | ... 95 to 250  |
| (Duty pay not exceeding £100 allowed to some of the above.) |                |
| Custodian of Store Patterns                                 | ... 225        |
| Viewer of Coals in South Wales                              | ... 450 to 550 |

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Higher Division.*

|                                                                                                    |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Director-General ...                                                                             | £1300      |
| 5 Clerks ... ..                                                                                    | 100 to 400 |
| (One with additional £200, 2 with additional £100, and 2 with additional £50, for special duties.) |            |

*Lower Division.*

|                                                             |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 6 Clerks ... ..                                             | 95 to 250 |
| (Duty pay not exceeding £100 allowed to some of the above.) |           |

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

|                                                            |              |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Accountant General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay | 1500         |
| Deputy Accountant General of the Navy ... ..               | 1000 to 1200 |

*Higher Division.*

|                                                                                                                             |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 6 Principal Clerks ... ..                                                                                                   | 700 to 900 |
| (One with additional £100.)                                                                                                 |            |
| 56 Clerks ... ..                                                                                                            | 100 to 400 |
| (Six with additional £250, 16 with additional £200, 24 with additional £50, and 1 with additional £25, for special duties.) |            |

*Lower Division.*

|                                                             |                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 116 Clerks ... ..                                           | 95 to 250                               |
| (Duty pay not exceeding £100 allowed to some of the above.) |                                         |
| 8 Boy Clerks, per week                                      | 14s. to 19s.                            |
| 2 Principal Dockyard Writers                                | 200 to 250                              |
| 8 Dockyard Writers, per day                                 | 4s. to 8s., with subsistence allowance. |

## DEPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTS.

|                                                           |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Director of Transports, in addition to naval half pay ... | 1000       |
| Civil Assistant Director of Transports ... ..             | 700 to 900 |

*Higher Division.*

|                                                                                |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 7 Clerks ... ..                                                                | 100 to 400 |
| (One with additional £250, 2 with additional £200, and 3 with additional £50.) |            |

*Lower Division.*

|                                                             |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 6 Clerks ... ..                                             | 95 to 250  |
| (Duty pay not exceeding £100 allowed to some of the above.) |            |
| 1 Dockyard Writer, per diem                                 | 4s. to 8s. |

## DEPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF WORKS.

|                                                 |            |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Director of Engineering and Architectural Works | £1300      |
| Assistant Director of Works ...                 | 800        |
| Surveyor ... ..                                 | 700 to 800 |
| Surveyor of Coast Guard Buildings ... ..        | 500 to 600 |
| Inspector of Coast Guard Buildings ... ..       | 300 to 400 |
| 3 Accountant Clerks ...                         | 125 to 400 |
| (Duty pay allowed to one of the above, £50.)    |            |
| 3 Draughtsmen ... ..                            | 150 to 400 |
| (Duty pay allowed to one of the above, £50.)    |            |
| 2 Lower Division Draughtsmen                    | 95 to 250  |
| (One with £25 duty pay.)                        |            |
| 3 Lower Division Accountant Clerks ... ..       | 95 to 250  |
| (One with £25 duty pay.)                        |            |

*Clerical Staff.**Higher Division.*

|                                                           |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 3 Clerks ... ..                                           | 100 to 400 |
| (One with an additional £200, and 1 with additional £50.) |            |

*Lower Division.*

|                                         |           |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|
| 3 Clerks ... ..                         | 95 to 250 |
| (One with duty pay of £25.)             |           |
| Head Messenger and Office Keeper ... .. | 250       |

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Astronomer Royal ... ..  | 1000       |
| Chief Assistant ... ..   | 500 to 600 |
| 2 First Class Assistants | 320 to 450 |
| 4 Second Class „         | 200 to 300 |

*Magnetic and Meteorological Branch.*

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Superintendent ... .. | 320 to 450 |
| Assistant ... ..      | 200 to 300 |

## OBSERVATORY AT CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 Astronomer ... ..     | 600 to 700 |
| 1 First Assistant ditto | 320 to 450 |
| 1 2nd Assistant ditto   | 200 to 300 |
| 2 Junior Assistants ... | 130 to 200 |

*Nautical Almanac.*

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 Superintendent ... .. | 500 to 600 |
| Chief Assistant ... ..  | 350 to 400 |

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 3 First Class Assistants | £260 to £300 |
| 7 Second Class „         | 100 to 250   |

## HYDROGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 Chief Draughtsman...  | 310 to 450 |
| 1 First Class „         | 310 to 350 |
| 2 Second Class „        | 210 to 300 |
| 2 Third Class „         | 150 to 200 |
| (Under reorganisation). |            |

## ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, GREENWICH.

|                                             |            |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Senior Clerk, with official residence ... | 400 to 600 |
| 1 Clerk with ditto ...                      | 100 to 450 |
| 2 Clks. of the Lwr. Div.                    | 80 to 200  |
| (With duty pay to each £50.)                |            |

## PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.

|                                                                  |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Storekpr., with house                                          | 600 to 700 |
| 1 Accountant, with £100 house allowance ...                      | 500 to 600 |
| 1 Cashier, with house...                                         | 500        |
| 12 Higher Division Clerks                                        | 100 to 400 |
| (Four with additional £100 and one with residence).              |            |
| 1 Lower Division Clerk                                           | 95 to 250  |
| 1 Principal Dckyd. Writer                                        | 150 to 250 |
| (In charge of Clerical Staff of the Chief Constructor's Office.) |            |

## DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.

|                                               |            |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Storekpr., with house                       | 600 to 700 |
| 1 Accountant, with £75 house allowance ...    | 500 to 600 |
| 1 Cashier, with house                         | 500        |
| 13 Higher Division Clks.                      | 100 to 400 |
| (Four with additional £100 and 1 with house.) |            |
| 1 Lower Division Clerk                        | 95 to 250  |
| 1 Principal Dockyard Writer                   | 150 to 250 |

## PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.

|                                                       |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Storekeeper and Cashier, with house ...             | 500        |
| 1 Accountant, with house                              | 500        |
| 6 Higher Division Clerks                              | 100 to 400 |
| (Two with additional £50 and 1 with house allowance.) |            |
| 1 Principal Dockyard Writer                           | 130 to 200 |

## SHEERNESS DOCKYARD.

|                                             |            |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Storekeeper and Cashier, with house ...   | £500       |
| 1 Accountant, with house                    | 500        |
| 7 Higher Division Clerks                    | 100 to 400 |
| (Two with additional £50 and 1 with house.) |            |
| 1 Principal Dockyard Writer                 | 130 to 200 |

## CHATHAM DOCKYARD.

|                                               |            |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Storekeeper                                 | 500 to 600 |
| 1 Accountant...                               | 500 to 600 |
| (With £75 for house rent.)                    |            |
| 1 Cashier                                     | 500        |
| 2 Draughtsmen                                 | 125 to 300 |
| 2 Accountant Clerks                           | 110 to 300 |
| 9 Higher Division Clerks                      | 100 to 400 |
| (Four with additional £100 and 1 with house.) |            |
| 1 Lower Division Clerk                        | 95 to 250  |
| 1 Principal Dockyard Writer                   | 150 to 250 |

## DEPTFORD STOREYARD.

|                                         |            |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Inspector of Naval Stores, with house | 400 to 450 |
| 2 Clerks                                | 100 to 400 |

Admiralty Court Registry  
(Ireland.)

|                                |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 Registrar and Clerk in Court | 500       |
| 1 Chief Clerk...               | 300       |
| 1 Assistant Clerk              | 90 to 150 |

Bankruptcy Court  
(England.)

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 1 Senior Registrar    | 1500       |
| 3 Registrars          | 1500       |
| 4 First Class Clerks* | 400 to 500 |
| 9 Second Class „      | 250 to 375 |
| 1 ditto Supernumerary | 250 to 375 |

## MASTERS' DEPARTMENT.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 1 Taxing Master       | 1400       |
| 1 „                   | 1000       |
| 1 First Class Clerk   | 250 to 375 |
| 2 Second Class Clerks | 200 to 350 |

\* One First Class Clerk receives £100 in addition to his salary.



|                                                   |              |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 5 Third Class Clerks, Upper Division*...          | £120 to £220 |
| 1 ditto Supernumerary                             | 120 to 220   |
| 4 Third Class Clerks, Lower Division ...          | 100 to 150   |
| 1 Clerk of the Court and Clerk to the Chief Judge | 350 to 500   |

## OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S DEPARTMENT.

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 Official Assignee ...  | 1000       |
| 2 Chief Clerks ...       | 400        |
| 2 First Class Clerks ... | 220 to 350 |
| 4 Second „ ...           | 100 to 200 |

## MESSENGER'S DEPARTMENT.

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 Messenger ...          | 700        |
| 2 First Class Clerks ... | 150 to 200 |
| 2 Second „ ...           | 100 to 140 |

## SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| 1 Solicitor to Court ... | 1200 |
| 1 Assistant ditto ...    | 400  |

## LATE COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, 32 and 33 Vict., c. 83.

|             |     |
|-------------|-----|
| 1 Clerk ... | 350 |
| 1 „ ...     | 200 |
| 1 „ ...     | 78  |

## COMPTROLLER IN BANKRUPTCY.

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| 1 Comptroller ...      | 1500       |
| 3 Inspectors ...       | 520 to 650 |
| 3 Senior Examiners ... | 315 to 500 |
| 3 Junior „ ...         | 200 to 300 |
| 8 Clerks ...           | 100 to 180 |

## Bankruptcy Court (Ireland).

|                                                              |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Chief Registrar ...                                        | 600 to 800 |
| 1 Chief Clerk in Bankruptcy                                  | 600 to 800 |
| 2 Registrars ...                                             | 450 to 550 |
| 1 First Clerk, Town and Country Department in Insolvency ... | 350        |

|                                           |              |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Deputy Registrar ...                    | £300 to £400 |
| 3 Assistants (Senior to rise to £300) ... | 150 to 250   |
| 2 Court Messengers ...                    | 250          |

## Bankruptcy Court (Scotland.)

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Accountant in Bankruptcy ... | 850 |
| 3 Clerks ...                   | 150 |

## British Museum.

|                                                                                                                |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Principal Librarian† ...                                                                                     | 800        |
| Ditto as Secretary ...                                                                                         | 400        |
| 8 Keepers of Departments†                                                                                      | 650 to 750 |
| 1 Assistant Secretary ...                                                                                      | 600        |
| 1 „ „ ...                                                                                                      | 500        |
| 6 Assistant Keepers of Departments ...                                                                         | 500 to 600 |
| 1 Clerk in charge of Accounts                                                                                  | 600        |
| 25 First Class Assistants†                                                                                     | 250 to 450 |
| 41 Second Class Assistants (those who were Senior Assistants of the Lower Section progress by £15 to £350) ... | 120 to 240 |

## Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

|                                                  |            |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Superintendent (H.) ...                        | 900        |
| 1 Deputy Superintendent (H.)                     | 400 to 500 |
| 1 Assistant Medical Officer (F.Q.) ...           | 200 to 225 |
| 1 Steward (H.) ...                               | 200 to 300 |
| 2 Clerks, 1st class (H.)                         | 140 to 190 |
| 3 Clerks, 2nd „ (H.)                             | 80 to 130  |
| 1 Foreman of Works (H.)                          | 125 to 150 |
| 1 Farm Bailiff (Q.) ...                          | 100 to 120 |
| 1 Chief Attendant (Male) (H.)                    | 130 to 160 |
| 7 Principal Attendants (Male) (Q.), with rations | 60 to 74   |

\* One Third Class Clerk, Upper Division, receives a personal salary of £250 per annum as Clerk of Records in the Senior Registrar's Office.

† The Principal Librarian and Secretary, and five Keepers of Departments, are provided with official residences. The Keepers of the departments of printed books, manuscripts, and natural history, share annually the dividends received on £563 15s. 7d. Stock in 3 per Cent. Consols, being the amount bequeathed by Dr. Birch in 1766 for the three Under Librarians of the British Museum.

‡ Several of the First and Second Class Assistants receive additional allowances for special duties.

(H.) are provided with official residences, unfurnished.

(F.Q.) are provided with furnished quarters in the Asylum, with attendance.

(Q.) are provided with quarters, or an allowance of 3s. weekly in lieu of quarters; those who are unmarried have each a furnished room in the Asylum.

|                                                       |            |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|--|
| 1 Chief Attendant (Female)<br>(q.), with rations      | £65 to £75 |  |
| 2 Principal Attendants (Female)<br>(q.), with rations | 40 to 50   |  |
| 66 Attendants (Male) (q.), with<br>rations            | 40 to 50   |  |
| 27 Attendants (Female) (q.),<br>with rations          | 18 to 53   |  |

### Chancery (Scotland), Office of Director of.

|                        |           |     |
|------------------------|-----------|-----|
| 1 Director of Chancery | ...       | 600 |
| 1 First Clerk          | ...       | 400 |
| 1 Second „             | ...       | 250 |
| 1 Engrossing Clerk     | 189 12 10 |     |
| 1 „                    | 161 4 10  |     |
| 1 Second „             | 113 10 6  |     |
| 2 Supplementary Clerks | ...       | 93  |
| 1 Lower Division Clerk | 80 to 250 |     |

### Charitable Bequests Com- mission (Ireland).

|                         |            |            |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| 2 Secretaries           | ...        | 600 to 800 |
| 1 Clerk and Book-keeper | 150 to 350 |            |

### Charity Commission.

|                                                          |            |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 Chief Commissioner                                     | ...        | 2000       |
| 1 Second „                                               | ...        | 1500       |
| 1 Third „                                                | ...        | 1200       |
| 1 Secretary*                                             | ...        | 1000       |
| 3 Inspectors†                                            | ...        | 800        |
| 1 Chief Clerk                                            | ...        | 600 to 800 |
| 1 Registrar of Accounts                                  | 400 to 750 |            |
| 4 Principal Clerks                                       | ...        | 550 to 750 |
| Private Secretary to Chief<br>Commissioner               | ...        | 100        |
| 1 Accountant, Official Trustee's<br>Department           | ...        | 500 to 700 |
| 3 First Class Clerks                                     | ...        | 400 to 550 |
| 1 Record Keeper                                          | ...        | 300 to 400 |
| 3 Second Class Clerks, Senior<br>Division                | ...        | 300 to 400 |
| 6 Second Class Clerks, Junior<br>Division                | ...        | 200 to 300 |
| 1 Principal Ledger Clerk, Offi-<br>cial Trustee's Dptmt. | 200 to 300 |            |

|                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Third Class Clerk          | £90 to £200 |
| 16 Lower Division Men Clerks | 95 to 250   |

### ENDOWED SCHOOLS DEPARTMENT.

|                           |            |      |
|---------------------------|------------|------|
| 2 Commissioners           | ...        | 1200 |
| 1 Secretary               | ...        | 1000 |
| 4 Assistant Commissioners | ...        | 800  |
| 1 „                       | 700 to 800 |      |
| 1 Senior Clerk            | ...        | 400  |
| 1 Assistant               | ...        | 360  |

### Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland).

|                                                                                                                     |                 |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 Under Secretary                                                                                                   | ...             | 2000         |
| 1 Assistant Under Secretary,<br>Clerk of Council, and De-<br>puty Keeper of the Privy<br>Seal                       | ...             | 1000 to 1200 |
| 1 Assistant Under Secretary for<br>Police and Crime                                                                 | ...             | 1700         |
| 2 Principal Clerks                                                                                                  | ...             | 700 to 900   |
| 5 First Class Clerks, Upper<br>Section                                                                              | ...             | 400 to 600   |
| 4 First Class Clerks, Lower<br>Section                                                                              | ...             | 100 to 400   |
| 8 Clerks of Lower Division (two<br>with duty pay of £100 per<br>annum, and three with duty<br>pay of £50 per annum) | 95 to 250       |              |
| 1 Private Secretary to Chief<br>Secretary                                                                           | ...             | 420          |
| (Including allowance for expense of<br>living in Dublin and London<br>alternately, £120.)                           |                 |              |
| Additional allowance to Private<br>Secretary to Under Sec.                                                          |                 |              |
| 1 Librarian                                                                                                         | ...             | 150 to 200   |
| 1 Office Keeper                                                                                                     | ...             | 130 to 150   |
| 3 First Class Messengers                                                                                            | 102 10s. to 120 |              |
| 7 Second „                                                                                                          | 80 to 100       |              |

### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

|                                             |     |            |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| 1 Professional Adviser (Salary<br>personal) | ... | 800        |
| 1 Chief Clerk                               | ... | 500 to 600 |

(q.) are provided with quarters, or an allowance of 2s. weekly in lieu of quarters; those who are unmarried have each a furnished room in the Asylum.

\* The Secretary receives an extra £100 per annum as one of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."

† One of the Inspectors receives an extra £200 per annum for acting as Assistant Commissioner, and a further £100 per annum as one of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds." Another of the Inspectors receives an extra £150 per annum as one of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."

|                                                       |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Assistant Clerk                                     | ... £100 to £400 |
| 4 Lower Division Clerks (one<br>with duty pay of £20) | 80 to 200        |
| 2 Travelling Inspectors                               | ... 300          |
| 4 Veterinary „                                        | ... 200          |

**Civil Service Commission.**

|                                                                                                                             |                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 2 Commissioners                                                                                                             | ... 1200                                             |
| 1 Director of Examinations                                                                                                  | 800 to 1000                                          |
| 1 Secretary and Registrar                                                                                                   | ... £900                                             |
| 1 Assistant Examiner                                                                                                        | 600 to 800                                           |
| 2 „                                                                                                                         | 300 to 600                                           |
| 5 Senior Clerks                                                                                                             | ... 400 to 600                                       |
| Additional allowance to a<br>Senior Clerk for acting as<br>Assistant to the Secretary<br>in superintending clerical<br>work | ... 50                                               |
| 6 Junior Clerks                                                                                                             | ... 100 to 350                                       |
| 9 Supplementary Clerks                                                                                                      | 80 to 200<br>(One with additional allowance of £50.) |
| 14 Lower Division Clerks                                                                                                    | 80 to 200                                            |
| (4 Supplementary or Lower Division<br>Clerks with duty pay of £100.)                                                        |                                                      |

**Colonial Office.**

|                                                                                |                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 Assistant Under Secretaries                                                  | 1200 to 1500             |
| 1 „                                                                            | 1000 to 1200             |
| 1 Principal Clerk (also Chief<br>Clerk)                                        | ... 900 to 1000          |
| 3 Principal Clerks                                                             | ... 900 to 1000          |
| 7 First Class Clerks (including<br>Financial Clerk)                            | ... 700 to 800           |
| (Allowance to 1 Principal or 1st Class<br>Clerk for emigration business £100.) |                          |
| 11 Second Class Clerks                                                         | 250 to 600               |
| (Extra allowance to 2 Resident Clerks<br>£25.)                                 |                          |
| 1 Private Secretary to Secre-<br>tary of State                                 | ... 300                  |
| Second Secretary to Secretary<br>of State*                                     | ... 100                  |
| 2 Private Secretaries to Under<br>Secretary of State*                          | ... 100                  |
| 1 Book-keeper                                                                  | ... 360 to 450           |
| 5 Superintendents of various<br>branches                                       | 300 or 350 to 400 or 500 |
| 2 First Class Assistant Clerks                                                 | 250 to 350               |
| 12 Lower Division Clerks                                                       | 80 to 200                |
| (Three with duty pay of £50.)                                                  |                          |

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1 First Office Keeper | ... £200       |
| 1 Second ditto        | ... 150 to 200 |

**Commons (House of).****DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.**

|                                                           |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Clerk of the House (with<br>official residence)         | ... 2000        |
| 1 Clerk Assistant do.                                     | ... 1500        |
| 1 Second Clerk Assistant                                  | ... 1250        |
| 4 Principal Clerks                                        | ... 850 to 1000 |
| (One with additional £250 for special<br>work.)           |                 |
| 6 Senior Clerks                                           | ... 650 to 800  |
| (One with additional £100.)                               |                 |
| 12 Assistant Clerks                                       | ... 300 to 600  |
| (Six with additional allowances for<br>special services.) |                 |
| 12 Junior Clerks                                          | ... 100 to 250  |
| (One with additional £50 for special<br>work.)            |                 |
| 1 Clerk in charge of Accounts                             | 500             |
| 1 Office Clerk in Committee<br>Office                     | ... 275         |

**DEPARTMENT OF THE SPEAKER.**

|                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Secretary                    | ... 500        |
| 1 Counsel to Speaker           | ... 1800       |
| 2 Referees on Private Bills    | ... 1000       |
| 1 Examiner of Standing Orders  | 800            |
| 1 Taxing Officer               | ... 400        |
| 1 Train Bearer                 | ... 180 to 250 |
| 1 Librarian                    | ... 1000       |
| 1 Assistant Librarian          | 300 to 500     |
| 1 Clerk                        | ... 200 to 300 |
| Deliverer of Votes             | ... 400 to 600 |
| First Assistant in Vote Office | 300            |
| Second „                       | 180            |
| Third „                        | 120            |
| Messenger in Library           | ... 200        |

**DEPARTMENT OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.**

|                                                 |                |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Sergeant-at-Arms (with official<br>residence) | ... 1200       |
| 1 Deputy ditto, with ditto                      | ... 800        |
| 1 Assistant-Sergeant                            | ... 500        |
| (With allowance of £150 for house.)             |                |
| 1 First Doorkeeper                              | ... 300        |
| 1 Second ditto                                  | ... 250        |
| 12 Messengers                                   | ... 100 to 200 |
| 1 Superintendent of Members'<br>Waiting Room    | ... 200        |

\* These offices are held by Second Class Clerks.

**Constabulary (Royal Irish).****INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.**

|                                         |                |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Inspector General                     | £1500 to £1800 |
| 1 Deputy Inspector General              | 1000 to 1200   |
| 2 Assistant Inspectors General          | 600 to 800     |
| 1 Private Secretary ...                 | 150            |
| " pay as                                |                |
| First Sub-Inspector ...                 | 225            |
| 1 Clerk in charge of Accounts           | 600 to 800     |
| 4 Senior Clerks ...                     | 315 to 500     |
| 1 " ...                                 | 300 to 450     |
| 6 Junior Clerks ...                     | 90 to 300      |
| (One with additional allowance of £30.) |                |
| 2 Junior Clerks ...                     | 100 to 375     |
| 9 Clerks, Lower Division                | 80 to 200      |
| (Three with duty pay of £40 or £50.)    |                |

**DEPOT.**

|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Assistant Inspector General |     |
| Commandant ...                | 600 |
| 1 Storekeeper... ..           | 391 |
| 1 Surgeon ... ..              | 400 |
| 1 Veterinary Surgeon ...      | 200 |

**CONSTABULARY OFFICERS.**

|                                                                                      |                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Town Inspector of Belfast...                                                       | 600            |
| 36 County Inspectors...                                                              | 350 to 450     |
| (With additional good service pay of £50 to 5 County Inspectors).                    |                |
| 89 Sub-Inspectors, 1st class                                                         | 225 to 300     |
| (With additional good service pay of £30 to 6 Sub-Inspectors.)                       |                |
| 90 Sub-Inspectors, 2nd class                                                         | 165 to 180     |
| 54 Ditto, 3rd class ...                                                              | 125            |
| (With additional good service pay of £12 to 23 Sub-Inspectors of 2nd and 3rd class). |                |
| 264 Head Constables, at salaries varying from                                        | £83 4s. to 104 |
| 2436 Constables, do. £67s. 12s. to                                                   | £76 16s.       |
| 11841 Sub-Constables                                                                 | £52 to £62 8s. |

**Copyhold, Inclosure and Tithe Commission.****(LAND COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND.)**

|                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| 3 Commissioners ... | 1500 |
|---------------------|------|

|                                |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Resident Legal Assistant     |              |
| Commissioner ...               | £700 to £800 |
| 1 Chief Clerk ...              | 600          |
| 1 Senior First Class Clerk ... | 550          |
| 4 First Class Clerks...        | 300 to 500   |
| 7 Second Class Clerks          | 100 to 300   |
| 2 Building Clerks ...          | 100 to 300   |
| 2 Lower Division Clerks        | 80 to 200    |
| 1 Surveyor ...                 | 250 to 350   |
| 5 Assistant Surveyors          | 150 to 250   |
| 1 Record Keeper ...            | 80 to 200    |
| 2 Assistant Record Keepers     | 80 to 150    |
| 3 Draughtsmn. (Survey Dept.)   |              |
| when employed, per diem        | 10s.         |

**County Courts Judgments Registry.**

|                                                |            |
|------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Superintendent ...                           | 700 to 900 |
| (One with additional £300 for special duties.) |            |
| 1 Assistant ...                                | 350 to 600 |
| (With additional £50 for special duties.)      |            |
| 15 Clerks ...                                  | 200 to 300 |

**REGISTRY OF COUNTY COURT JUDGMENTS.**

|                                        |            |
|----------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Registrar* ...                       | 700        |
| 1 Chief Clerk ...                      | 350        |
| 1 Second Clerk ...                     | 100 to 150 |
| 8 Treasurers of County Courts          | 700 to 850 |
| 8 Treasurers' Clerks                   | 150 to 250 |
| 500 Registrars of County Courts and    |            |
| 285 High Bailiffs at various salaries† |            |

**Criminal Law Accounts (Office of Examiner of.)**

|                                                                  |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Examiner ...                                                   | 900 to 1000 |
| 1 First Clerk Clerk and Second Auditor of Sheriffs' Accounts ... | 350 to 500  |
| 2 Second Class Clerks                                            | 150 to 300  |
| 1 Messenger ...                                                  | 120         |
| 1 Writer ...                                                     | 90          |

**Crown Agent for Scotland (Office of).**

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Crown Agent ...            | 1400       |
| 1 First Clerk to Crown Agent | 400 to 500 |

\* This post is held, without additional salary, by one of the Principal Clerks in the Treasury. † These salaries are regulated by 19 and 20 Vict. c. 180 and by 29 Vict. c. 14.

|                                              |              |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Second Clerk to Crown Agent ...            | £300 to £400 |
| 4 Advocates Depute ...                       | 700          |
| 1 Supernumerary Advocate Depute ...          | 200          |
| 4 Clerks to Advocates Depute ...             | 80           |
| 1 Clerk to Supernumerary Advocate Depute ... | 20           |

**Customs.****THE BOARD.**

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| 1 Chairman ...        | 2000 |
| 1 Deputy-Chairman ... | 1500 |
| 2 Commissioners ...   | 1200 |

**SECRETARY'S OFFICE.**

|                                                      |              |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Secretary ...                                      | 1200 to 1400 |
| 1 Assistant Secretary ...                            | 850 to 1000  |
| 3 Committee Clerks ...                               | 725 to 800   |
| 3 Principal Clerks ...                               | 600 to 700   |
| 7 Clerks, Upper Division ...                         | 100 to 400   |
| (Extra duty pay allowed to 7 Clerks, £50 to £100.)   |              |
| 6 Lower Division Clerks ...                          | 80 to 200    |
| (Extra duty pay of £25 to £100 allowed to 6 Clerks.) |              |
| 3 Surveyors General ...                              | 800 to 1000  |

**DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTANT AND CONTROLLER GENERAL.**

|                                                     |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Accountant and Cont.-Gen. ...                     | 1000       |
| 1 Assistant Accountant and Controller General ...   | 700 to 800 |
| 4 Principal Clerks ...                              | 520 to 620 |
| (One with additional allowance of £50)              |            |
| 20 Upper Division Clerks ...                        | 100 to 400 |
| (Extra duty pay allowed to 10 Clerks, £50 to £120.) |            |
| 37 Lower Division Clerks ...                        | 80 to 200  |
| (Extra duty pay allowed to 16 Clerks, £50 to £100.) |            |

**STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.**

|                                                     |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Principal ...                                     | 800 to 900 |
| 1 Assistant Principal ...                           | 550 to 650 |
| 4 Principal Clerks ...                              | 520 to 620 |
| 22 Upper Division Clerks ...                        | 100 to 400 |
| (Extra duty pay allowed to 12 Clerks, £25 to £100.) |            |
| 55 Lower Division Clerks ...                        | 80 to 200  |
| (Extra duty pay allowed to 12 Clerks, £25 to £50.)  |            |

**LONG ROOM.**

|                                                   |            |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Collector ...                                   | £1000      |
| 1 Assistant Collector ...                         | 700 to 800 |
| 4 Principal Clerks ...                            | 520 to 620 |
| 16 Upper Division Clerks ...                      | 100 to 400 |
| (Extra duty pay allowed to 3 Clerks, £100.)       |            |
| 37 Lower Division Clerks ...                      | 80 to 200  |
| (Extra duty pay allowed to 5 Clerks, £25 to £50.) |            |

**DEPARTMENT OF PRINCIPAL SEARCHER AND JERQUEER.**

|                                                     |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Principal Searcher and Jerquer ...                | 700 to 800  |
| 3 Principal Clerks ...                              | 520 to 620  |
| 25 Upper Division Clerks ...                        | 100 to 400  |
| (Extra duty pay allowed to 12 Clerks, £50 to £100.) |             |
| 30 Lower Division Clerks ...                        | £80 to £200 |
| (Extra duty pay allowed to 9 Clerks, £50.)          |             |

**CLERKS FOR GENERAL DUTIES.**

|                                            |            |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Principal Clerk ...                      | 520 to 620 |
| 7 Upper Division Clerks ...                | 100 to 400 |
| (Extra duty pay to 5 Clerks, £25 to £100.) |            |
| 18 Lower Division Clerks ...               | 80 to 200  |
| 1 Medical Inspector ...                    | 700 to 800 |
| 1 Surgeon at Gravesend ...                 | 175        |

**OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.**

|                                          |            |
|------------------------------------------|------------|
| 5 Inspectors ...                         | 600 to 650 |
| (One with maximum of £800.)              |            |
| 1 Assistant Inspector ...                | 560 to 590 |
| 14 Surveyors, First Class ...            | 490 to 550 |
| 20 " Second " ...                        | 430 to 480 |
| 40 " Third " ...                         | 350 to 420 |
| 120 Examining Officers, First Class ...  | 230 to 300 |
| 430 Examining Officers, Second Class ... | 110 to 220 |
| 1 Principal Coast Officer, 2nd Class ... | 80 to 100  |
| 240 Outdoor Officers, First Class* ...   | 85 to 100  |
| 320 Outdoor Officers, Second Class ...   | 55 to 80   |

\* The Outdoor Officers of the old First Class who entered the Service before 1872 rise to a maximum of £101. Officers of the Second Class who entered at £70 or £71, will continue to advance to the maximum of £80 or £81 respectively, by annual increments of £1 only.

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| 53 Watermen, 1st sec.* | £70 to £75 |
| 107 „ 2nd „            | 55 to 65   |

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PORT OF  
LIVERPOOL.

|                                                              |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Collector                                                  | 1400       |
| 1 Assist. to the Collector                                   | 700 to 800 |
| 2 Principal Clerks                                           | 500 to 600 |
| 12 First Class Clerks...                                     | 220 to 400 |
| (Special allowance of £50 to one First Class Clerk.)         |            |
| 31 Second Class Clerks                                       | 70 to 200  |
| (Special allowance of £30 to £50 to 16 Second Class Clerks.) |            |
| 1 Controller and Inspector of the Outdoor Depart.            | 600 to 700 |
| 1 Assistant Controller                                       | 560 to 590 |
| 3 Surveyors, First Class                                     | 490 to 550 |
| 6 „ Second „                                                 | 420 to 480 |
| 10 „ Third „                                                 | 350 to 410 |
| 43 Examining Officers, First Class                           | 220 to 300 |
| 150 Examining Officers, Second Class                         | 110 to 220 |
| 126 Outdoor Officers,† First Class                           | 85 to 100  |
| 170 Outdoor Officers, Second Class                           | 55 to 80   |
| 26 Boatmen of First Cls.                                     | 70 to 75   |
| 53 „ Second „                                                | 55 to 65   |

ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN LONDON  
AND LIVERPOOL.

Outposts.

|                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| 1 Collector, Dublin | 1000 |
| 4 Collectors‡       | 800  |
| 4 Collectors§       | 700  |
| 3 Collectors        | 600  |
| 6 Collectors¶       | 500  |

|                                                                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 15 Collectors**                                                                   | £400 to £450 |
| 14 Collectors††                                                                   | 300 to 350   |
| 23 Collectors‡‡                                                                   | 250 to 300   |
| 25 Collectors§§                                                                   | 200 to 250   |
| 2 Principal Officers                                                              | 250 to 300   |
| 3 Suprntdnts., 1st class                                                          | 190 to 240   |
| 19 „ 2nd „                                                                        | 140 to 180   |
| 31 Principal Coast Officers, 1st Class                                            | 110 to 130   |
| 80 Ditto, 2nd Class                                                               | 80 to 100    |
| 7 Principal Clerks                                                                | 500 to 600   |
| 64 Clerks, 1st Class                                                              | 220 to 400   |
| 201 „ 2nd Class                                                                   | 70 to 200    |
| (With some special allowances to Clerks of 2nd Class.)                            |              |
| 1 Clerk for "Bill of Entry" at Dublin                                             | ...          |
| 6 Surveyors, 1st Class                                                            | 420 to 480   |
| 12 Ditto, 2nd Class                                                               | 350 to 410   |
| 13 Ditto, 3rd Class                                                               | 300 to 340   |
| 1 Inspector, Tyne Waterguard                                                      | 350 to 410   |
| 74 Examining Officers, 1st Class                                                  | 220 to 300   |
| 372 Ditto, 2nd Class                                                              | 110 to 220   |
| 290 Outdoor Officers, 1st Class                                                   | 85 to 100    |
| 541 Ditto, 2nd Class                                                              | 55 to 80     |
| (With special allowances to Outdoor Officers acting as Exmng. Officers.)          |              |
| 133 Boatmen, 1st Class                                                            | 70 to 75     |
| 312 Ditto, 2nd Class                                                              | 55 to 65     |
| (Sunday pay allowed to Outdoor Officers and Boatmen, as in London establishment.) |              |

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| 1 Solicitor              | 2000 |
| 1 Assistant Solicitor... | 800  |

\* The Outdoor Officers and the Watermen receive in addition 1s. day pay when employed on Sundays.

† The Outdoor Officers and Boatmen receive in addition 1s. day pay when employed on Sundays. Officers of the Second Class who entered at £70 or £71 will continue to advance to the maximum of £30 or £31, by annual increments of £1 only.

‡ Bristol, Glasgow, Hull, Leith.

§ Cardiff, Southampton, Sunderland.

¶ Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Grimsby, Hartlepool, North Shields.

\*\* Dover, Exeter, Folkestone, Gloucester, Goole, Harwich, Limerick, Londonderry, Newhaven, Newport, Portsmouth, Stockton, Swansea, Waterford, Whitehaven.

†† Chester, Douglas, Falmouth, Galway, Grangemouth, Ipswich, Lynn, Newry, Preston, Rochester, Sligo, South Shields, Weymouth, Yarmouth.

‡‡ Arbroath, Barrow, Boston, Bridgwater, Carnarvon, Colchester, Dartmouth, Dundalk, Granton, Inverness, Kirkcaldy, Llanelli, Lowestoft, Middlesbrough, Montrose, Penzance, Peterhead, Poole, Ramsgate, Shoreham, Stornoway, Tralee, Wexford.

§§ Aberystwith, Alloa, Ardrossan, Ayr, Banff, Barnstaple, Beaumaris, Berwick, Borrowstoness, Castletown, Coleraine, Cowes, Drogheda, Fleetwood, Lerwick, Maryport, Milford, Ramsey, Runcorn, Scarborough, Teignmouth, Troon, Whitby, Wick, Workington.

||| Guernsey, Jersey.

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 4 Clerks ... ..              | £250 to £600 |
| 1 Supplementary Clerk ...    | 100 to 200   |
| 1 Confidential Messenger ... | 100 to 200   |
| 1 Agent for Scotch Law ...   | 200          |

**Deeds Registry (Ireland).**

|                                         |            |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Registrar ... ..                      | 1200       |
| 1 First Assist. Registrar               | 600 to 700 |
| Ditto as Senior Assistant Registrar ... | 50         |
| 1 Second Assistant Registrar            | 600 to 700 |
| 1 Chief Clerk ... ..                    | 450 to 550 |
| 10 First Class Clerks ...               | 315 to 450 |
| 15 Second " ... ..                      | 210 to 300 |
| 22 Third " ... ..                       | 90 to 200  |
| 15 Lower Division Clerks                | 80 to 200  |

**Dublin Metropolitan Police.**

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Chief Commissioner of Police | 1200       |
| 1 Assistant ditto ... ..       | 600 to 800 |
| 1 Chief Magistrate ... ..      | 1200       |
| 3 Magistrates ... ..           | 1000       |

**POLICE COURTS.**

|                                 |            |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1 First Chief Clerk ...         | 350 to 450 |
| 1 Second " ... ..               | 300 to 350 |
| 3 Second Clerks, 1st sec.       | 210 to 300 |
| 1 " 2nd " ... ..                | 90 to 280  |
| 6 Lower Division Clerks         | 80 to 200  |
| (3 with extra duty pay of £50.) |            |

**POLICE OFFICES.**

|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1 Clerk of Accounts ...     | 350 to 500 |
| 1 Finance Clerk ... ..      | 300 to 380 |
| 1 Second " ... ..           | 90 to 280  |
| 2 Lower Division Clerks     | 80 to 200  |
| 1 Surgeon ... ..            | 240        |
| 1 Assistant Medical Officer | 75         |

**Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum.**

|                                             |            |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Resident Physician and Governor ... ..    | 400 to 450 |
| 1 Visiting Physician ...                    | 175        |
| 1 Assistant Resident Medical Officer ... .. | 100 to 150 |
| 1 Female Superintendent                     | 35 to 45   |

|                                                      |            |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Storekeeper (with commuted allowance of £60)       | £50 to £60 |
| 2 Chaplains (one at £80 and one at £50)              |            |
| 1 Head Male Attendant (with £35 in lieu of quarters) | 50 to 60   |
| 1 Gardener and Steward                               | 50 to 60   |

**Ecclesiastical Commission.**

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Commissioner ... ..     | £1200        |
| 1 " ... ..                | 1000         |
| 1 Secretary ... ..        | 1000 to 1200 |
| 1 Assistant Secretary     | 600 to 800   |
| 1 Accountant ... ..       | 500 to 600   |
| 1 Registrar ... ..        | 550 to 650   |
| 3 Assistants to Secretary | 600 to 800   |
| 12 First Class Clerks ... | 400 to 600   |
| 24 Second " ... ..        | 100 to 350   |

**Education Department.**

|                                                                                                                                                  |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Secretary ... ..                                                                                                                               | 2000        |
| 3 Assistant Secretaries                                                                                                                          | 900 to 1200 |
| (One with additional £150 as advising Counsel.)                                                                                                  |             |
| 8 Senior Examiners ...                                                                                                                           | 650 to 800  |
| (One with additional £150 as Private Secretary to Vice President.)                                                                               |             |
| 15 Junior Examiners* ...                                                                                                                         | 300 to 600  |
| (One with additional £300 as Private Secretary to Lord President.)                                                                               |             |
| 1 Clerk in charge Accts*                                                                                                                         | 500 to 800  |
| 1 Architect ... ..                                                                                                                               | 700         |
| 1 Senior Clerk (vacancy not to be filled up) ...                                                                                                 | 110 to 500  |
| 11 First Class Clerks ...                                                                                                                        | 360 to 500  |
| (One with additional £100 as Private Secretary to Secretary.)                                                                                    |             |
| 21 Second Class Clerks                                                                                                                           | 255 to 340  |
| 19 Third " ... ..                                                                                                                                | 100 to 240  |
| 70 Lower Division Clerks                                                                                                                         | 80 to 200   |
| 35 Boy Clerks, per week                                                                                                                          | 14s. to 18s |
| 5 Senior Inspectors ...                                                                                                                          | 900         |
| 7 " " (old scale)                                                                                                                                | 700         |
| 80 Inspectors ... ..                                                                                                                             | 400 to 800  |
| 38 " (old scale)                                                                                                                                 | 200 to 600  |
| 7 Sub-Inspectors ...                                                                                                                             | 300 to 500  |
| 126 Inspectors' Assistants                                                                                                                       | 150 to 300  |
| (Extra allowance of £50 to Inspectors in charge of districts. Also extra allowances to Inspectors and Assistants for examining evening schools.) |             |

\* Additional fees are also granted to some of these officers for superintending Science and Art and other Examinations.

**Education Department  
(Scotland).**

|                                                                       |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Assistant Secretary                                                 | £900 to £1200  |
| 1 Senior Examiner                                                     | ... 650 to 800 |
| 3 Junior "                                                            | ... 300 to 600 |
| 1 Counsel                                                             | ... 250        |
| 3 Senior Inspectors                                                   | ... 900        |
| 17 Inspectors                                                         | ... 400 to 800 |
| 6 " (old scale)                                                       | 200 to 600     |
| 2 Sub-Inspectors                                                      | ... 300 to 500 |
| 21 Inspectors' Assistants                                             | 150 to 300     |
| (Same extra allowance as in Education Department, England and Wales). |                |

**OFFICE FOR EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS  
OF SCHOOL BOARDS.**

|              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| 1 Accountant | ... 400 |
| 1 Clerk      | ... 150 |

**Education Office (National  
—Ireland).**

|                                                      |                |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Resident Commissioner                              | ... 1500       |
| 1 Senior Secretary                                   | ... 1000       |
| 1 Junior "                                           | ... 800        |
| 1 Financial Assist. Sec.                             | 650 to 750     |
| 2 Chiefs of Inspection and Statistical Department    | 650 to 750     |
| 1 Bookkeeper                                         | ... 315 to 500 |
| 1 Storekeeper                                        | ... 312 to 450 |
| 11 First Class Clerks                                | ... 315 to 500 |
| (One with special allowance of £50.)                 |                |
| 21 Second Class Clerks                               | 90 to 300      |
| (One with special allowance of £50, and one of £30.) |                |
| 31 Lower Division Clerks                             | 80 to 200      |
| 2 " " "                                              | 95 to 250      |

**INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT.**

|                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 6 Head Inspectors*         | ... 550 to 600 |
| 66 District Inspectors*    | 250 to 500     |
| 6 Assistants to Inspectors | 125 to 200     |

**Exchequer and Audit  
Department.***Directing Branch.*

|                              |                |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 7 Principal Clerks           | ... 775 to 900 |
| (Including the Chief Clerk.) |                |
| 7 First Class Clerks         | ... 620 to 750 |
| 16 Second " 1st sec.         | 420 to 600     |
| 22 " " 2nd sec.              | 200 to 400     |

*Examining Branch.*

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 28 Examiners, 1st sec.†         | £215 to £400 |
| 26 " 2nd sec.                   | 100 to 200   |
| 54 Lower Division Clerks        | 80 to 200    |
| 1 Private Secretary             | ... 150      |
| Head Messenger and Officekeeper | 170          |

*Chancery Audit Branch.*

|                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Principal Clerk              | ... 775 to 900 |
| 1 Assistant to Principal Clerk | 620 to 750     |
| 3 First Class Clerks           | ... 420 to 600 |
| 6 Second " "                   | 215 to 400     |
| 18 Third " ‡                   | 100 to 200     |
| 3 Lower Division Clerks        | 80 to 200      |

**Factory and Workshops Inspectors' Department.***See Home Office.***Fishery Board (Scotland).**

|                                 |                |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Chairman                      | ... 800        |
| 1 Secretary                     | ... 300 to 400 |
| 1 Chief Clerk                   | ... 400        |
| 1 First " "                     | 175 to 200     |
| 1 Second " "                    | 125 to 200     |
| 1 General Inspector (Leith)     | 280 to 320     |
| 1 Assist. Inspector (Greenock)  | 230 to 260     |
| 30 Officers at various places   | 100 to 180     |
| (With duty pay in some cases.)  |                |
| 1 Inspector of Salmon Fisheries | 600            |

**Fisheries (Office of Inspectors of), Ireland.**

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 3 Inspectors                | ... 700        |
| 1 Secretary                 | ... 150 to 350 |
| 2 Lower Division Clerks     | 80 to 200      |
| (One with duty pay of £20.) |                |

**Foreign Office.**

|                                         |                  |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Assistant to Under Secretary of State | ... 1500         |
| 1 Ditto                                 | ... 1200         |
| 1 Chief Clerk                           | ... 1000 to 1250 |
| 5 Senior Clerks                         | ... 900 to 1000  |
| 7 Assistant Clerks                      | ... 700 to 800   |

\* Additional fees are also granted to some of these officers for superintending Science and Art and other Examinations. † One is a Senior Examiner of the Old Establishment, proceeding to a maximum of £500 per annum. ‡ Two Third Class Clerks proceed to a maximum of £240.



|                                                                                                             |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 20 First Cl. Junior Clks.                                                                                   | £200 to £600 |
| 4 Second " "                                                                                                | 100 to 200   |
| 1 Librarian and Keeper of the Papers                                                                        | 700 to 1000  |
| 1 Sub-Librarian                                                                                             | 550 to 650   |
| 2 First Class Clerks in Librarian's Department                                                              | 400 to 500   |
| 2 Second Class                                                                                              | 250 to 360   |
| 4 Third Class                                                                                               | 100 to 240   |
| 1 Superintendent of the Treaty Department                                                                   | 700 to 1000  |
| 1 Assist. Treaty Depart.                                                                                    | 550 to 650   |
| 2 First Class Clerks in Chief Clerk's Department                                                            | 400 to 600   |
| 1 Ditto                                                                                                     | 400 to 500   |
| 2 Second                                                                                                    | 250 to 360   |
| 1 Translator                                                                                                | 250          |
| 1 Oriental Interpreter                                                                                      | 400          |
| 9 Lower Division Clerks                                                                                     | 80 to 200    |
| 1 Clerk in Passport Office                                                                                  | 300          |
| Private Secretary to the Secretary of State*                                                                | 300          |
| Précis Writer*                                                                                              | 300          |
| 1 Temporary Clerk in Librarian's Department                                                                 | 140          |
| 1 Printer                                                                                                   | 150          |
| 1 Resident Officekeeper                                                                                     | 250          |
| 1 " "                                                                                                       | 150          |
| 1 " "                                                                                                       | 125          |
| Extra allowances, viz.:—                                                                                    |              |
| Permanent Under Secretary of State, for the Management of the Secret Service Fund of the Foreign Department | 300          |
| Junior Clerk as Private Secretary to the Permanent Under Secretary of State                                 | 150          |
| Ditto to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State                                                         | 150          |
| 4 Resident Clerks                                                                                           | 50           |
| Three allowances of £50 a year each for languages.                                                          |              |
| MESSENGERS.                                                                                                 |              |
| 12 Queen's Foreign Service Messengers                                                                       | 400          |
| 2 Queen's Home Service Messengers                                                                           | 250          |
| 5 " " "                                                                                                     | 200          |
| 3 " " "                                                                                                     | 150          |
| Friendly Societies' Registry (England).                                                                     |              |
| 1 Chief Registrar                                                                                           | 1200 to 1500 |

|                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Assistant Registrar               | £700 to £900 |
| (With a personal allowance of £100) |              |
| 1 Chief Clerk                       | 400 to 500   |
| 2 Clerks                            | 180 to 300   |
| 4 Copying Clerks                    | 80 to 200    |
| 2 Lower Division Clerks             | 80 to 200    |
| 1 Actuary                           | 600 to 800   |

## SCOTLAND.

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| 1 Assistant Registrar | 300 |
|-----------------------|-----|

## IRELAND.

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| 1 Assistant Registrar | 500 |
|-----------------------|-----|

## High Court of Justice.

## CHANCERY DIVISION AND SUPREME COURT GENERALLY.

## CROWN OFFICE.

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| 1 Clerk Crown in Chancery | 1000       |
| 1 First Class Clerk       | 500 to 600 |
| 1 Second                  | 250 to 400 |
| 1 Third                   | 100 to 200 |

## LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICERS.

|                                                                                                    |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Secretary to Lord Chancellor                                                                     | 900        |
| 1 Secretary of Presentations*                                                                      | 400        |
| 1 Secretary of Commissions of the Peace                                                            | 400        |
| 1 Gentleman of the Chamber                                                                         | 550        |
| (With additional £100 for discharging the duties of Pursebearer and £50 for the duties of Sealer.) |            |
| 1 Messenger of Great Seal                                                                          | 250 to 350 |
| 1 Trainbearer                                                                                      | 200        |
| 1 Tipstaff                                                                                         | 200        |
| 1 First Clerk in the Lord Chancellor's Principal Secretary's Office                                | 400        |

## MASTER OF THE ROLLS' OFFICERS.

|                                                      |            |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Secretary                                          | 600        |
| 1 Secretary of Causes                                | 1000       |
| 1 Gentleman of the Chamber                           | 400        |
| 1 Second Gentleman of the Chamber and Trainbearer    | 200        |
| 2 Clerks in the Secretary of Causes' Office at Rolls | 170 to 240 |

## OFFICERS OF THE LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Secretary for Lunacy Business | 200 |
| Clerk of the Chamber          | 400 |
| 3 Principal Clerks            | 400 |
| 2 Chief Clerks                | 600 |

\* These appointments are held by officers on the Establishment.

|                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| 1 Chamber Clerk ... | £400 |
| 1 " ...             | 200  |

#### OFFICERS OF THE JUDGES OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION.

|                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| 1 Secretary ...            | 400 |
| 1 Clerk of the Chamber ... | 300 |
| 4 Principal Clerks ...     | 400 |
| 4 Junior Clerks ...        | 200 |
| 1 Trainbearer ...          | 120 |

#### CHAMBERS OF THE JUDGES OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION.

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| 12 Chief Clerks ...       | 1500       |
| 25 First Class Clerks ... | 500 to 600 |
| 14 Second " ...           | 300 to 400 |
| 12 Third " ...            | 150 to 250 |

#### CHANCERY PAY OFFICE.

|                                                         |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Assistant Paymaster General for Chancery Business ... | 1200       |
| 1 Chief Clerk in Chancery Pay Office ...                | 800 to 900 |
| 6 Principal Clerks ...                                  | 650 to 800 |
| 6 First Class " ...                                     | 400 to 600 |
| 13 Second " ...                                         | 100 to 350 |
| 11 Redndt. Junior Clerks ...                            | 90 to 300  |
| 21 Lower Division " ...                                 | 80 to 200  |

#### THE REGISTRARS' OFFICE.

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| 1 First Registrar ...          | 2000       |
| 3 Registrars ...               | 1800       |
| 4 " ...                        | 1500       |
| 4 " ...                        | 1250       |
| 2 Clerks to the Registrars ... | 800        |
| 4 " " ...                      | 600        |
| 5 " " ...                      | 400        |
| 4 " " ...                      | 300        |
| 12 Third Class Clerks ...      | 150 to 250 |
| 3 Second " ...                 | 250 to 400 |
| 1 Third " ...                  | 100 to 200 |

#### THE EXAMINER'S OFFICE.

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| 1 Examiner ...           | 1500 |
| 2 Clerks to Examiner ... | 300  |

#### THE PETTY BAG OFFICE.

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Clerk of the Petty Bag ... | 800        |
| 1 Second Class Clerk ...     | 350 to 400 |
| 1 Third " ...                | 100 to 200 |

#### THE TAXING MASTERS' OFFICES.

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| 5 Taxing Masters ... | 2000 |
|----------------------|------|

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| 3 Taxing Masters ...     | \$1500     |
| 8 First Class Clerks ... | 500 to 600 |
| 8 Second " ...           | 250 to 400 |

#### THE OFFICE OF THE MASTERS IN LUNACY.\*

|                                         |            |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| 2 Masters in Lunacy ...                 | 2000       |
| 2 Chief Clerks to Masters in Lunacy ... | 800        |
| 5 First Class Clerks ...                | 500 to 600 |
| 3 Second " ...                          | 250 to 400 |
| 7 Third " ...                           | 100 to 200 |
| 1 Clerk ...                             | 110        |

#### THE OFFICE OF THE VISITORS OF LUNATICS.\*

|                                                     |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 3 Visitors of Lunatics ...                          | 1500       |
| 1 First Class Clerk ...                             | 500 to 600 |
| 2 Second " ...                                      | 250 to 400 |
| 1 Third " ...                                       | 100 to 200 |
| 1 Fourth " ...                                      | 150 to 200 |
| 4 Official Referees of the Supreme Court ...        | 1500       |
| 4 Clerks to Official Referees ...                   | 200        |
| 1 Stockbroker ...                                   | 2000       |
| 1 Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court ...       | 800        |
| 1 Ditto for Clerks' salaries, &c. ...               | 340        |
| 1 Ditto for Counsel's fees ...                      | 350        |
| 2 Official Distributors of Stamps and Forms ...     | 150        |
| 1 Superintendent of the Royal Courts of Justice ... | 500 to 600 |
| 1 Assistant to ditto ...                            | 300        |

#### CENTRAL OFFICE OF SUPREME COURT.

#### WRIT, APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT DEPARTMENT.

|                                                                                           |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 First Class Clerk (late Principal Clerk), Exchequer Division (old scale) ...            | 600 to 700 |
| 5 (New scale) ...                                                                         | 500 to 600 |
| 11 Second Cl. (new scale) ...                                                             | 250 to 400 |
| 4 Third Class Clerks (old scale) Common Pleas, Queen's Bench, and Exchequer Divisions ... | 200 to 300 |
| 1 (Old Chancery scale) ...                                                                | 170 to 240 |
| 2 (New scale) ...                                                                         | 100 to 200 |

\* The staff of the Master's Office will in future consist of one Chief Clerk, four First Class Clerks, four Second Class Clerks, and four Third Class Clerks. The staff of the Visitor's Office will in future consist of one First Class Clerk, one Second Class Clerk, and one Third Class Clerk.

**SUMMONS AND ORDER DEPARTMENT.**

|                                                                              |              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 First Class Clerk (Principal Clerk, old scale), Queen's Bench Division ... | £600 to £700 |
| 1 Principal Clerk (old scale), Common Pleas Division                         | 600 to 700   |
| 1 (New scale) ...                                                            | 500 to 600   |
| 1 Second Class Clerk (First Class under old scale)                           | 450 to 550   |
| 9 (New scale) ...                                                            | 250 to 400   |
| 1 Third Class Clerk, Exchequer Division (old scale)                          | 200 to 300   |

**FILING AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.**

|                                                 |            |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 First Class Clerk (new scale) ...             | 500 to 600 |
| Second Class Clerks:                            |            |
| 1 Record and Writ Clerk (old First Class scale) | 400 to 500 |
| 4 (New scale) ...                               | 250 to 400 |
| Third Class Clerks:                             |            |
| 2 Common Pleas (old Third Class scale) ...      | 200 to 300 |
| 1 Record and Writ Clerk                         | 240 to 300 |
| 1 Report Office (old) (fixed)...                | 280        |
| 7 (New scale) ...                               | 100 to 200 |

**TAXING DEPARTMENT.**

|                                         |            |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 First Class Clerk ...                 | 500 to 600 |
| 2 Second Class Clerks                   | 250 to 400 |
| Third Class Clerks:                     |            |
| 1 Exchequer (old Third Class scale) ... | 200 to 300 |
| 1 (New scale) ...                       | 100 to 200 |

**ENROLMENT DEPARTMENT.**

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| 1 Clerk of Enrolments ... | 1200 |
| 1 Second Class Clerk      | 400  |
| 1 " " ...                 | 300  |
| 1 Third " " ...           | 200  |

**REGISTRY OF JUDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.**

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 First Class Clerk ... | 500 to 600 |
| 1 Second " ...          | 250 to 400 |
| 1 Third " ...           | 100 to 200 |

**BILLS OF SALE DEPARTMENT.**

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 First Class Clerk ... | 500 to 600 |
| 2 Second " ...          | 250 to 400 |
| 3 Third " ...           | 100 to 200 |

**MARRIED WOMEN'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.**

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 First Cl. (new scale) | 500 to 600 |
| 1 Second " ...          | 250 to 400 |
| 1 Third " ...           | 100 to 200 |

**QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCE'S DEPARTMENT.**

|                                         |            |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| 2 First Class Clerks... £500 to £600    |            |
| Second Class Clerks:                    |            |
| 1 Exchequer (old First Class scale) ... | 450 to 550 |
| 1 (New scale) ...                       | 250 to 400 |

**CROWN OFFICE DEPARTMENT.**

|                                             |            |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 First Class, Crown Office (old scale) ... | 550 to 600 |
| 1 Second Class ...                          | 450 to 550 |
| 1 Ditto under new scale                     | 250 to 400 |
| 1 Third ditto ...                           | 100 to 200 |

**ASSOCIATES' DEPARTMENT.**

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| 3 Second Class Clerks ... | 400        |
| 3 (Under new scale)       | 250 to 400 |
| 3 Third Class... ...      | 100 to 200 |

**COPYING DEPARTMENT.**

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Stationers' Superintendent | 300 |
|------------------------------|-----|

**REDUNDANT CLERKS.**

|                                               |            |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Queen's Bench, 1st Class (old scale) ...    | 500 to 600 |
| 1 Common Pleas, Principal Clerk ...           | 600 to 700 |
| 1 Exchequer ditto ...                         | 600 to 700 |
| 3 Chancery Record and Writ Clerks (old scale) | 400 to 500 |

**QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.**

*Formed out of the old Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer Divisions.*

|                                                        |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Secretary to Lord Chief Justice                      | 500 |
| 1 Clerk " " ...                                        | 400 |
| 1 " " " ...                                            | 200 |
| 5 Chief Clerks to Puisne Judges                        | 600 |
| 12 Principal Clerks " ...                              | 400 |
| 11 Junior " " ...                                      | 200 |
| 2 Tipstaves ...                                        | 160 |
| 3 Ushers (with allowance of £15 as Special Constables) | 120 |
| 8 Ushers ...                                           | 120 |
| 3 " " " ...                                            | 100 |

**DISTRICT REGISTRIES OF THE HIGH COURT.**

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| 2 Registrars ... | 1200 |
| 1 " " " ...      | 750  |

**CHIEF PROBATE REGISTRY.**

|                 |      |
|-----------------|------|
| 1 Registrar ... | 1600 |
| 2 " " " ...     | 1500 |
| 1 " " " ...     | 1200 |
| 1 " " " ...     | 1000 |

|                                         |            |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| 2 Record Keepers ...                    | £600       |
| (One with extra allowance of £200.)     |            |
| 1 Sealer ...                            | 300        |
| 6 Principal Clerks of Seats             |            |
| 700 to 800                              |            |
| 4 Chief Clerks of Departments ...       | 500 to 600 |
| 33 Second Class Clerks                  | 350 to 450 |
| 68 Third Class Clerks                   |            |
| £100 and £200 to 200 & 300              |            |
| (One with additional allowance of £50.) |            |
| 2 Supernumerary Clerks ...              | 100        |

#### ATTENDANTS IN COURT at WESTMINSTER HALL.

|                                                              |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Secretary to the President of the Division ...             | 300 |
| 1 First Crier, Clerk of Rules and Orders and Principal Clerk | 600 |
| 1 Second Clerk ...                                           | 250 |
| 2 Ushers ...                                                 | 150 |

#### ADMIRALTY REGISTRY.

##### REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Registrar ...         | 1200 to 1500 |
| 1 Assistant Registrar   | 1000 to 1200 |
| 1 Chief Clerk...        | 600 to 700   |
| 3 First Class Clerks... | 500 to 600   |
| 4 Second „              | 250 to 400   |

##### MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

|                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Marshal ...                        | 700        |
| 1 Clerk ...                          | 250 to 400 |
| 2 Clerks ...                         | 100 to 200 |
| 1 Superintendent of Ship-keeping ... | 120 to 150 |
| 1 Judge's Secretary ...              | 300        |
| 1 Judge's Clerk ...                  | 300        |
| 1 Usher ...                          | 150        |

#### Home Office.

|                                                      |              |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Permanent Under Secretary of State ...             | 2000         |
| 1 Legal Assistant ditto                              | 1200 to 1500 |
| 1 Principal Clerk (also Chief Clerk)* ...            | 1000 to 1200 |
| 2 Principal Clerks ...                               | 900 to 1000  |
| 3 Senior „                                           | 700 to 800   |
| 7 Junior „                                           | 200 to 600   |
| 1 Assistant Private Secretary to Secretary of State† | 100          |

#### ACCOUNT BRANCH.

|                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Clerk in Charge of Accounts | £400 to £600 |
| 1 Examiner of Police Claims ‡ | 400 to 550   |
| 2 Supplementary Clks. ‡       | 100 to 250   |
| 2 Lower Division Clerks       | 95 to 250    |
| (Duty pay also allowed.)      |              |

#### STATISTICAL BRANCH.

|                            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|
| 1 Clerk Statistcl. Returns | 350 to 500 |
| 1 Supplementary Clerk ‡    | 250 to 350 |
| 1 Lower Division Clerk     | 95 to 250  |
| (Duty pay of £20 allowed.) |            |

#### REGISTRY AND COPYING BRANCH.

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 Supt. of the Registry  | 350 to 500 |
| 1 Supt. Copyg. Branch ‡  | 250 to 350 |
| 8 Lower Division Clerks  | 95 to 250  |
| (Duty pay also allowed.) |            |

#### CLERKS IN THE OFFICES OF THE INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES, FISHERIES, EXPLOSIVES, AND BURIAL GROUNDS.

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 4 Lower Division Clerks  | 95 to 250 |
| 1 „ „ „                  | 80 to 200 |
| (Duty pay also allowed.) |           |

#### Additional Allowances.

|                                                             |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Private Sec. to Sec. of State ...                           | 300        |
| Private Sec. to Parliamentary Under Secretary of State...   | 150        |
| Legal Assistant Under Sec. of State for Clerical Assistance | 200        |
| 5 Queen's Messengers ...                                    | 150        |
| 2 Chamber Keepers...                                        | 150 to 200 |
| (One with quarters, coals, and gas.)                        |            |

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT OF HOME OFFICE.

|                                                                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Chief Inspector ...                                                                | 1200       |
| 5 Superintending Inspectors                                                          | 500 to 700 |
| 12 First Class Inspectors                                                            | 410 to 500 |
| 27 Second „ „                                                                        | 300 to 400 |
| 10 Junior „ „                                                                        | 200 to 300 |
| (Additional allowance to one Superintending Inspector, in respect of Ireland, £100.) |            |

\* The rate of salary is personal to the present holder; on the occurrence of a vacancy the Chief Clerkship will be abolished, and an additional Principal Clerkship will be substituted. † The Assistant Private Secretary is a Junior Clerk on the Establishment of the India Office, and, as such, receives a salary of £350 per annum.

‡ As vacancies occur these appointments will not be filled up at the present rate of salaries, but other appointments will be substituted.

**INSPECTION OF COAL AND METALLIFEROUS MINES.**

|                                         |            |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Inspector ... ..                      | £1000      |
| (Salary personal to present holder.)    |            |
| 13 Inspectors ... ..                    | 600 to 800 |
| (One with additional £100 for Ireland.) |            |
| 12 Assistant Inspectors                 | 300 to 400 |
| (One with additional £50 for Ireland.)  |            |

**INSPECTION OF EXPLOSIVES.**

|                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1 Inspector ... .. | 800 to 1000 |
| 1 " ... ..         | 700 to 800  |
| 1 " ... ..         | 500 to 700  |

**INSPECTION OF FISHERIES (ENGLAND).**

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 Inspector ... ..      | 700        |
| 1 Inspector's Assistant | 200 to 400 |

**INSPECTION OF BURIAL GROUNDS.**

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| 1 Inspector ... .. | 500 |
|--------------------|-----|

**INSPECTION UNDER CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT.**

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| 1 Inspector ... .. | 210 |
|--------------------|-----|

**India Office.**

|                             |      |
|-----------------------------|------|
| 1 Permanent Under Secretary | 2000 |
|-----------------------------|------|

**SECRETARIES' DEPARTMENT.**

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 6 Secretaries ... ..    | 1200       |
| 9 Assistants ... ..     | 700 to 900 |
| 14 Senior Clerks ... .. | 500 to 700 |
| 13 Junior " ... ..      | 100 to 400 |

**ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**

|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1 Accountant-General ... .. | 1200       |
| 1 Deputy ... ..             | 700 to 900 |
| 7 Senior Clerks ... ..      | 500 to 700 |
| 10 Junior " ... ..          | 100 to 350 |

**DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES DEPARTMENT.**

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| 1 Director-General ... .. | 1200       |
| 1 Assistant ... ..        | 700 to 900 |
| 6 Senior Clerks ... ..    | 500 to 700 |
| 9 Junior " ... ..         | 100 to 400 |

**India Audit Office.**

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| 1 Auditor ... ..          | 1000       |
| 2 Inspectors ... ..       | 550 to 750 |
| 4 Senior Examiners ... .. | 300 to 450 |
| 4 Junior " ... ..         | 100 to 350 |

**SECOND CLASS CLERKS.**

80 at £80, rising by £10 annually to £100, and then by £25 triennially to £250.

**Inland Revenue.****THE BOARD.**

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| 1 Chairman ... ..        | £2000 |
| 1 Deputy Chairman ... .. | 1500  |
| 3 Commissioners ... ..   | 1200  |

**ESTABLISHMENTS AT CHIEF OFFICE.****SECRETARIES' OFFICE.****Staff.**

|                                                                                |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 2 Secretaries ... ..                                                           | 1200       |
| 4 Assistant Secretaries                                                        | 800 to 900 |
| 7 Principal Clerks ... ..                                                      | 600 to 700 |
| (Additional allowance of £150 to one as Clerk to Commissioners of Income Tax.) |            |

**Upper Division.**

|                                                             |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 3 Clerks on old scale ... ..                                | 470 to 550 |
| 1 " " ... ..                                                | 420 to 500 |
| 17 " " ... ..                                               | 100 to 450 |
| 16 " " ... ..                                               | 100 to 400 |
| (Number of Clerks to be reduced to 22, as vacancies arise.) |            |
| (Extra duty pay to 16 Clerks, £50 to £200.)                 |            |

**Lower Division.**

|                                                                                   |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Principal of Warrant and Copying Room ... ..                                    | 400 to 500 |
| 29 Lower Division Clerks (future strength 45, including three Staff appointments) | 95 to 250  |
| (Extra duty pay to four Clerks, from £15 to £50.)                                 |            |

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| 1 Surveyor General ... .. | 1400 |
|---------------------------|------|

**LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTY OFFICE.**

|                                             |              |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Controller ... ..                         | 1500         |
| 1 Assistant Controller                      | 900 to 1000  |
| 2 Clerks of Reference                       | 750 to 800   |
| 4 Principal Clerks ... ..                   | 600 to 700   |
| 78 Upper Division Clks.*                    | £100 to £400 |
| (Extra duty pay to 37 do., £50 to £200).    |              |
| 10 Clerks* (redundant of Old Establishment) | 90 to 420    |

\* Clerks formerly in the First Class of the Old Establishment rise by annual increments of £15, and those in the Second, Third, and Fourth Classes by annual increments of £12 (except those in receipt of duty pay allowances), to a maximum of £420, but no greater number than 33 to be in receipt of service pay in excess of £400 at one time.

*Lower Division.*

- 1 Superintendent of country business ... £300 to £400  
 23 Lower Division Clks. (future strength, 33) ... 95 to 250  
 (Extra duty pay to 3 do., each £50).

**RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.**

- 1 Receiver-General ... 1000  
 1 Deputy Receiver-Gen. 600 to 700  
 2 Senior Clerks ... 350 to 450  
 6 Clerks (redundant of Old Establishment), at various salaries.  
 6 Lower Division Clks. (future strength, 12) ... 80 to 200

**ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.**

- 1 Accountant and Comptroller-General ... 1000  
 1 Assistant ditto ... 700 to 800  
 6 Principal Clerks (extra allowance of £50 to one as Chief Clerk) ... 520 to 620  
 31 Upper Division Clerks 100 to 400  
 15 Clerks (redundant of Old Establishment), at various salaries.  
 49 Lower Division Clerks (future strength, 64) ...  
 80 or 95 to 200 or 250

(Extra duty pay to 13 Upper Division Clerks, £80 to £120; and to 11 Lower Division Clerks, £50 to £100.)

**CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE (EXCISE).**

- 1 Chief Inspector ... 1000  
 3 Suprntdg. Inspectors 700 to 800  
 8 Inspectors ... 450 to 650  
 21 Assistant ditto ... 350 to 400  
 50 Examiners\*... 200  
 1 Diary Assistant ... 300 to 350

**CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE (TAXES).**

- 1 Chief Inspector of Stamps and Taxes ... 1000  
 3 Sprntdg. Inspectors 700 to 800  
 9 Inspectors ... 550 to 650

**LABORATORY.**

- 1 Principal ... 900  
 1 Deputy ... 550 to 650  
 4 Analysts, First Class 350 to 500  
 5 „ Second „ 130 to 300

**OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STAMPS AND STAMPS.**

- 1 Controller of Stamps and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies ... £1000  
 2 Assistants to Controller 600 to 700  
 7 Heads of Branches 400 to 500  
 (Extra duty pay to four of the above, each £25 to £50).  
 19 Clerks, redundant, various salaries.  
 29 Lower Division Clks. (future strength, 46) ... 95 to 250  
 (Extra duty pay to 16 Clerks, each £25 to £100).  
 2 Boy Clerks, per week 14s. to 18s.

**STAMPING DEPARTMENT.**

- 1 Inspector of Stamping 600 to 700  
 1 Assistant „ 450 to 550  
 1 Superintdt. First Class 300 to 350  
 2 „ „ 240 to 300  
 3 „ Second „ 190 to 240  
 88 Stampers ... 40 to 120  
 (Duty pay to one Superintendent and 19 Stampers, £20 to £70.)

**SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME TAX OFFICE.**

- 3 Special Commissioners ... 600

**ASSESSMENT BRANCH.**

- 1 Chief Examiner ... 600 to 700  
 1 Inspector of Foreign Dividends 550 to 650  
 1 Senior Examiner ... 450 to 500  
 3 Examiners ... 300 to 420  
 3 Lower Division Clerks 95 to 250  
 (Extra duty pay to one Clerk, £25.)

**CLAIMS BRANCH.**

- 1 Chief Examiner ... 600 to 700  
 1 Asst. Chief Examiner 450 to 500  
 4 Suprtdg. Examiners 360 to 420  
 10 Clerks (Redundant of old establishment) at various salaries.  
 4 Lower Division Clerks (future strength 11) ... 95 to 250  
 (Extra duty pay to six Clerks, each £50.)  
 3 Boy Clerks 14s. to 18s. per week.  
 1 Medical Officer ... 400

\* These officers receive in addition to their fixed salaries an allowance at the rate of £40 per annum when employed to officiate as Supervisor in a Footwalk District, and of £20 per annum when in a Riding District.

### STAMPING DEPARTMENT AT MANCHESTER.

1 Superintendent ... £300 to £350

### COMPTROLLER OF STAMPS AND TAXES' OFFICE (EDINBURGH).

1 Comptroller ... 800 to 1000  
 1 Chief Clerk ... 550 to 650  
 2 Principal Clerks ... 300 to 450  
 1 Storekeeper ... 350 to 450  
 1 Superintendent ... 300 to 400  
 12 Lower Division Clerks 95 to 250  
 (Some with extra duty pay.)  
 1 Assistant Superintendent of Stampers ... 175 to 200

### LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTY OFFICE (EDINBURGH).

1 Deputy Controller and Registrar Inventory Duty 750 to 800  
 1 Assistant Registrar do. 600 to 700  
 1 Examiner of Claims for Return Inventory Duty 350 to 450  
 6 Upper Division Clerks 100 to 400  
 (Extra duty pay to 3 do. £50 to £200.)  
 6 Lower Division Clerks 95 to 250

### COMPTROLLER OF STAMPS AND TAXES OFFICE (DUBLIN).

1 Comptroller ... 800  
 1 Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar of Joint Stock Companies ... 550 to 650  
 1 Storekeeper ... 350 to 450  
 4 Clerks (redundant) at various salaries.

10 Lower Division Clerks (future strength, 14) 80 or 95 to 200 or 250  
 (Extra duty pay in some cases, £25 to £100.)

1 Superdnt. of Stamping 300 to 400  
 1 Ditto ... 250 to 350  
 1 Deputy ditto ... 175 to 200

### LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTY OFFICE (DUBLIN).

1 Deputy Controller 750 to 800  
 6 Upper Division Clerks 100 to 400  
 (Extra duty pay to three ditto, each £50 to £200.)  
 6 Lower Division Clerks 80 to 200

### OUTDOOR DEPARTMENTS.

#### EXCISE.

Inspectors and Examiners.—See Chief Inspector's Office (Excise).

12 Collectors of Inland Revenue,  
 1st class ... £700 to £800  
 28 2nd " ... 550 to 650  
 51 3rd " ... 450 to 500  
 325 Clerks to Collectors 100 to 200  
 (Duty pay to 14 Superintending Clerks to Collectors, each £100; and to Chief Clerks, each £50.)  
 154 Supervisors, 1st class 280 to 320  
 293 " 2nd " 230 to 270  
 1 Surveyor, Port of London ... 350  
 1444 Officers of Divisions 140 to 200  
 1128 " Rides 115 to 130  
 980 { Assistants of Excise, 1st class 90  
 " " 2nd " \* 65

#### TAXES.

1 Superndng. Inspector† 700 to 800  
 5 Inspectors† ... 550 to 650  
 267 Surveyors of Taxes‡ and Assistant Surveyors 100 to 400  
 (Duty pay to some Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors of Taxes.)  
 2 Clerks to Inspectors, Dublin 100  
 54 Lower Division Clerks 95 to 250

#### SOLICITOR'S OFFICE (LONDON).

1 Solicitor ... 2000  
 1 Assistant Solicitor ... 1000  
 (With personal allowance of £200.)  
 4 Chief Clerks ... 600 to 850  
 6 Clerks Assistant (a) 400 to 500  
 7 Law Clerks (b) ... 150 to 300  
 10 Supplementary Clerks 100 to 200  
 (Duty pay to one £25.)

#### SOLICITOR'S OFFICE (EDINBURGH).

1 Solicitor ... 1200  
 1 Chief Clerk ... 550 to 650  
 2 First Class Clerks ... 350 to 450  
 2 Second " ... 250 to 320  
 4 Third " ... 100 to 240

#### SOLICITOR'S OFFICE (DUBLIN).

1 Solicitor ... 1500  
 1 Chief Clerk ... 550 to 700  
 1 Senior Clerk ... 420 to 500

\* Second Class Assistants of Excise receive in addition, when actively employed, 2s. per day in divisions and 3s. per day in rides.

† These are for Scotland and Ireland. For England, see Chief Office.

‡ The minimum salary of Surveyors of Taxes placed in charge of districts is £200 per annum.

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 2 Clerks, First Class | £300 to £400 |
| 2 „ Second Class      | 120 to 250   |

**Irish Land Commission.**

|                                          |     |            |
|------------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| 1 Judicial Commissioner                  | ... | ...        |
| 3 Commissioners                          | ... | 1000       |
| 17 Asst.-Commissioners (Legal)           | ... | 1000       |
| 68 Ditto ditto (Non-legal)               | ... | 750        |
| 1 Secretary                              | ... | 1000       |
| 1 Assistant Secretary                    | ... | 600        |
| 4 Private Secretaries                    | ... | 100        |
| 1 Accountant                             | ... | 1000       |
| 1 Chief Agent (Land Sales)               | ... | 750        |
| 1 Agency Clerk                           | ... | 300 to 400 |
| 1 Surveyor                               | ... | 200 to 300 |
| 1 Registrar                              | ... | 700        |
| 1 Assistant Registrar                    | ... | 350 to 450 |
| 1 Ditto                                  | ... | 350        |
| 1 Keeper of Records                      | ... | 400        |
| 1 Chief Valuer attached to Commissioners | ... | 1000       |
| 8 Valuers ditto ditto                    | ... | 750        |
| 1 Superintendent, Church Property Branch | ... | 700        |
| 1 Deputy ditto ditto                     | ... | 350 to 450 |
| 1 Controller, Arrears Branch             | ... | 1000       |
| 6 Investigating Clerks                   | ... | 400        |
| 27 First Class Clerks*                   | ... | 260 to 400 |
| 20 Second „                              | ... | 110 to 250 |
| 20 Third „                               | ... | 80 to 100  |
| 8 Lower Division Clerks                  | ... | 80 to 200  |

**LEGAL DEPARTMENT.**

|                                                         |     |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| 1 Solicitor                                             | ... | 1000       |
| 1 Assistant Solicitor                                   | ... | 300        |
| 1 Clerk to ditto                                        | ... | 100 to 120 |
| 1 „                                                     | ... | 80 to 120  |
| 1 Solicitor (Church Property and Collection Department) | ... | 600        |
| 1 Assistant to ditto                                    | ... | 150 to 200 |
| 2 Clerks to ditto                                       | ... | 80 to 120  |

**Irish Teachers' Pension Office.**

|                         |     |            |
|-------------------------|-----|------------|
| 1 Superintendent        | ... | 200        |
| 1 First Clerk           | ... | 400 to 600 |
| 1 Second „              | ... | 90 to 300  |
| 4 Lower Division Clerks | ... | 95 to 250  |

**Judgments (Ireland), Office for Registration of.**

|                                                |     |     |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| 1 Registrar                                    | ... | 800 |
| (Compensation for loss of fees, £211 11s. 7d.) |     |     |

|                                        |     |              |
|----------------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| 1 Chief Clerk                          | ... | £350 to £450 |
| 1 Second „                             | ... | 200 to 300   |
| 2 Searching Clerks (total for the two) | ... | 616          |

**Justiciary (Court of), Scotland.**

|                                |     |            |
|--------------------------------|-----|------------|
| 1 Clerk of Justiciary          | ... | 700        |
| 1 Clerk                        | ... | 300 to 400 |
| 1 „                            | ... | 150 to 250 |
| 3 Circuit Clerks of Justiciary | ... | 360        |
| 3 Macers                       | ... | 225        |

**Local Government Board.**

|                                                  |     |            |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| 1 Permanent Secretary                            | ... | 1500       |
| 1 Legal Adviser to the Board                     | ... | 1100       |
| 4 Assistant Secretaries                          | ... | 800 to 900 |
| (One with additional personal allowance of £100) |     |            |
| 1 Private Secretary to President                 | ... | 300        |
| 1 „ to Parl. Secretary†                          | ... | 150        |
| 1 „ „ Permt. „                                   | ... | 150        |
| 2 Inspectors (Metropolis)                        | ... | 1000       |
| 15 „                                             | ... | 600 to 900 |
| 1 „ (on old scale)                               | ... | 700        |
| 1 Inspector of Audits                            | ... | 800        |
| 1 „ Local Loans & Acts                           | ... | 700        |
| 3 Assistant Inspectors                           | ... | 500        |
| 1 Chief Clerk                                    | ... | 750 to 800 |
| 4 Principal Clerks                               | ... | 625 to 750 |
| 8 Clerks, First Class                            | ... | 400 to 600 |
| 24 „ Second „                                    | ... | 200 to 350 |
| 19 „ Third „                                     | ... | 90 to 200  |
| 43 „ Lower Division                              | ... | 80 to 200  |
| (Three with duty pay of £75, £50, or £30)        |     |            |

|                                          |     |            |
|------------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| 1 First Class Clerk                      | ... | 300 to 400 |
| 1 Senior Clerk                           | ... | 250 to 400 |
| 1 Extra „                                | ... | 250 to 350 |
| 1 Architect                              | ... | 500 to 600 |
| 1 Assistant Architect                    | ... | 300        |
| 1 Junior Legal Assist.                   | ... | 450 to 600 |
| 1 „ „                                    | ... | 300 to 450 |
| 8 Inspectors' Clerks (old establishment) | ... | 80 to 120  |

**INSPECTION OF WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.**

|              |     |            |
|--------------|-----|------------|
| 4 Inspectors | ... | 400 to 600 |
|--------------|-----|------------|

**DISTRICT AUDITORS.**

|             |     |            |
|-------------|-----|------------|
| 1 Inspector | ... | 1100       |
| 2 „         | ... | 800 to 900 |

\* Seventeen of the First Class Clerks act as Registrars to the Sub-Commissions, and three are attached to the Arrears Branch on the maximum salary of their Class.

† This allowance is paid to one of the Clerks in the Second Class.



|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| 6 Inspectors ... | £700 to £800 |
| 12 " ...         | 600 to 700   |
| 15 " ...         | 500 to 600   |
| 1 " ...          | 400 to 500   |
| 1 " ...          | 200 to 300   |
| 1 " ...          | 100 to 200   |

**ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.**

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| 1 Chief Inspector ...     | 1100       |
| 4 Inspectors ...          | 800        |
| 2 " ...                   | 600 to 800 |
| 1 Assistant Inspector ... | 400        |

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

|                                                                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Medical Officer of the Local Government Board ...                                 | 1200       |
| 1 Medical Inspector for General Sanitary Purposes and Assistant Medical Officer ... | 1000       |
| 2 Inspectors ...                                                                    | 800        |
| 1 " ...                                                                             | 700        |
| 6 " ...                                                                             | 500 to 600 |

**NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.**

|                                                |     |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Assistant Inspector ...                      | 400 |
| 2 Vaccinators ...                              | 150 |
| 1 Director of Animal Vaccine Lymph Station ... | 400 |
| 1 Assistant to Director ...                    | 150 |

**INSPECTION UNDER ALKALI ACTS.**

|                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Chief Inspector ...              | 1000       |
| 2 Inspectors ...                   | 650        |
| 1 " ...                            | 550        |
| 1 Resident Inspector ...           | 400 to 500 |
| 4 Sub-Inspectors ...               | 300 to 400 |
| 1 Assistant to Chief Inspector ... | 200        |
| 1 " " " ...                        | 150        |

**Local Government Board (Ireland).**

|                                                               |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Medical Commissioner ...                                    | 1200       |
| 1 Commissioner ...                                            | 1200       |
| 1 Secretary ...                                               | 800 to 900 |
| 1 Assistant Secretary ...                                     | 600 to 700 |
| (Who acts as Inspector of Invalid Foundlings.)                |            |
| (Allowance to Private Secretary to the Vice-President, £100.) |            |
| 5 Inspectors ...                                              | 700        |
| 4 " ...                                                       | 500 to 700 |
| 3 Medical Inspectors ...                                      | 350 to 700 |
| 1 Engineering Inspector ...                                   | 700        |

|                                                    |            |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 7 First Cl.Clks. £350 to £500 or £550              |            |
| 9 Second " ...                                     | 100 to 300 |
| 19 Lower Division Clks. ...                        | 80 to 200  |
| (Two with duty pay of £80, and two with £40 each.) |            |

**London Gazette Office.**

|                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Editor of the London Gazette ... | 600 to 800 |
| 1 Clerk ...                        | 300 to 400 |
| 1 " ...                            | 200 to 300 |
| 1 " ...                            | 100 to 200 |
| 1 " ...                            | 90 to 150  |

**London University.**

|                                                                    |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Registrar ...                                                    | 800 to 1000 |
| 1 Assistant Registrar and Librarian (also provided with rooms) ... | 500         |
| 1 Clerk to the Senate ...                                          | 300 to 400  |
| 1 Assistant " ...                                                  | 200 to 300  |
| 1 Supplemental Clerk ...                                           | 80 to 200   |
| 1 Clerk of Convocation ...                                         | 200         |
| 1 Office-keeper and House-keeper ...                               | 195         |

**Lords, House of.**

|                                                        |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Clerk of the Parliaments ...                         | 2500       |
| Ditto, allowance for a house ...                       | 500        |
| 1 Clerk Assistant ...                                  | 1800       |
| Additional allowance for house ...                     | 300        |
| 1 Reading Clerk (being Clerk of Committees) ...        | 1200       |
| 1 Chief Clerk of Parlt. Office ...                     | 1200       |
| 2 Senior " ...                                         | 1000       |
| 2 " " ...                                              | 900        |
| 1 " " ...                                              | 850        |
| 16 Clerks ...                                          | 100 to 600 |
| (Several with additional allowances for special work.) |            |

|                                                          |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Receiver of Parliament Office Fees, and Accountant ... | 350        |
| 1 Assistant Accountant ...                               | 250 to 300 |

**DEPARTMENT OF LORD CHAMBERLAIN.**

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Secretary to Lord Chamberlain* ... | 200 |
| Resident Superintendent* ...       | 300 |
| Housekeeper to House of Lords* ... | 200 |

**DEPARTMENT OF GENTLEMAN USHER OF BLACK ROD.**

|                                 |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| 1 Black Rod ...                 | 2000 |
| 1 Yeoman Usher of Black Rod ... | 1000 |

\* These officers are provided with official residences.

|                                                               |               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 2 Principal Doorkeepers                                       | ... £600      |
| 1 " "                                                         | ... 250       |
| 18 Assistant Doorkeepers, Messengers, &c., with salaries from | ... 70 to 170 |

## LIBRARIAN'S DEPARTMENT.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 Librarian*          | ... 810 |
| 1 Assistant Librarian | ... 340 |

## DEPARTMENT OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 Sergeant-at-Arms | ... 1500         |
| 1 Boy Clerk        | ... 14s. to 18s. |

## Lunacy Commission (Scotland).

|                              |                |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Senior Commissioner        | ... 1100       |
| 1 Commissioner               | ... 1000       |
| 1 Senior Deputy Commissioner | ... 600        |
| 1 Deputy Commissioner        | ... 500        |
| 1 Secretary                  | ... 600        |
| 1 Chief Clerk                | ... 300        |
| 1 Clerk                      | ... 210 to 260 |
| 2 " "                        | ... 90 to 200  |

## Lunacy Commission (England).

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 6 Commissioners         | ... 1500       |
| 1 Secretary             | ... 800        |
| 1 Clerk                 | ... 300 to 500 |
| 5 " "                   | ... 100 to 400 |
| 1 " "                   | ... 80 to 200  |
| 2 Lower Division Clerks | 80 to 200      |

## Lunatic Asylums (Ireland), Office of Inspectors of.

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 2 Inspectors   | ... 900 to 1200 |
| 1 Senior Clerk | ... 315 to 450  |
| 1 Junior " "   | ... 200 to 300  |

## Metropolitan Police Courts.

|                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Commissioner            | ... 1500       |
| 2 Assistant Commissioners | ... 800        |
| 1 Receiver                | ... 1200       |
| 11 Chief Clerks           | ... 350 to 500 |
| 12 Clerks                 | ... 100 to 300 |
| 4 Assistant Clerks        | ... 100 to 180 |
| 10 Chief Ushers           | ... 110 to 130 |
| 10 Second                 | ... 100 to 110 |

## Mines (Inspectors of).

See Home Office.

## The Mint.

|                                           |                    |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Deputy Master and Comptroller*          | ... £1200 to £1500 |
| 1 Chief Clerk*                            | ... 500 to 700     |
| 2 Senior Clerks                           | ... 300 to 400     |
| 4 Junior* "                               | ... 100 to 250     |
| 3 Lower Division Clks.                    | 80 to 200          |
| 1 Office-keeper*                          | ... 150 to 200     |
| 1 Superintendent of Operative Department* | ... 700 to 900     |
| 1 Assistant ditto*                        | ... 300 to 400     |
| 1 Foreman Die Dep't.*                     | 200 to 250         |
| 2 Foremen in Operative Department         | ... 150 to 200     |
| 2 Assistant Assayers                      | 200 to 300         |
| 1 Chemist of the Mint and Assayer         | ... 700 to 900     |

## National Debt Office.

|                                                          |                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Comptroller-General                                    | ... 1500        |
| 1 Assistant Controller and Chief Clerk                   | ... 800 to 1000 |
| 4 Principal Clerks (one with additional £250 as Actuary) | 600 to 700      |
| 6 Asst. Principal Clerks                                 | 400 to 500      |
| 2 Senior Clerks (Redt.)                                  | 340 to 480      |
| 7 Assistant " "                                          | 200 to 320      |
| 1 Junior Clerk                                           | 140 to 180      |
| 11 Lower Division Clerks                                 | 80 to 200       |
| (Two with extra duty pay of £50.)                        |                 |
| 1 Agent at Bank                                          | ... 300         |
| 1 Broker                                                 | ... 1000        |

## National Gallery (England.)

|                                                  |                |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Director                                       | ... 1000       |
| 1 Keeper and Secretary                           | ... 750        |
| (With allowance of £125 for loss of apartments.) |                |
| 1 Clerk                                          | ... 100 to 200 |
| 8 Curators                                       | ... 109        |

## National Portrait Gallery.

|                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Keeper and Secretary             | 300 to 500 |
| (With personal allowance of £150.) |            |
| 1 Clerk                            | ... 150    |

## Office of Works.

See Works, Office of.

\* These officers are provided with official residences.

### Parliamentary Counsel (Office of).

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Parltr. Counsel       | £2500 to £3000 |
| 1 Assistant to ditto    | 1200 to 2000   |
| 1 Clerk                 | 150 to 200     |
| 1 „                     | 100 to 150     |
| 1 Shorthand Wting. Clk. | 100 to 150     |

### Patent Office.

|                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Clerk of Commissioners, &c. | 1200 to 1500 |
| 1 Assistant ditto             | 800          |
| Private Secretary to Clerk    | 100          |

### PATENT AND SPECIFICATION DIVISION.

|                                              |              |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 3 Principals                                 | 500 to 600   |
| 1 First Class Clerk                          | 450          |
| 9 Second „                                   | 310 to 400   |
| 1 Third „                                    | 100 to 300   |
| 2 Indexing and Abridging Clerks              | 250 to 400   |
| 3 Higher Division Clks.*                     | 100 to 400   |
| 4 Extra Clerks                               | 130 to 200   |
| 12 Lower Division Clerks                     | 80 to 200    |
| (Six with duty pay varying from £25 to £75.) |              |
| 1 Librarian                                  | 500 to 600   |
| 1 Translator                                 | 500          |
| 1 Suprt., Store Branch                       | 420 to 500   |
| 1 Warehousekeeper                            | 140          |
| 1 Draughtsman, per wk.                       | 50s. to 60s. |

### INDEXING AND ABRIDGMENT BRANCHES.

|                                  |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Superintendent                 | 800        |
| 1 Principal Clerk                | 500 to 600 |
| 1 Second „                       | 310 to 400 |
| 12 Indexing and Abridging Clerks | 250 to 400 |

### PATENT MUSEUM.

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 Curator               | 420 to 500 |
| 1 Assistant to Curator  | 100 to 300 |
| 1 Lower Division Clerk  | 95 to 250  |
| 1 First Class Attendant | 94 to 109  |
| 3 Second „              | 55 to 91   |

### DESIGNS REGISTRY.

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1 Second Class Clerk | 310 to 400 |
| 2 Third „            | 100 to 300 |

### TRADE MARKS REGISTRY.

|                                                         |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Assistant Registrar (also Assist. Clerk of Commisrs.) | 600        |
| 2 Second Class Clerks                                   | 310 to 400 |

|                                                      |              |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Higher Division Clks.                              | £100 to £400 |
| 5 Lower Division „ (one also receives £100 duty pay) | 80 to 200    |
| 1 Compositor of Trade Marks Journal, &c.             | 150 to 250   |

### MANCHESTER BRANCH.

|                            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|
| 1 Keeper (personal salary) | 450 to 500 |
| 1 Assistant                | 80 to 250  |

### FINANCE BRANCH.

|                                                     |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Financial Clerk                                   | 310 to 400 |
| 1 Cash Clerk, Sale Department                       | 100 to 300 |
| 1 Lower Division Clerk (also receives £50 duty pay) | 80 to 200  |
| 1 Office-keeper                                     | 150 to 200 |

### Paymaster General's Office.

|                                                        |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Assistant Paymaster General                          | 1000 to 1200 |
| 1 Treasury Remembrancer and Depy. Paymstr. for Ireland | 1200         |
| 1 Chief Clerk                                          | 800 to 1000  |
| 3 Principals                                           | 700 to 800   |
| 17 First Class Clerks                                  | 400 to 600   |
| 1 Redundant „                                          | 400 to 600   |
| 18 Second „                                            | 100 to 375   |
| 5 Redundant „                                          | 100 to 324   |
| 12 Lower Division Clks.                                | 80 to 200    |

### Post Office.

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1 Secretary           | 1750 to 2000 |
| 1 Financial Secretary | 1500         |
| 1 Third „             | 1400         |
| 3 Assistant „         | 1000 to 1200 |

### SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

|                                                                                                                                                            |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Chief Clerk                                                                                                                                              | 900        |
| 8 Principal Clerks (Upper Section), six with £75 each additional, and four £80 for acting as Clerks in Waiting                                             | 625 to 800 |
| 8 Principal Clerks (Lower Section), two with £80 additional for acting as Clerk in Waiting, and one for acting as Private Secretary to the Secretary, £120 | 500 to 600 |

\* Two of these Clerks receive about £40 a year in addition for indexing after office hours.

|                                                                                                      |              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 13 First Class Clerks (one for acting as Private Secretary to the Postmaster-General, £150) ...      | £400 to £500 |
| 22 Second Class Clerks                                                                               | 260 to 380   |
| 39 Third " " (one with £250 additional for acting as Private Secretary to Postmaster-General) 150 to | 250          |
| 5 Clerks (one receives a salary of £500 under old scale)                                             |              |
|                                                                                                      | 310 to 400   |
| 3 Clerks ...                                                                                         | 210 to 300   |
| 2 " " ...                                                                                            | 100 to 200   |
| 14 Lower Division Clerks                                                                             | 80 to 200    |
| 1 Superintendent, for telegraph business at race meetings...                                         | 400          |
| 3 Inspectors ...                                                                                     | 160 to 260   |
| 1 Contol. Packt. Servics.                                                                            | 700 to 800   |
| 1 Nautical Assistant                                                                                 | 260 to 380   |
| 2 Inspectors of Railway business ...                                                                 | 160 to 260   |

## CONFIDENTIAL ENQUIRY BRANCH.

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Director ...          | 550 to 750   |
| 1 Assistant Director    | 350 to 500   |
| 1 First Clerk ...       | 310 to 350   |
| 2 Clerks ...            | 210 to 300   |
| 15 Junior Clerks ...    | 100 to 200   |
| 20 Boy Clerks, per week | 14s. to 18s. |

## TRAVELLING OFFICERS.

|                                                          |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 4 First Class (one with additional allowance of £40) ... | 350 to 450   |
| 5 Second Class ...                                       | 150 to 300   |
| 1 Superintendent of Assistants                           | 180          |
| 8 First Cl. Assist., per wk.                             | 50s. to 60s. |
| 12 Second ditto                                          | 30s. to 50s. |

## STOREKEEPER'S BRANCH.

|                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 Storekeeper ...    | 400 to 500   |
| 1 Clerk ...          | 210 to 300   |
| 1 Clerk ...          | 80 to 240    |
| 1 Supervisor ...     | 200 to 300   |
| 1 Inspector ...      | 160 to 260   |
| 2 Storemen, per week | 52s. to 62s. |
| 4 Overseers " "      | 52s. to 62s. |

## REGISTRY.

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Registrar ...           | 310 to 400   |
| 1 Assistant ditto ...     | 210 to 300   |
| 1 Senior Paper Keeper     | 200          |
| 5 First Class ditto ...   | 140 to 180   |
| 36 Paper Keepers, per wk. | 30s. to 50s. |

## INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Superintendent ...    | £265 to £350 |
| 3 Assistant ditto ...   | 210 to 250   |
| 23 News Distributors... | 80 to 200    |

## SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

|                                               |              |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Solicitor ...                               | 1500 to 2000 |
| 1 Chief Clerk... ..                           | 800          |
| (With additional personal allowance of £100.) |              |
| 2 Principal Clerks ...                        | 500 to 600   |
| 1 Clerk ...                                   | 350 to 450   |
| 3 Clerks ...                                  | 200 to 300   |

## RECEIVER AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

|                                                  |                  |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Receiver and Accountant-General ...              | 900 to 1000      |
| 1 Assistant Receiver and Accountant-General ...  | 800              |
| 1 Chief Clerk ...                                | 620 to 700       |
| 1 Chief Examiner ...                             | 620 to 700       |
| 1 Cashier ...                                    | 620 to 700       |
| 1 Principal Bookkeeper                           | 620 to 700       |
| 12 Principal Clerks ...                          | 420 to 600       |
| (One with additional personal allowance of £50.) |                  |
| 18 First Class Clerks ...                        | 310 to 400       |
| 55 Second " " ...                                | 210 to 300       |
| 170 Third Class Clerks                           | 100 to 200       |
| (Five to rise to £260, old scale.)               |                  |
| 33 Lower Division Clerks                         | 80 to 200        |
| 7 Boy Clerks ...                                 | 14s. to 18s.     |
| 2 Overseers of Tracers, per week                 | 50s. to 60s.     |
| 4 Assistant Overseers                            | 45s. to 50s.     |
| 35 First Cl. Sorters and Tracers                 | 30s. to 40s.     |
| 74 Second Class ditto                            | 18s. to 28s. 6d. |
| 20 Junior Class " "                              | 14s. to 17s.     |

## Postal Order Branch.

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| 1 Superintendent ...   | 180 to 300 |
| 4 Principal Clerks ... | 120 to 170 |
| 15 First Class " "     | 85 to 110  |
| 100 Sec. " "           | 65 to 80   |

## Clearing House Branch:

## Female Clerical Staff.

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| 1 Superintendent ...   | 180 to 300 |
| 4 Principal Clerks ... | 120 to 170 |
| 13 First Class " "     | 85 to 110  |
| 70 Second Cl. " "      | 65 to 80   |

## MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| 1 Controller ... | 700 to 900 |
|------------------|------------|

|                                |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Assistant Controller         | £520 to £640 |
| 3 Principal Clerks ...         | 420 to 500   |
| 5 First Class „ ...            | 310 to 400   |
| 21 Second Cl. „ ...            | 200 to 300   |
| 46 Third Cl. „ ...             | 80 to 150    |
| 12 Lower Div. Clerks*          | 80 to 200    |
| 48 Boy Clerks, per week        | 14s. to 18s. |
| 1 Head Paper Keeper and Sorter |              |
|                                | 50s. to 60s. |
| 10 First Class ditto ...       | 30s. to 40s. |
| 36 Second Class ditto...       | 18s. to 30s. |

## CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

## Controller's Office.

|                                                          |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Controller ...                                         | 1000 to 1200 |
| 2 Principal Assistants to Controller ...                 | 625 to 750   |
| 1 Chief Clerk...                                         | 500 to 600   |
| 4 Chief Superintendents                                  | 500 to 600   |
| (Additional allowance for postal duty to some of above.) |              |
| 3 First Class Writing Clerks                             |              |
|                                                          | 310 to 400   |
| 4 Second Cl. „ ...                                       | 210 to 300   |
| 2 Third Cl. „ ...                                        | 100 to 200   |
| 2 Lower Div. „ ...                                       | 80 to 200    |
| 3 Supervisors...                                         | 200 to 350   |
| 1 Assistant Supervisors                                  | 160 to 260   |
| 2 Inspectors ...                                         | 160 to 260   |
| 3 First Class Examiners of Mail Bag Apparatus            | 160 to 260   |
| 3 Second Class ditto                                     | 135 to 160   |

## Inland and Newspaper Branches.

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Sub-Controller ...           | 800        |
| (With £50 personal allowance.) |            |
| 1 First Class Clerk ...        | 310 to 400 |
| 2 Second Cl. „ ...             | 210 to 300 |
| 4 Third Cl. „ ...              | 100 to 200 |
| 2 Superintendents ...          | 450 to 550 |
| 5 Assistant ditto ...          | 315 to 450 |
| 10 Inspectors ...              | 160 to 260 |

## Inland Branch.

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 46 Overseers, per week | 52s. to 62s. |
| 242 Sorters „          | 40s. to 50s. |
| 467 Junior Sorters „   | 20s. to 38s. |

## Newspaper Branch.

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 6 Inspectors ...       | 160 to 260   |
| 25 Overseers, per week | 52s. to 62s. |
| 139 Sorters „          | 37s. to 47s. |
| 274 Junior Sorters „   | 20s. to 35s. |

## Foreign Branch.

|                                                      |              |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Sub-Controller ...                                 | £520 to £700 |
| 1 Principal Clerk ...                                | 420 to 500   |
| 1 First Class Clerk ...                              | 310 to 400   |
| 1 Second „ ...                                       | 210 to 300   |
| 1 Third „ ...                                        | 100 to 200   |
| 2 Superintendents ...                                | 450 to 550   |
| 4 Assistant ditto ...                                | 315 to 450   |
| 2 Inspectors ...                                     | 160 to 260   |
| 6 First Class Clerks (for sorting purposes) ...      | 210 to 300   |
| 14 Second Class ditto*                               | 80 to 200    |
| (8 of these on old scale £80 to £240.)               |              |
| 15 Sorters of Foreign letters, First Class, per week | 55s. to 70s. |
| 49 Ditto, 2nd Cl., per wk.                           | 45s. to 55s. |
| 4 Overseers, per week                                | 52s. to 62s. |
| 63 Sorters of Foreign Newspapers, per week           | 40s. to 50s. |
| 29 Sorters, 2nd class, per week                      | 20s. to 38s. |

## Registered Letter Branch.

|                                             |              |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Sub-Controller ...                        | 500 to 600   |
| 1 First Class Clerk ...                     | 310 to 400   |
| 1 Second „ ...                              | 210 to 300   |
| 1 Third „ ...                               | 80 to 200    |
| 2 Superintendents ...                       | 450 to 550   |
| 2 Inspectors ...                            | 160 to 260   |
| 2 First Class Clerks (sorting purposes) ... | 210 to 300   |
| 4 Second ditto ...                          | 80 to 200    |
| 1 Redundant Clerk ...                       |              |
| 8 Overseers ...                             | 52s. to 62s. |
| 83 Sorters ...                              | 40s. to 50s. |
| 85 Sorters, 2nd class...                    | 20s. to 38s. |

## Leamard Street Branch Office.

|                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Inspector in charge         | 200 to 260   |
| 1 Supervisor ...              | 150 to 190   |
| 10 Countermen ...             | 110 to 140   |
| 6 Newspaper Sorters, per week | 37s. to 47s. |

## Eastern Central District Office.

|                                 |            |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Principal Clerk ...           | 420 to 500 |
| 2 Inspecting Clerks ...         | 310 to 400 |
| 6 Clks., Lower Division         | 80 to 200  |
| 1 Superintendent ...            | 450 to 550 |
| 2 Assistant ditto ...           | 315 to 450 |
| 1 Supervisor ...                | 200 to 350 |
| 7 Inspectors of Letter Carriers | 160 to 260 |

\* Clerks borne on this class count against vacancies in the 3rd class.

|                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Inspector in charge         | £200 to £280 |
| 1 Supervisor ...              | 150 to 190   |
| 7 Counterermen ...            | 110 to 140   |
| 27 Overseers, per week        | 52s. to 62s. |
| 60 Sorters ...                | 40s. to 50s. |
| 58 " 2nd class...             | 20s. to 38s. |
| 388 Letter Carriers, per week | 24s. to 32s. |
| 201 " Second Class.           |              |
| per week ...                  | 16s. to 23s. |

## RETURNED LETTER OFFICE.

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Controller...                 | 550 to 650   |
| 1 Principal Clerk ...           | 420 to 500   |
| 5 First Class Examiners         | 310 to 400   |
| 14 Second " "                   | 200 to 300   |
| (Number to be reduced to ten)   |              |
| 1 Redundant Clerk ...           | 80 to 240    |
| 2 Superintending Assistants,    |              |
| per week ...                    | 56s. to 66s. |
| 14 First Class Assistants, per  |              |
| week ...                        | 45s. to 55s. |
| 15 Second Class Assistants, per |              |
| week ...                        | 20s. to 40s. |

## FEMALE STAFF.

|                                |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Superintndt., pr. wk.        | 40s. to 50s. |
| 10 First Class Returners, per  |              |
| week ...                       | 28s. to 34s. |
| 34 Second Class Returners, per |              |
| week ...                       | 14s. to 27s. |

## CHIEF OFFICE (DUBLIN).

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Secretary ...        | 800 to 1000 |
| 1 Chief Clerk ...      | 500 to 650  |
| 3 Principal Clerks ... | 410 to 500  |
| 3 First Class Clerks   | 310 to 400  |
| 7 Lower Div. " "       | 80 to 200   |

## SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, DUBLIN.

|                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1 Solicitor ... | 1000       |
| 1 Clerk ...     | 200 to 350 |

## ACCOUNT BRANCH, DUBLIN.

|                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Accountant ...                     | 500 to 700 |
| 1 Examiner ...                       | 400 to 500 |
| 1 Cashier ...                        | 400 to 500 |
| 1 Book-keeper ...                    | 400 to 500 |
| 5 Principal Clerks                   | 310 to 400 |
| 32 Lower Div. " "                    | 80 to 200  |
| (Duty Pay of £100 a year each to 7.) |            |

## FEMALE CLERICAL STAFF, DUBLIN.

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 Superintendent ...    | 120 to 170 |
| 1 First Class Clerk ... | 75 to 100  |
| 12 Second " "           | 55 to 70   |

## SORTING OFFICE (DUBLIN).

|                                         |              |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Controller ...                        | £500 to £700 |
| (With additional £100 for postal duty.) |              |
| 1 Chief Clerk ...                       | 420 to 500   |
| 2 Superintendents ...                   | 350 to 450   |
| 6 First Class Clerks...                 | 310 to 400   |
| 5 Second " "                            | 210 to 300   |
| 5 Third " "                             | 80 to 200    |
| 5 " " (Rednt.)                          | 200          |
| 1 Inspector of Letter Carriers          | 200 to 300   |
| 1 Storekeeper ...                       | 140 to 190   |
| 10 Overseers, per week                  | 52s. to 62s. |
| 50 First Class Sorters, per week        | 40s. to 50s. |
| 149 Second Class Sorters, per           |              |
| week ...                                | 12s. to 38s. |

## Sorters and Packers of Stores.

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 First Class, per week          | 40s. to 50s. |
| 3 Second " "                     | 29s. to 38s. |
| 4 Bagmen ...                     | 20s. to 38s. |
| 7 Charge Takers ...              | 29s. to 38s. |
| 97 First Class Letter Carriers,  |              |
| per week...                      | 22s. to 28s. |
| 30 Second Class Letter Carriers, |              |
| per week...                      | 18s. to 21s. |
| Night Constable ...              | 20s. to 24s. |

## CHIEF OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

## SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Surveyor-Gen. for Scotland | 1200       |
| 1 Chief Clerk ...            | 500 to 650 |
| 2 Principal Clerks ...       | 410 to 500 |
| 4 First Class ...            | 310 to 400 |
| 7 Second " "                 | 90 to 300  |
| 1 Storekeeper ...            | 140 to 190 |

## ACCOUNT BRANCH (EDINBURGH).

|                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Accountant (additional allow-     |              |
| ance of £50 to present              |              |
| holder of office) ...               | 500 to 700   |
| 1 Examiner ...                      | 400 to 500   |
| 1 Cashier ...                       | 400 to 500   |
| 1 Book-keeper ...                   | 400 to 500   |
| 4 Principal Clerks ...              | 310 to 400   |
| 19 Lower Division Clerks            | 80 to 200    |
| 5 Ditto (old scale) ...             | 80 to 220    |
| 4 " " "                             | 80 to 300    |
| (Duty pay of £100 a year to seven.) |              |
| 5 Counterermen, per week            | 40s. to 50s. |
| 19 Sorters and Tracers, do.         | 12s. to 38s. |

**FEMALE CLERICAL STAFF (EDINBURGH).**

|                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 Superintendent    | ... £120 to £170 |
| 1 First Class Clerk | ... 75 to 100    |
| 12 Second „         | ... 55 to 70     |

**SOLICITOR'S OFFICE (EDINBURGH).**

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 1 Solicitor | ... 500 |
|-------------|---------|

**SORTING OFFICE (EDINBURGH).**

|                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Superintendent               | ... 450 to 550 |
| 4 Superintending Clks.         | 310 to 400     |
| (Duty pay of £50 to one.)      |                |
| 3 Assistant ditto              | ... 210 to 300 |
| 1 Writing Clerk                | ... 80 to 200  |
| 1 Acting Postmaster at Leith   | 310 to 400     |
| 1 Inspector of Letter Carriers | 200 to 260     |
| 9 Overseers, per week          | 52s. to 62s.   |

**RETURNED LETTER OFFICE.**

|                                           |                  |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Writing Clerk                           | ... 80 to 200    |
| 2 1st Class Returners, per week           | 40s. to 50s.     |
| 6 2nd Class do., per week                 | 12s. to 38s.     |
| 24 First Class Sorters, per week          | 40s. to 50s.     |
| 70 Second Class do., do.                  | 12s. to 38s.     |
| 216 First Class Letter Carriers, per week | ... 22s. to 28s. |
| 53 Second Class do., do.                  | 18s. to 21s.     |

**SURVEYORS, &c.**

|                                                              |                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 16 Surveyors (10 in England, 3 in Ireland, and 2 in Scotland | ... 500 to 800 |
| (One with additional allowance of £100.)                     |                |
| 16 Assistant Surveyors                                       | 400 to 500     |
| 32 Surveyor' Clerks                                          | ... 150 to 350 |
| (One with extra payment.)                                    |                |

**SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.****(LONDON.)**

|                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Controller           | ... 750 to 900 |
| 1 Assistant Controller | 625 to 700     |
| 1 Chief Clerk...       | 520 to 600     |
| 1 Book-keeper          | 520 to 600     |
| 1 Examiner             | 520 to 600     |
| 8 Principal Clerks     | 420 to 500     |
| 39 First Class Clerks  | 310 to 400     |
| 101 Second „           | 200 to 300     |
| 156 Third „            | 80 to 200      |
| 44 „ „ (old scale)     | 80 to 240      |
| 165 Lower Div. Clerks  | 80 to 200      |

|                                         |              |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|
| 92 Boy Clerks, per week, 14s. to        | 18s.         |
| 3 Assistant Inspectors, per week        | 45s. to 50s. |
| 16 First Class Paper Sorters, per week  | 30s. to 40s. |
| 75 Second Class Paper Sorters, per week | 18s. to 30s. |

**FEMALE CLERICAL STAFF.**

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Superintendent           | ... £180 to £300 |
| 1 Assistant Superintendent | ... 180          |
| 4 Principal Clerks         | ... 120 to 170   |
| 24 First Class „           | ... 85 to 110    |
| 216 Second „               | ... 65 to 80     |

**POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.****FEMALE CLERICAL STAFF.**

|                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Superintendent         | ... 180 to 300 |
| 4 Principal Clerks       | ... 120 to 170 |
| 13 First Class Clerks... | 85 to 110      |
| 67 Second „              | ... 65 to 80   |

**ENGINEER IN CHIEF'S OFFICE.**

|                                      |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Engineer in Chief                  | 900 to 1100 |
| 1 Assistant Engineer and Electrician | 700 to 850  |
| 1 Submarine Suptdnt.                 | 460 to 600  |
| 1 Assistant Submarine Superintendent | 200 to 350  |
| 1 Prin. Technical Officer            | 460 to 600  |
| 4 First Class „                      | 360 to 450  |
| 9 Second „                           | 200 to 350  |
| 6 Clerks, Lower Division             | 80 to 200   |

**METROPOLITAN AND PROVINCIAL FORCE.**

|                                             |              |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Superintending Engineer, (London)         | 550 to 650   |
| 5 First Class Superintending Engineers      | 420 to 550   |
| 11 Second Class Superintending Engineers... | 300 to 400   |
| (One at £800.)                              |              |
| 2 Senr. Inspct. (Lndn.)                     | 280 to 350   |
| 24 First Cls. Inspectors                    | 200 to 250   |
| 44 Second „                                 | 140 to 190   |
| 15 Senior Clerks                            | 140 to 190   |
| 20 First Class Junior Clerks, per week      | 40s. to 50s. |
| 11 Second Class Junior Clerks, per week     | 21s. to 38s. |
| 2 Relay Clerks (Upper Sectn.)               | 150 to 190   |
| 6 Relay Clerks (Lower Sectn.)               | 110 to 150   |

**OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STORES.**

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Controller ...       | £700 to £900 |
| 1 Assistant Controller | 460 to 600   |
| 3 Superintending Clks. | 310 to 400   |
| 16 Examiners ...       | 150 to 300   |
| 8 Lower Division Clks. | 80 to 200    |
| (One £300, old scale.) |              |

**CENTRAL TELEGRAPH STATION.**

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| 1 Controller ...          | 750 to 900 |
| 2 Assistant Controllers   | 470 to 550 |
| 2 " "                     | 370 to 450 |
| 13 Superintendents        | 280 to 350 |
| 37 Assis. Superintendents | 200 to 270 |

*General Body.**Male Staff:*

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 126 Senior Telegraphists              | 150 to 190  |
| 262 1st Cl. Telegraphists             | 110 to 140  |
| 706 2nd Class Telegraphists, per week | 12s. to 100 |

*Female Staff:*

|                                                 |              |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Matron ...                                    | 150 to 250   |
| 8 Supervisors                                   | 150 to 180   |
| 15 Assist. Supervisors                          | 110 to 140   |
| 15 " "                                          | 90 to 110    |
| 196 1st Class Telegraphists, per week           | 28s. to 34s. |
| 424 2nd Class Telegraphists, per week           | 10s. to 27s. |
| 3 Inspectors of Messengers, 1st class, per week | 45s. to 58s. |
| 8 Inspectors of Messengers, 2nd class, per week | 36s. to 45s. |
| 6 Inspectors of Messengers, per week            | 30s. to 35s. |
| 266 Boy Messengers, per week                    | 7s. to 12s.  |

**Prisons Department.**

|                                                         |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Surveyor-General of Prisons and Chairman of Directors | 1400       |
| 1 Director ...                                          | 1000       |
| 1 " "                                                   | 900        |
| 1 " "                                                   | 700 to 800 |
| 1 Secretary ...                                         | 400 to 500 |
| 1 Store Accountant ...                                  | 350 to 500 |
| 4 First Class Clerks...                                 | 280 to 400 |
| 4 Second Class Clerks                                   | 90 to 280  |
| 1 Assistant Surveyor                                    | 300 to 350 |
| 1 Clerk and Draughtsmn.                                 | 150 to 200 |

**PRISON COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.**

|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| 1 Chairman ... | 1000 |
|----------------|------|

|                                               |            |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| 3 Commissioners ...                           | £1000      |
| 1 Secretary ...                               | 600        |
| 7 Inspectors ...                              | 700 to 800 |
| 1 Clerk in charge of Accounts                 | 450 to 600 |
| 1 Clerk ...                                   | 400        |
| (With additional personal allowance of £100.) |            |

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Assistant Store Accountant | 500        |
| 5 First Class Clerks ...     | 280 to 400 |
| 13 Second " "                | 90 to 280  |
| 1 Surveyor ...               | 650 to 800 |
| 1 Clerk of Works             | 225 to 275 |

**Prisons Board (Ireland).****OFFICE OF GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.**

|                                                      |            |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Chairman of Prisons Board                          | 1200       |
| 1 Vice-Chairman ...                                  | 1100       |
| 1 Other Member ...                                   | 1000       |
| (Including £100 as Registrar of Habitual Criminals.) |            |
| 3 Inspectors ...                                     | 500 to 600 |
| 1 Clerk in charge of Accounts                        | 500        |
| 1 Chief Clerk ...                                    | 350 to 450 |
| 1 Superintndt. of Stores                             | 300 to 400 |
| 3 Clerks ...                                         | 90 to 300  |
| 1 " "                                                | 100 to 200 |
| 6 Lower Division Clerks                              | 80 to 200  |
| (One with £100 duty pay and one with £50.)           |            |

**HABITUAL CRIMINALS REGISTRY.**

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| 1 Clerk ...      | 100 to 120 |
| 1 " "            | 85 to 110  |
| 1 Architect ...  | 400        |
| 1 Clerk of Works | 200        |

**Prisons Department (Scotland).**

|                                                                       |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 2 Commissioners ...                                                   | 1000       |
| 2 Inspectors ...                                                      | 600 to 700 |
| 1 Secretary, Superintendent of Judicial Statistics, and Accountant... | 500 to 600 |
| 1 Chief Clerk and Collector of Judicial Statistics                    | 350 to 400 |
| 1 Senior Clerk and Registrar of Criminals                             | 150 to 250 |
| 4 Lower Division Clerks                                               | 80 to 200  |

**Privy Council Office.**

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Clerk of the Council | 1700         |
| 1 Chief Clerk...       | 1100 to 1200 |
| 2 Senior " "           | 500 to 800   |
| 2 Junior " "           | 100 to 300   |



**3 Lower Division Clerks £80 to £200**

1 Private Secretary to the Lord  
President... 300

1 Registrar Privy Council  
1300 to 1500

1 Chief Clerk, Judicial Depart-  
ment... 400 to 500

1 Junior ditto... 300 to 400

1 Supplementary Clerk 300 to 400

**Public Works Loan Office.**

1 Secretary... 1200 to 1500

1 Assistant Secretary 600 to 900

2 Principal Clerks... 415 to 550

2 First Class „... 300 to 400

5 Second „... 90 to 300

6 Lower Div. „... 80 to 200

(One with £25 duty pay.)

**SOLICITOR'S BRANCH.**

1 Solicitor... 1500

1 Chief Clerk... 400 to 600

**Public Works Office  
(Ireland).****THE BOARD.**

1 Chairman... 1500

2 Commissioners... 1200

**SECRETARY'S BRANCH.**

1 Secretary... 600 to 800

3 First Class Clerks... 320 to 500

4 Second „... 100 to 300

5 Lower Div. „... 80 to 200

(One receiving duty pay £60 and  
one £30.)

3 Supernumerary ditto 80 to 200  
(One with £60 duty pay.)

Private Sec. to Chairman... 100

**ACCOUNTS BRANCH.**

1 Clk. in charge Accts. 600 to 800

1 Assistant ditto, and Chief  
Book-keeper... 500 to 600

5 First Class Book-keepers and  
Clerks... 320 to 500

3 Second ditto... 100 to 300

8 Lower Division Clerks 80 to 200

(Two receive duty pay of £60.)

5 Supernumerary ditto 80 to 100

**ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.**

1 Architect... 839

1 Chief Surveyor... 500

**2 Surveyors of Buildgs. £310 to £400**

1 Princpl. Draughtsman 250 to 300

1 Draughtsman... 210 to 250

2 „... 80 to 200

1 Furniture Clerk... 200 to 300

1 Supt. Fuel and Light 200 to 300

9 Clerks of Works (with an ad-  
ditional allowance of £20  
per annum, to six, for an  
office)... 150 to 300

4 Lower Division Clerks 80 to 200  
(Two receiving duty pay £60.)

**ENGINEER'S BRANCH.**

1 Engineer... 800

1 Assistant Engineer 400 to 600

1 Valuator... 350 to 450

1 Examiner, Land Improve-  
ment... 250 to 400

1 Engineer's Draughtsmn 100 to 200

1 Valuator's „ 80 to 200

**SOLICITOR'S BRANCH.**

1 Solicitor... 1500

1 First Assistant... 350 to 400

1 Clerk... 120 to 200

1 „... 80 to 100

**Queen's & Lord Treasurer's  
Remembrancer's Office  
(Scotland).****(EXCHEQUER.)**

1 Remembrancer... 1000

1 First Class Clerk... 520 to 650

(With additional allowance of £50.)

2 Second Class Clerks 315 to 500

5 Third „ 100 to 300

2 Lower Division Clerks 80 to 200

(With additional duty pay of £25.)

1 Clerk for Business of *Edin-  
burgh Gazette*... 200

**Railways Commission.**

3 Commissioners, each... 3000

1 Registrar... 500

1 Clerk... 300

**Record Office (England).**

1 Deputy Keeper... 800 to 1000

1 Secretary... 600 to 750

7 Assistant Keepers (and £52,  
with official residence, &c.,  
to one as Caretaker) 520 to 700

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 12 Senior Clerks*     | £315 to £500 |
| 16 Junior „ Thd.Cls.* | 100 to 300   |
| 8 Transcribers        | 80 to 200    |

**Record Office (Ireland).**

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 Deputy Keeper          | 600 to 800 |
| 1 Asst. Deputy Keeper    | 520 to 600 |
| 3 First Class Clerks     | 315 to 500 |
| 5 Second „               | 100 to 300 |
| 1 Keeper of State Papers | 500        |
| 2 Clerks                 | 100 to 300 |

**Reformatories, Office of Inspector of.**

|                                                                      |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Inspector of Reformatories and Industrial Schools in Great Britain | 700 to 750 |
| 1 Assistant Inspector                                                | 400 to 500 |
| 1 Chief Clerk...                                                     | 350 to 450 |
| 7 Lower Division Clerks                                              | 95 to 250  |
| 1 Examining Assistant                                                | 125 to 275 |

**Reformatories, Office of Inspector of (Ireland).**

|                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 1 Inspector    | 300        |
| 1 Senior Clerk | 210 to 300 |
| 1 Junior „     | 90 to 200  |

**Register House Departments (Edinburgh).**

|                                                       |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1 Keeper of Records of Scotland and Registrar General | 1200 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|

**RECORD DEPARTMENT.**

|                            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|
| 1 Deputy Keeper of Records | 600        |
| 1 First Clerk              | 250 to 300 |
| 1 Second „                 | 180 to 240 |
| 3 Third Class Clerks...    | 90 to 160  |

**HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT.**

|                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| 1 Curator           | 400 to 600 |
| 1 Assistant Curator | 150 to 250 |

**GENERAL REGISTRY OF SASINES, HORINGS, &c.**

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| 1 Keeper               | 1000       |
| 6 Assistant Keepers    | 400 to 550 |
| 3 Searchers            | 400        |
| 8 First Class Clerks   | 250 to 350 |
| 12 Second Class Clerks | 170 to 240 |
| 63 Third Class „       | 90 to 160  |

**REGISTRY OF DEEDS.**

|                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| 1 Keeper            | £500       |
| 2 Assistant Keepers | 350        |
| 1 Clerk             | 150 to 200 |
| 1 Cashier           | 120        |

(See also *Chancery Department—Office of Director of.*)

**Registrar General's Office (England).**

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 Registrar General      | 1200       |
| 1 Secretary              | 900        |
| 3 Superintendents        | 700 to 800 |
| 2 Asst. Superintendts.   | 520 to 620 |
| 2 Inspect. Registration  | 400 to 600 |
| 4 Senior Clerks, 1st Cl. | 460 to 500 |
| 6 „ 2nd „                | 350 to 450 |
| 17 Assistant Clerks      | 90 to 320  |
| 13 Lower Division Clerks | 80 to 200  |

**Registrar General's Office (Ireland).**

|                                          |            |
|------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Registrar General                      | 1000       |
| 1 Secretary                              | 500 to 600 |
| 1 Supt. of Records                       | 400 to 450 |
| 2 First Class Clerks                     | 315 to 400 |
| 5 Second Cl. „                           | 210 to 300 |
| 8 Third Cl. „                            | 80 to 200  |
| 1 Fourth Cl. „                           | 80 to 200  |
| 12 Lower Division Clerks                 | 80 to 200  |
| (One with duty pay of £30, and one £20.) |            |

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 Inspect. Registration | 300 to 500 |
|-------------------------|------------|

**Registrar General's Office (Scotland).**

|                                         |            |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Secretary                             | 500        |
| 1 Chief Clerk                           | 350 to 400 |
| 1 Senior „                              | 200 to 250 |
| (Duty pay to ditto, £30.)               |            |
| 3 Junior Clerks                         | 80 to 200  |
| (1 with additional special allowance.)  |            |
| 1 Supt. of Statistics                   | 450 to 500 |
| 3 Lower Division Clerks                 | 80 to 200  |
| (With additional duty pay of £30 to 1.) |            |

**Science and Art Department.**

|                                                                                                            |              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Assistant Secretary                                                                                      | 1000 to 1200 |
| 1 Chief Clerk (with £100 per annum additional, while the Assistant Secretary acts as Director for Science) | 500 to 650   |

\* Several of these Clerks receive additional payments for special duties.

|                                                               |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 7 Upper Division Clks. £100 to £400<br>(Some with duty pay).  |     |
| 2 Second Cl. Clerks (vacancies<br>not to be filled up) 100 to | 250 |
| 1 Clerk (vacancy not to be filled<br>up) ... 100 to           | 200 |
| 30 Lower Division Clerks 95 to                                | 250 |
| (Some with duty pay).                                         |     |
| 1 Clerk of Accounts... 400 to                                 | 500 |
| 1 Assistant ... 300 to                                        | 400 |

## SCIENCE.

|                                                                                                 |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Director for Science (office at<br>present filled by the Assis-<br>tant Secretary) ... 750 to | 950 |
| 1 Assistant Director (with £100<br>a year additional) 600 to                                    | 750 |
| 1 Official Examiner ... 100 to                                                                  | 400 |
| 1 Assistant „ ... 100 to                                                                        | 400 |
| 1 Organising Teacher in Science, at<br>£1 1s. per diem, or £2 2s. when<br>delivering a lecture. |     |

## ART.

|                                                                                 |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Director for Art ... 600                                                      |     |
| 1 Assistant Director... 600 to                                                  | 850 |
| 1 Official Examiner ... 100 to                                                  | 400 |
| 1 Assistant „ ... 100 to                                                        | 400 |
| 1 Examination Clerk 275 to                                                      | 400 |
| (Duty pay of £200 and £100 for<br>Official Examiner and Assistant<br>Examiner.) |     |

## SCIENCE AND ART.

|                                                                                                        |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 4 Inspectors of Schools 400 to                                                                         | 500 |
| Occasional Inspectors, at £2 2s. and<br>£3 3s. per diem, and Acting<br>Inspectors, at £1 1s. per diem. |     |
| 1 Storekeeper ... 300 to                                                                               | 450 |
| 1 Deputy ditto ... 100 to                                                                              | 250 |
| 6 Store Clerks ... 90 to                                                                               | 150 |
| (Duty pay for Deputy Storekeeper,<br>£50.)                                                             |     |

SOUTH KENSINGTON AND OTHER  
MUSEUMS.

|                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Director ... 750 to                 | 950 |
| 2 Museum Superndts. 600 to            | 700 |
| 2 „ Keepers ... 500 to                | 600 |
| 1 „ „ ... 350 to                      | 450 |
| 10 Asst. Museum Keepers 100 to        | 400 |
| 8 Junior Assistants ... 95 to         | 250 |
| (Duty pay for Assistant Keeper £100.) |     |

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, SOUTH  
KENSINGTON.

|                                                                                        |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Superintendent of Natural<br>History ... .. £800                                     |     |
| 4 Keepers of Departments<br>(Botany, Geology, Minera-<br>logy, and Zoology) 650 to     | 750 |
| (Special allowance of £125 to present<br>Keeper of Geology in lieu of resi-<br>dence.) |     |
| 2 Assistant Keepers (Geology<br>and Zoology) ... 500 to                                | 600 |
| 11 First Class Assistants 250 to                                                       | 450 |
| 14 Second Class Assistants 120 to                                                      | 240 |
| 1 Clerk, Lower Division 95 to                                                          | 250 |

## GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, JERMYN STREET.

|                                                                |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Registrar, Librarian, and<br>Curator ... 320 to              | 500 |
| 1 Assistant Librarian 120 to                                   | 200 |
| 1 „ Curator 120 to                                             | 200 |
| 1 Keeper Mining Records 400 to                                 | 500 |
| 2 Assistant Keepers, one at 12s.<br>per diem, and one at 90 to | 180 |

EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND  
ART.

|                                                      |     |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Director (with house) 500 to                       | 600 |
| 1 Keeper of Natural History<br>Museum ... 350 to     | 450 |
| 1 Curator and Housekeeper<br>(with house) ... 200 to | 300 |
| 1 Assistant in Natural History<br>Museum ... 125 to  | 250 |
| 1 Ditto Indus. Museum 125 to                         | 250 |
| 3 Clerks ... 80 to                                   | 150 |

## DUBLIN MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.

|                                                                |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Director (with allowance for<br>house rent, £160) ... 500 to | 600 |
| 1 Chief Clerk... 200 to                                        | 260 |
| 1 Clk. in charge of Accts. 200 to                              | 250 |
| 1 Clerk acting as Registrar to<br>School of Art ... 80 to      | 120 |
| 1 Curator of Natural History<br>Museum ... 350 to              | 450 |
| 2 Assistants of Natural History<br>Museum ... 125 to           | 250 |
| 1 Taxidermist ... 80 to                                        | 100 |
| 1 Assistant, Art and Industrial<br>Department ... 125 to       | 200 |

## National Library of Ireland.

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| 1 Librarian ... 350 to | 450 |
|------------------------|-----|

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1 Assistant Librarian | £125 to £250   |
| 1 Library Clerk       | ... 100 to 150 |

**Seamen's Registry Office.**

|                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Registrar General       | ... 900 to 1000 |
| 1 Assist. and Chief Clk.  | 650 to 800      |
| 5 First Class Clerks      | ... 420 to 600  |
| 1 Supernumerary Clk.      | ... 400         |
| 5 Second Class            | ... 250 to 400  |
| 2 Supernumerary           | ... 160 to 280  |
| 3 3rd Class Clerkships    | 85 to 300       |
| 21 Third Class Clerks     | 85 to 220       |
| 20 Lower Division         | ... 80 to 200   |
| (Extra duty pay to some.) |                 |

**Stationery Office.**

|                                    |                  |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Controller                       | ... 1000 to 1200 |
| (And in lieu of residence, £300.)  |                  |
| 1 Assistant Controller             | ... 800          |
| 1 Clerk of Accounts                | ... 450 to 550   |
| 1 Registrar and Clerk of Demands   | ... 450 to 550   |
| 1 Storekeeper                      | ... 450 to 550   |
| 1 Clerk, of old First Class        | 375 to 500       |
| 12 Clerks*                         | ... to 420       |
| 2 Examiners of Printers' Accounts* | ... 260 to 400   |
| 10 Lower Division Clerks           | 80 to 200        |

**PROFESSIONAL STAFF: PRINTING.**

|                                                        |                |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Superintendent                                       | ... 450 to 550 |
| 1 Assistant and Dept. Supt.                            | ... 500        |
| 1 Assistant Examiner of Printing and Binding in Dublin | 100 to 300     |
| 1 Receiver and Examiner of Job-work Printing           | 100 to 250     |

**PAPER.**

|                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 Examiner           | ... 400 to 500 |
| 1 Assistant Examiner | 200 to 300     |

**BINDING.**

|                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 Examiner           | ... 350 to 450 |
| 1 Assistant Examiner | 200 to 300     |
| 1 Extra Examiner     | 100 to 150     |

**Supervision (Board of) Scotland.**

|                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Chairman              | ... 1200        |
| 1 Secretary             | ... 800 to 1000 |
| 2 General Superintndts. | 300 to 500      |
| 1 Visiting Officer      | ... 300 to 400  |

|                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 3 First Class Clerks | ... £250 to £400 |
| 4 Second Cl.         | ... 180 to 250   |
| 4 Third Cl.          | ... 90 to 170    |

**Supreme Court of Judicature (England).**

(See "High Courts of Justice.")

**Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland.)****LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICES.**

|                                    |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Secretary                        | ... 800        |
| 1 Clerk of Crown and Hanaper       | 800            |
| 1 First Class Clerk                | ... 350 to 450 |
| 1 Second Cl.                       | ... 150 to 300 |
| 1 Chief Clerk                      | ... 1000       |
| 1 First Class Clerk to Chief Clerk | ... 350 to 450 |
| 1 Second ditto                     | ... 150 to 350 |

**MASTER OF ROLLS' OFFICES.**

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Secretary             | ... 300        |
| 1 Clerk in Court        | ... 400        |
| 1 Chief Clerk           | ... 1000       |
| 1 Assistant Chief Clerk | 400 to 500     |
| 1 Senior Clerk          | ... 200 to 300 |
| 1 Junior                | ... 150        |

**VICE-CHANCELLOR'S OFFICES.**

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Clerk in Court        | ... 400        |
| 1 Chief Clerk           | ... 1000       |
| 1 Assistant Chief Clerk | 400 to 500     |
| 1 Senior Clerk          | ... 200 to 300 |
| 1 Junior                | ... 150        |

**REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.†**

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 2 Registrars                     | ... 1500       |
| 1 First Assist. Reg.             | 1000 to 1250   |
| 1 Second ditto                   | 800 to 1000    |
| 1 Chief Clerk                    | ... 500 to 700 |
| 3 Senior                         | ... 300 to 450 |
| 3 Junior                         | ... 150 to 250 |
| 1 Additional Clerk               | 150 to 250     |
| 1 Second Class Clerk (New scale) | ... 150 to 300 |

**EXAMINER'S OFFICE.**

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| 1 Chief Examiner | ... 970 |
|------------------|---------|

**LAND DIVISION.**

|             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 1 Registrar | ... 1000 |
| 2 Examiners | ... 1000 |

\* Vacancies to be filled up by appointment of additional Lower Division Clerks.

† Most of the salaries in this office are personal to the present holders.

|                                                      |              |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 4 First Class Clerks...                              | £350 to £450 |
| (Additional allowance of £50 to two and £75 to one). |              |
| 8 Second Class Clerk                                 | 150 to 300   |
| 2 Redundant Clerks...                                | 150 to 250   |

**RECEIVER'S OFFICE.**

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 Examiner ...          | 800        |
| 1 First Class Clerk ... | 350 to 450 |
| 1 Assistant „ ...       | 200        |

**QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.**

|                                                         |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Master ...                                            | 1200       |
| 1 Registrar ...                                         | 700 to 900 |
| (With additional personal allowance of £100 per annum.) |            |

|                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Pleadings and Record Assistant ... | 600 to 700 |
| 1 Chief Clerk ...                    | 600        |
| 3 First Class Clerks...              | 350 to 450 |
| 8 Second „ ...                       | 150 to 300 |
| 1 Late Pleadings Asst.               | 400 to 500 |

**CROWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BENCH.**

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 Clerk of the Crown ... | 800        |
| 1 Chief Clerk ...        | 200 to 300 |
| 1 Assistant ...          | 100 to 150 |

**COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.**

|                                          |            |
|------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Registrar ...                          | 700 to 900 |
| 1 Chief Clerk ...                        | 600        |
| 3 First Class Clerks...                  | 350 to 450 |
| 4 Second „ ...                           | 150 to 300 |
| (One with additional allowance of £100.) |            |
| 1 Late Principal Asst.                   | 600 to 800 |

**EXCHEQUER DIVISION.**

|                                               |            |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Registrar ...                               | 700 to 900 |
| 1 Pleadings and Record Assistant ...          | 600 to 700 |
| 1 Chief Clerk (Staff Officer) ...             | 600        |
| 3 First Class Clerks...                       | 350 to 450 |
| 3 Second „ ...                                | 150 to 300 |
| 1 Late Principal Asst.                        | 600 to 800 |
| 1 Late First Clerk to Pleadings Assistant ... | 150 to 250 |

**PRINCIPAL REGISTRY.**

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Registrar ...         | 1000 to 1100 |
| 1 Assistant ditto ...   | 600 to 700   |
| 1 Judge's ditto ...     | 600 to 700   |
| 1 Clerk of Seat ...     | 350 to 450   |
| 1 Record Keeper ...     | 450          |
| 2 First Class Clerks... | 350 to 450   |
| 7 Second „ ...          | 150 to 300   |

**CONSOLIDATED TAXING OFFICE.**

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 3 Taxing Officers ... | £1000      |
| 3 Clerks ...          | 300 to 400 |
| 1 Assistant ditto ... | 300 to 400 |

**CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTING OFFICE.**

|                               |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Accountant-General ...      | 1000       |
| 1 Chief Clerk ...             | 600 to 700 |
| 3 First Cl. Clerks (1 Rednt.) | 350 to 500 |
| 3 Second „ „                  | 100 to 300 |
| 2 Lower Division Clerks       | 80 to 200  |

**CONSOLIDATED RECORD AND WRIT OFFICE.**

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Clerk of Records and Writs   | 1000       |
| 1 Assistant ...                | 800        |
| 1 First Class Clerk ...        | 700        |
| 2 „ „ ...                      | 350 to 450 |
| 3 Second „ ...                 | 150 to 300 |
| 1 First Assist. (Com. Law) ... | 500        |
| 1 Second „ „                   | 400        |

**CONSOLIDATED NOTICE OFFICE.**

|                            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|
| 1 Clerk of Office ...      | 250        |
| 4 Clerks ...               | 100 to 140 |
| 2 Late ditto, Affd. Office | 185 to 300 |

**Trade (Board of).**

|                                                    |              |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Permanent Secretary                              | 1500 to 1800 |
| 1 Parliamentary ditto ...                          | 1500         |
| 5 Assistant ditto ...                              | 1000 to 1200 |
| 1 Junior Assistant Secretary (Marine) ...          | 900          |
| 2 Professional Officers (Harbour and Marine) ...   | 1000         |
| 1 Sen. Insp. Railways                              | 1000 to 1200 |
| 3 Inspectors ditto ...                             | 800 to 1000  |
| Private Secretary to President                     | 300          |
| Ditto to Parliamentary Secretary                   | 150          |
| 9 First Class Clerks (including Clerk of Accounts) | 625 to 800   |
| 10 Second Class Clerks                             | 420 to 600   |
| (Two with additional personal allowance of £100.)  |              |
| 13 Third Class Clerks .                            | 200 to 400   |
| 1 Supernumerary Clerk                              | 420 to 600   |
| 1 Clerk of Railway Works and Draughtsman ...       | 450 to 600   |
| 1 Actuarial Clerk ...                              | 600          |
| 1 Translator ...                                   | 400          |
| 1 Principal Assistant Clerk ...                    | 700          |

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 9 Assist. Clks., *1st Cl.         | £300 to £400 |
| 23       "       2nd "            | 160 to 280   |
| 12       "       3rd "            | 80 to 150    |
| 40 Lower Division Clerks          | 80 to 200    |
| (Extra duty pay allowed to some.) |              |

## LEGAL BRANCH.

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 1 Solicitor   | 1500       |
| 1 Chief Clerk | 600 to 800 |

## Treasury.

|                                                         |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 2 Secretaries                                           | 2000         |
| 1 Permanent Sec.                                        | 2000 to 2500 |
| 1 Auditor of Civil List and Assist. Financial Secretary | 1500         |
| 1 Assistant Secretary                                   | 1350         |
| 3 Principal Clerks                                      | 1000 to 1200 |
| 7 First Class Clerks                                    | 700 to 900   |
| 12 Second†       "                                      | 250 to 600   |
| 1 Accountant                                            | 600 to 800   |
| 1 Assistant Accountant                                  | 400 to 550   |

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTABLISHMENT.

|                                                |            |
|------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Civil List Clerk                             | 400 to 500 |
| 1 Assistant ditto                              | 250 to 350 |
| 1 Treasury Chest Clerk                         | 350 to 400 |
| 1 Superintendent of Registry, &c., Branch      | 400 to 500 |
| (With personal allowance of £50.)              |            |
| 1 Clerk in charge of Paper Room                | 400 to 450 |
| 1 Supplementary Clerk (First Class, old scale) | 400 to 500 |
| (With personal allowance of £50.)              |            |
| 3 Ditto (new scale)                            | 225 to 350 |
| (One with acting allowance of £20.)            |            |
| 2 Ditto, Second Class                          | 100 to 200 |
| (Including acting allowance to one of £50.)    |            |
| 12 Lower Division Clerks                       | 80 to 200  |
| (Some with duty pay of £30 to £50.)            |            |
| 1 Treasury Officer of Accounts                 | 1200       |

## Valuation Office (Ireland).

|                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Commissioner of Valuation          | 1000 to 1200 |
| 1 Chief Clerk                        | 400 to 600   |
| 1 Solicitor                          | 400          |
| 13 First Class Valuers and Surveyors | 360 to 460   |
| 15 Second ditto                      | 200 to 350   |

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 12 First Class Clerical  | £200 to £350 |
| 11 Second       "        | 80 to 200    |
| 17 Lower Division Clerks | 80 to 200    |

Veterinary Department  
(Privy Council Office).

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Professional Officer       | 600 to 800 |
| 1 Chief Clerk                | 500 to 600 |
| 2 First Class Clerks         | 250 to 400 |
| 10 Lower Division Clerks     | 80 to 200  |
| (Two with extra pay.)        |            |
| 1 Inspector                  | 400 to 550 |
| 1 Assistant ditto            | 350 to 400 |
| 1 Chief Travelling Inspector | 350        |
| 3 Travelling Inspectors      | 300        |

## War Office.

|                                                     |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Permanent Under Sec. of State                       | 2000         |
| Assistant ditto                                     | 1200 to 1500 |
| Financial Secretary                                 | 1500         |
| Accountant-General                                  | 1500         |
| Dep. Accountant-Gen.                                | 1100 to 1200 |
| Assistant ditto                                     | 1000         |
| 21 Principal Clerks                                 | 700 to 900   |
| 45 Senior Clerks                                    | 450 to 650   |
| (Two receiving extra £100 and 22 extra £50 a year.) |              |
| 60 Clerks                                           | 150 to 500   |
| 5 Upper Division ditto                              | 150 to 400   |
| 65 Supplementary do.                                | 180 to 300   |
| (Some with extra duty pay.)                         |              |
| 5 Second Supplementary                              | 90 to 180    |
| 176 Lower Division Clerks                           | 95 to 250    |
| (Some receiving extra duty pay.)                    |              |
| 1 Accountant, &c.                                   | 450 to 650   |
| 1 Assistant                                         | 350 to 500   |
| 1 Clerk to ditto                                    | 100 to 400   |

## Surveyors, Draughtsmen, &amp;c.

|                                                     |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Chief Surveyor                                    | 800 to 1000 |
| 1 Chief Draughtsman                                 | 400 to 650  |
| 2 Assistant ditto                                   | 250 to 400  |
| 2 Surveyors, First Class                            | 400 to 500  |
| (Each with extra £150 duty pay.)                    |             |
| 1 Ditto Second Class                                | 300 to 375  |
| (With extra duty pay of £100.)                      |             |
| 2 Assist. Surveyors                                 | 180 to 280  |
| 6 Upper Divisn. Clerks                              | 100 to 400  |
| 5 Clerks to be replaced by Lower Division Clerks at | 95 to 250   |

\* Assistant Clerkships are replaced as vacancies occur by the creation of Lower Division Clerkships.

† Five of these officers hold the position of Private Secretary, with extra allowance.

*Establishment of Judge Advocate  
General.*

|         |     |     |      |
|---------|-----|-----|------|
| 1 Clerk | ... | ... | £500 |
| 1 "     | ... | ... | 329  |
| 1 "     | ... | ... | 95   |

**Woods (Office of).**

|                                                               |     |        |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|------|
| 2 Commissioners                                               | ... | ...    | 1200 |
| 2 Principal Clerks                                            | ... | 700 to | 900  |
| 2 Senior Clerks                                               | ... | 500 to | 600  |
| 8 Assistant Clerks                                            | ... | 300 to | 400  |
| 5 Junior Clerks                                               | ... | 150 to | 250  |
| 5 Lower Division Clerks                                       | ... | 80 to  | 200  |
| (Two with duty pay of £25.)                                   |     |        |      |
| 1 Chief Mineral Inspector                                     | ... | ...    | 800  |
| 1 Receiver-General & Receiver<br>for County of Middlesex, &c. | ... | ...    | 900  |
| 1 Assistant to ditto                                          | ... | 300 to | 400  |
| 1 Book-keeper                                                 | ... | 400 to | 600  |
| 1 Drawing Clerk                                               | ... | 150 to | 200  |

**LEGAL BRANCH.**

|                                                       |     |     |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| 1 Solicitor                                           | ... | ... | 1200 to 1500 |
| 1 Clerk                                               | ... | ... | 120 to 180   |
| (With additional special allowances amounting to £70) |     |     |              |

**OFFICE OF LAND REVENUE RECORDS, &c.**

|                         |     |            |
|-------------------------|-----|------------|
| 1 Keeper of the Records | ... | £550       |
| (And additional fees.)  |     |            |
| 1 Deputy Keeper         | ... | 250 to 400 |
| 1 Clerk                 | ... | 100 to 200 |

**FOR THE OFFICE IN DUBLIN.**

|                         |     |        |     |
|-------------------------|-----|--------|-----|
| 1 Senior Clerk          | ... | 500 to | 600 |
| 1 Assistant ditto       | ... | 300 to | 400 |
| 1 Lower Division Clerk  | ... | 80 to  | 200 |
| (With duty pay of £25.) |     |        |     |

**Works (Office of).**

|                                             |                                                |         |       |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| 1                                           | First Commissioner                             |         | £2000 |
| 1                                           | Secretary ...                                  | 1200 to | 1500  |
| 1                                           | Assistant Secretary                            | 800 to  | 1000  |
| 1                                           | Consulting Surveyor                            | ...     | 1200  |
| Private Secretary to the First Commissioner |                                                |         |       |
|                                             | Commissioner ...                               | 150 to  | 300   |
| 2                                           | First Class Clerks ...                         | 450 to  | 700   |
| 1                                           | Clerk of Accounts ...                          | 400 to  | 600   |
| 7                                           | Second Class Clerks*                           | 315 to  | 400   |
| 13                                          | Third " " ...                                  | 100 to  | 300   |
| 24                                          | Lower Division Clerks                          | 80 to   | 200   |
| 1                                           | Chief Exam. Accounts                           | 600 to  | 800   |
| 1                                           | Assistant Examiner                             | 300 to  | 400   |
| 4                                           | " " *                                          | 150 to  | 300   |
| 9                                           | Junior Examiners ...                           | 150 to  | 300   |
| 4                                           | First Class Surveyors                          | 800 to  | 1000  |
| 4                                           | Second " "                                     | 500 to  | 700   |
| 4                                           | First Assistants to First Class Surveyors ...  | 300 to  | 400   |
| 1                                           | Ditto (acting) in China and Japan ...          | ...     | 700   |
| 4                                           | Second Assistants ...                          | 150 to  | 300   |
| 1                                           | Third " "                                      | 100 to  | 200   |
| 3                                           | First Assistants to Second Class Surveyors ... | 210 to  | 300   |
| 2                                           | Second Assistants ...                          | 100 to  | 200   |
| 1                                           | Land Surveyor ...                              | 300 to  | 500   |
| 10                                          | Second Class ditto ...                         | 156 to  | 200   |
| 8                                           | First Class Clerks of Works†                   | 250 to  | 300   |
| 14                                          | Second Class ditto†                            | 150 to  | 220   |
| 1                                           | Supt. of Furniture                             | £400 to | £600  |
| 1                                           | Deputy ditto ...                               | 300 to  | 400   |
| 4                                           | Assistant ditto ...                            | 130 to  | 160   |
| 1                                           | Superintendent ...                             | 250 to  | 350   |
| 1                                           | " " ...                                        | ...     | 250   |

\* Some of these officers receive extra duty pay.

† Some of these officers are provided with official residences, and the remainder have an allowance in lieu thereof.

## ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

### SUPERANNUATION.

THE following is the full text of the Superannuation Act of 1859. We append thereto two important official documents illustrating the manner in which the law is administered:—

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAWS CONCERNING SUPERANNUATIONS AND OTHER ALLOWANCES TO PERSONS HAVING HELD CIVIL OFFICES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Whereas an Act was passed in the Session holden in the fourth and fifth years of King William IV., chapter twenty-four, “to alter, amend and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty’s Service;” and whereas by an Act of the Session holden in the twentieth and twenty-first years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, section twenty-seven of the first recited Act, by which an abatement was directed to be made from the salaries of Civil Servants entitled to superannuation allowance, was repealed; and whereas it is desirable further to amend the Act as hereinafter mentioned: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen’s most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

I. Sections ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, and twenty-four of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William IV. are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any pension, compensation or superannuation allowance granted, or act done before the passing of this Act.

II. Subject to the exceptions and provisions hereinafter contained, the superannuation allowance to be granted after the commencement of this Act to persons who shall have served in an established capacity in the permanent Civil Service of the State, whether their remuneration be computed by day pay, weekly wages, or annual salary, and for whom provision shall not otherwise have been made by Act of Parliament, or who may not be specially excepted by the authority of Parliament, shall be as follows (that is to say):—

To any person who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under eleven years, an annual allowance of ten-sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office:

For eleven years, and under twelve years, an annual allowance of eleven-sixtieths of such salary and emoluments:

And in like manner a further addition to the annual allowance of one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of such service, until the completion of a period of service of forty years, when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths may be granted; and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond forty years.

Provided always that if any question should arise in any department of the Public Service as to the claim of any person or class of persons for superannuation under this clause, it shall be referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury, whose decision shall be final.

III. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the grant to the officers and clerks who entered the Public Service prior to the fifth day of August,



1829, of such superannuation allowances as might hereafter have been granted to them under section nine of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William IV., or shall prevent, restrict, or diminish any other superannuation allowance, pension, gratuity, or compensation which, if this Act had not been passed, might hereafter have been granted to any person who shall have entered the Public Service before the passing of this Act, but, except as aforesaid, the provisions hereinafter contained shall apply as well to persons who have already entered the Public Service, whether before or after the said fifth day of August, 1829, as to those who may hereafter enter the Public Service.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury from time to time, by any order or warrant, to declare that for the due and efficient discharge of the duties of any office or class of offices to be specified in such order or warrant, professional or other peculiar qualifications, not ordinarily to be acquired in the Public Service, are required, and that it is for the interest of the public that persons should be appointed thereto at an age exceeding that at which Public Service ordinarily begins; and by the same or any other order or warrant to direct that when any person now holding or who may hereafter be appointed to such office or any of such class of offices shall retire from the public service, a number of years not exceeding twenty, to be specified in the said order or warrant, shall, in computing the amount of superannuation allowance which may be granted to him under the foregoing section of this Act, be added to the number of years during which he may have actually served, and also to direct that in respect of such office, or class of offices, the period of service required to entitle the holders to superannuation may be a period less than ten years, to be specified in the order or warrant; and also to direct that, in respect of such office, or class of offices, the holder may be entitled to superannuation, though he may not hold his appointment directly from the Crown, and may not have entered the Service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners; provided always, that every order or warrant made under this enactment shall be laid before Parliament.

V. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person who, being the holder of an office in respect of which a superannuation allowance may be granted, but not having completed the period which would have entitled him to a superannuation allowance, is compelled to quit the Public Service by reason of severe bodily injury, occasioned, without his own default, in the discharge of his public duty, a gratuity not exceeding three months' pay for every two years of service, or superannuation allowance not exceeding ten-sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office.

VI. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person who, being the holder of an office in respect of which a superannuation allowance may be granted, is constrained, from infirmity of mind or body, to leave the Public Service before the completion of the period which would entitle him to a superannuation allowance, such sum of money by way of gratuity as the said Commissioners may think proper, but so as that no such gratuity shall exceed the amount of one month's pay for each year of service.

VII. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person retiring or removed from the Public Service in consequence of the abolition of his office, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organisation of the department to which he belongs, by which greater efficiency and economy can be effected, such special annual allowance by way of compensation as on a full consideration of the circumstances of the case may seem to the said Commissioners to be a reasonable and just compensation for the loss of office; and if the compensation shall exceed the amount to which such person

would have been entitled under the scale of superannuation provided by this Act if ten years were added to the number of years which he may have actually served, such allowance shall be granted by special minute, stating the special grounds for granting such allowance, which minute shall be laid before Parliament, and no such allowance shall exceed two-thirds of the salary and emolument of the office.

VIII. It shall not be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant the full amount of superannuation allowance which can be granted under this Act to any person not being the head officer or one of the head officers of a department, unless upon production of a certificate signed by the head officer of the department (or by two head officers, if there be more than one) that he has served with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of such head officer or officers; and in every case in which any superannuation allowance is granted, after the refusal of such certificate, the minute granting it shall state such refusal and the grounds on which the allowance is granted.

IX. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person any superannuation, compensation, gratuity, or other allowance of greater amount than the amount which might be awarded to him under the foregoing provisions, when special services rendered by such person, and requiring special reward, shall appear to them to justify such increase, but so that such allowance shall in no case exceed the salary and emoluments enjoyed by the grantee at the time of the retirement, and the grounds of every such increase shall be stated in a minute of the Treasury, which shall be laid before Parliament; and it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to grant to any person any such allowance of less amount than otherwise would have been awarded to him where his defaults or demerit in relation to the Public Service appear to them to justify such diminution.

X. It shall not be lawful to grant any superannuation allowance under the provisions of this Act to any person who shall be under sixty years, unless upon medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Treasury that he is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his situation, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

XI. Every person to whom a superannuation or compensation allowance shall have been granted before he shall have attained the age of sixty years shall, until he has attained that age, be liable to be called upon to fill, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he shall have before served, any public office or situation under the Crown for which his previous public services may render him eligible; and if he shall decline, when called upon to do so, to take upon him any such office or situation, or shall decline or neglect to execute the duties thereof satisfactorily, being in a competent state of health, he shall forfeit his right to the compensation or superannuation allowance which had been granted to him.

XII. And whereas it will be for the advantage of the Public Service that officers holding employments entitling them to superannuation allowances under this or other Acts shall be eligible for other public employments at home and abroad, without forfeiting their claim to such allowances:

Every officer already or hereafter to be transferred from employment entitling him to superannuation allowance to public employment under the Crown not so entitling him shall be entitled, on his ultimate retirement from the Public Service, to the same allowance as if he had continued to hold the vacated appointment, and at the same rate of salary as when the same was vacated, subject nevertheless to the conditions which would in that case have been applicable with respect to the grant of such allowance; provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury, in the case of officers transferred to Governorships and Lieutenant-Governorships of colonies, and

other high offices abroad, conferred for a limited period to grant such superannuation allowance for such officers on the expiration of such term of service without a renewal of public employment; but any officer to whom such grant is made, while under the age of sixty years, shall be subject to the same liability to be called upon to fill office under the Crown as herein provided concerning other persons under that age to whom like allowances are granted.

XIII. All orders, warrants, and minutes by this Act directed to be laid before Parliament shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after the making thereof if Parliament be sitting, and if Parliament be not sitting, then within fourteen days after the next meeting thereof.

XIV. No pension shall be granted under the provisions of section six of the Act of the 57th year of King George III., chapter 65, to any person who shall not have had a seat in one of the Houses of Parliament during the period or one-half of the period for which he has held office, as in the said section is mentioned.

XV. The several sections mentioned in the Schedule hereto of the several Acts of Parliament, also therein mentioned, shall be construed as if this Act, instead of the said Act of the 4th and 5th years of the reign of King William IV., had been referred to in the said sections; and such other enactments as refer to the scale of superannuation allowance established by the provisions hereby repealed of the said Act of King William IV. shall be construed as if the scale established by this Act had been referred to.

XVI. All superannuations, compensations, gratuities, and other allowances granted, or hereafter under this Act to be granted, shall be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same without any abatement or deduction in respect of any taxes or duties whatever at present existing, except the tax upon property or income.

XVII. For the purposes of this Act, no person hereafter to be appointed shall be deemed to have served in the permanent Civil Service of the State, unless such person hold his appointment directly from the Crown, or has been admitted into the Civil Service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners; nor shall any person already appointed to any office be held to have served in the permanent Civil Service as aforesaid, unless such person belong to a class which is already entitled to superannuation allowance, or to a class in which, if he has been appointed thereto subsequently to the passing of this Act, he would, as holding his appointment directly from the Crown, or as having been admitted into the Civil Service with such certificate as aforesaid, have become entitled to such allowance, and no person shall be entitled to any superannuation allowance under this Act unless his salary or remuneration has been provided out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or out of the moneys voted by Parliament.

XVIII. So much of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William IV., chapter 24, as is now in force and not hereby repealed, and this Act shall be construed together as one Act.

XIX. It shall be sufficient, in citing this Act, to use the expression, "The Superannuation Act, 1859."

#### SCHEDULE A.

5 and 6 W. 4, c. 42, s. 1.

7 W. 4 and 1 Vict. c. 30, s. 21.

8 and 9 Vict. c. 100, ss. 5, 10.

13 and 14 Vict. c. 89, sec. 89.

15 and 16 Vict. c. 73, s. 15.

15 and 16 Vict. c. 87, s. 46.

17 and 18 Vict. c. 78, s. 22.

19 and 20 Vict. c. 110, s. 9.

## TREASURY MINUTE.

(DATED 14TH JUNE, 1859.)

MY LORDS have under consideration the report of the Committee appointed under the Board Minute of the 20th May, 1859, upon the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 22nd Vict., cap. 26.

My Lords approve of the Regulations proposed by the Committee for ascertaining the amount of retiring allowances to be granted to persons who may have entered the Civil Service previous to the passing of the Act, and whether before or after the 5th August, 1829, also for awarding compensation allowances for abolition of office.

These Regulations are as follows :—

1. As regards those who may have entered the Civil Service before 5th August, 1829 :—

1. That the maximum amount of the superannuation allowance for the quinquennial period, under the 4 and 5 Wm. IV., cap. 24, sec. 9, preceding that through which the applicant is passing be estimated.
2. That to that maximum there be added for each year, in excess of the preceding quinquennial period,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  $\frac{1}{12}$ , equal to  $\frac{1}{48}$  of the applicant's salary and emoluments.
3. That the applicant be considered entitled to this amount under ordinary circumstances.

A larger amount may be awarded in cases of special merit, but within the maximum of the quinquennial period.

A smaller amount may be awarded in cases of demerit. In either of these cases the claim to be submitted to the full Superannuation Committee, and a note to be made of the grounds of the decision.

II. As regards those who may have entered the Service since 5th August, 1829 :—

1. That the maximum amount of the superannuation allowance for the septennial period under the 4 & 5 Wm. IV., cap. 24, sec. 10, preceding that through which the applicant is passing, be estimated.
2. That to that maximum there be added each year in excess of the preceding septennial period  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  $\frac{1}{12}$ , equal to  $\frac{1}{48}$  of the applicant's salary and emoluments.
3. As in the former cases, the applicants shall be considered entitled to this amount under ordinary circumstances.

A larger amount may be awarded in cases of special merit, but within the maximum of the septennial period.

A smaller amount may be awarded in cases of demerit.

In either of these cases the claims shall be submitted to the full Superannuation Committee, and a note be made of the grounds of the decision.

4. When a higher rate of superannuation would accrue under the 22 Vict., cap. 26, that higher rate should be allowed.

III. That in no case shall any fractional part of a year be allowed.

With regard to persons appointed, or to be appointed, subsequently to the passing of the Act 22 Vict., my Lords observe that the language of the Act is precise, and that such persons are to be held entitled to the retiring allowances prescribed by the 2nd section of the Act, provided they fulfil the conditions of the 17th section, and provided my Lords do not find it necessary to exercise the power conferred on them by the 9th section, of reducing the allowance on account of the demerits of the person claiming it.

The parties entitled to be considered Civil Servants under the 17th clause are accurately stated in the Report of the Committee as follows, viz. :—

I. Persons hereafter to be appointed :—

A. Those holding appointments directly from the Crown.

B. Those admitted into the Civil Service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners.

II. Persons appointed to office before 19th April, 1859, the date of the passing of the Superannuation Act of 1859 :—

A. Those belonging to a class already entitled to superannuation allowance.

B. Those holding appointments directly from the Crown.

C. Those admitted into the Civil Service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners, or belonging to a class which is hereafter to be admitted.

MEMORANDUM.

The Lords of the Treasury have announced that their Lordships will grant the following to gentlemen who may retire for the purpose of facilitating the reconstruction of the several Departments in the Customs Service, provided they are of exemplary character and fully competent to continue in the discharge of their duties, and subject to the condition inserted at the end of this memorandum :—

1. To officers who entered the Service before the 5th August, 1829 :—

The maximum pension laid down in the 9th section of the Act 4th and 5th William IV., cap. 24, with an addition of  $\frac{1}{80}$  of the salary for each complete year of service since entering that period.

For example.—An officer after 42 years' service might receive a pension equal  $\frac{1}{4}$  plus  $\frac{1}{80}$  of his salary.

2. To officers who entered the Service on and after the 5th August, 1829, their Lordships usually allow an addition of years to the actual period of service in accordance with the following scale :—

Between 1 and 5 years' service, 1 year is added.

“ 5 “ 10 “ 3 years are added.

“ 10 “ 15 “ 5 “

“ 15 “ 20 “ 7 “

After 20 years' service 10 “

provided that the limit  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the salary is not exceeded : but in the present instance their Lordships will be prepared, when the service exceeds 30 years, to consider each case separately with the view to the grant of an allowance in excess of the limit of  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the salary, should the merits of the case appear to justify such a course ; it is, however, expected that the allowance will not exceed  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the salary.

The grant of the full addition of years is, moreover, subject to the condition that the age of the officer at the date of his retirement does not exceed 55 years, the number of years added being smaller in proportion as the age of the officer exceeds that limit.

## THE COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

THE privilege of commuting Government pensions was first confined to the Army and Navy, and the Administrative officers of the Services. The great changes introduced into the public departments by the Gladstone Government having, however, had the effect of superannuating, on very small allowances, a large number of young men, attention was seriously directed to the subject. Mr. Monk, the Member for Gloucester, endeavoured to induce the Chancellor

of the Exchequer to permit these ex-officials to dispose of their pensions to the Government for a capital sum, which would enable them to enter upon some fresh pursuit in life; but the privilege was absolutely refused, and it was not until Mr. Monk stated his determination to press the subject upon the attention of the House of Commons and "THE CIVILIAN" newspaper demonstrated that the sought-for boon would be positively a source of profit to the taxpayers, that Mr. Lowe gave way, and had a general Act passed on the subject. Ex-officials desirous of commuting their pensions must, in the first instance, communicate with the heads of their late department, who will supply forms analogous to those used by life insurance offices in the case of persons desirous of effecting assurances, and who, on receiving these forms duly filled up, will report, confidentially, to the Lords of the Treasury, stating all necessary facts as to the health of the applicants, and any other circumstances it is desirable should be known. Their Lordships will then forward the papers to the Commissioners for the National Debt, who will have the person proposing to commute examined by an official medical man, and afterwards report the whole facts to the Lords of the Treasury, who will finally decide upon the application. The Act does not apply to those who leave the Service through ill-health or old age. Civil Servants resident in the Colonies or Dependencies are not permitted to commute their pensions unless they appear personally in London and submit to an examination by the Medical Officer of the Commutation Board. We append hereto the full text of the Pensions Commutation Act, 1871, and the official table on which the commutations are effected.

An Act to extend the provisions of the Pensions Commutation Acts, 1868 and 1870, to certain Public Civil Officers, and to consolidate and amend the said Acts. [29th June, 1871.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "Pensions Commutation Act, 1871."

2. In this Act—

The term "The Treasury" means the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the time being, or any two or more of them:

The term "pension" includes any half-pay, compensation allowance, superannuation or retirement allowance, or other payment of the like nature:

The term "officer" means commissioned officer and warrant officer in the Army and Navy, and subordinate officer in the Navy:

The term "public civil office" means any officer other than that of an officer in Her Majesty's naval or land forces, the holder of which is paid his remuneration out of moneys provided by Parliament for supply services.

3. This Act shall apply only—

(1) To officers in Her Majesty's Naval or land forces; and

(2) To persons who have retired or have been removed from public civil offices in consequence of the abolition of their offices or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organisation of the departments to which they belonged, and to whom annual pensions have been granted by way of compensation for such retirement or removal.

4. It shall be lawful for the Treasury, in accordance with such regulations as they may from time to time make, on the application of any person to whom this Act applies, to commute his pension by the payment of a capital sum of money, calculated according to the estimated duration of the life of the pension-holder, subject to the following provisions:—

- (1) In calculating the amount payable in respect of the commutation of any pension, the following rules shall be observed:—

(a) The age of the pension-holder shall be reckoned at the age he will attain on the birthday next succeeding his application for commutation.

(b) In the case of impaired lives, years shall be added to the age of the pension-holder for the purpose of calculating the amount of commutation payable to him; and in like manner a deduction from age shall be made as an equivalent for the right for prospective increase of the pension to be commuted;

(c) In calculating the amount payable in respect of any pension, interest shall be reckoned at a rate of not less than five pounds per centum per annum.

- (2) Where any officer in the naval or land forces of Her Majesty whose pension has been commuted under this Act subsequently marries, his widow shall not be entitled to any pension, and a child of any such officer born after the date of the commutation of his pension shall not be entitled to compassionate allowance.

- (3) Save as aforesaid, nothing in this Act contained shall be held to deprive the wife or children of any officer whose pension may be commuted of any reversionary right to pension or compassionate allowance to which she or they may be entitled.

No application for the commutation of a pension shall be received unless it be accompanied, in the case of an officer who has belonged to Her Majesty's naval forces, by a recommendation from the Admiralty, and in the case of an officer who has belonged to Her Majesty's land forces, by a recommendation from the War Office, and in the case of any other person, by a recommendation from the head of the department to which the applicant belongs, unless the Treasury otherwise direct.

5. There shall be constituted for the purpose of advising on the cases of applicants for commutation of pensions under this Act a Board, in this Act called "the Commutation Board."

The Commutation Board shall consist of the Comptroller-General for the time being of the National Debt Office, and of four other persons to be from time to time appointed by the Treasury.

The Treasury may from time to time appoint and remove an Actuary, medical referees, and such other officers or servants as they may consider necessary, and may pay them such remuneration as they may think fit.

The Commutation Board shall inquire into and report to the Treasury upon the cases of applicants for commutation under this Act in such manner as the Treasury directs.

6. The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, with the consent of the Treasury, may pay the amounts awarded as commutations of pensions out of any funds for the time being in their hands under the authority of the Act of the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter fourteen, and the Act of the Session of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh years of the same reign, chapter eighty-seven, or either of such Acts.

7. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Treasury may from time to time make, alter, or revoke regulations as to the following matters:—

- (1) The rules according to which applications for commutations are to be made, or, on payment of a prescribed fee, to be withdrawn:

- (2) The tables according to which the duration of life of applicants for commutation is to be calculated for the purposes of this Act:

- (3) The terms upon which pensions are to be commuted, and the cases in which the commutation is to be refused.

8. An account shall be made up annually of the amount paid by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt for the commutation of pensions under this Act, and a terminable annuity shall be annually paid, out of the votes of Parliament upon which the respective pensions were chargeable previous to commutation, to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, of an amount sufficient to repay to the said Commissioners, at the expiration of ten years, the amount advanced by them, together with interest thereon at a rate of not less than three and a half per centum per annum, and the amount of the annuity payable in respect of the commutation of pensions shall be notified by a certificate under the hand of the Actuary of the National Debt Office, in the case of an officer in the naval forces to the Admiralty, and in the case of an officer in the land forces to the War Office, and in the case of any other person to the head of the department to which the person belonged whose pension has been so commuted, or to such other person as may be directed by the Treasury.

9. If any applicant for commutation under this Act wilfully make any false declaration in relation to any matter or thing required by any regulation made in pursuance of this Act, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable on conviction to forfeit all claim to his pension or the value thereof, and to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

10. If any pension-holder whose pension has been commuted in pursuance of this Act accepts any public employment, a deduction shall be made from the salary payable to him in respect of such employment equal to the amount which would have been abated from the pension if it had not been commuted; and in the event of his becoming entitled to a pension in respect of such employment, the amount of such pension granted to him shall not exceed the amount which he might have received had his pension not been so commuted.

11. If at any time it appear desirable to the Treasury and to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, having regard to the funds out of which the said Commissioners are authorised by this Act to pay the amounts awarded as commutations of pensions, that an issue in money should be made out of the Consolidated Fund in repayment of advances made from such funds, the Treasury may, upon a certificate to that effect under the hands of the Comptroller-General, or Assistant-Comptroller, acting under the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, issue to the said Commissioners out of the Consolidated Fund, or the growing produce thereof, such a sum as may be named in such certificate.

12. When an issue has been made as aforesaid out of the Consolidated Fund in repayment of advances made by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt under this Act, the Actuary of the National Debt Office shall certify to the said Commissioners the annual amount which should be applied for a term of years to be fixed by the Commissioners with the assent of the Treasury, as the equivalent value of the amount so repaid to the said Commissioners, and the said Commissioners shall annually apply the amount so certified for the fixed term of years, out of the moneys to be paid to them from year to year in respect of commutations of pensions under this Act, to the purchase and cancelling of perpetual or other annuities, exchequer bills, bonds, bank advances, or other descriptions of debt chargeable upon the Consolidated Fund, and the said Actuary shall take the rate of interest at which the annual payments are to be made to the said Commissioners under this Act as the basis upon which the amount of the annual payments so to be applied are to be valued.



## TEMPORARY PROVISIONS AND REPEAL.

13. The persons who at the time of the passing of this Act are members of the Commutation Board shall constitute the first Commutation Board under this Act, and any regulation made by the Treasury in pursuance of "The Pensions Commutation Act, 1869," shall continue in force until revoked or altered in pursuance of this Act.

14. "The Pensions Commutation Act, 1869," and the Act of the Session of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and one, intituled "An Act for amending the 6th section of 'The Pensions Commutation Act, 1869,'" shall be wholly repealed.

Provided that the repeal in this Act shall not affect—

1. Any pension duly granted, or anything duly done or suffered under any enactment hereby repealed;
2. Any penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred in respect of any offence against any enactment hereby repealed, or the institution of any proceeding for enforcing or recovering any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid.

Table showing the Number of Years' Purchase, and also the Price in Cash, of an Annuity of £100 on the Life of a Male, of any age undermentioned; the Interest of Money being taken after the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, payable Half-yearly, and the Law of Mortality being that adopted for the Tables regulating the Grant of Annuities on Male Lives at the National Debt Office.

| Age. | Number of<br>Years' Purchase. | Present value of the<br>Annuity of £100. | Age. | Number of<br>Years' Purchase. | Present value of the<br>Annuity of £100. |
|------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 21   | 15·00258                      | - £1,500 5 2                             | 51   | 11·21356                      | - £1,121 7 1                             |
| 22   | 14·96111                      | - 1,496 2 3                              | 52   | 10·98145                      | - 1,098 2 11                             |
| 23   | 14·92519                      | - 1,492 10 5                             | 53   | 10·75133                      | - 1,075 2 8                              |
| 24   | 14·88969                      | - 1,488 19 5                             | 54   | 10·52560                      | - 1,052 11 3                             |
| 25   | 14·85191                      | - 1,485 3 10                             | 55   | 10·30351                      | - 1,030 7 0                              |
| 26   | 14·80890                      | - 1,480 17 10                            | 56   | 10·08363                      | - 1,008 7 3                              |
| 27   | 14·74746                      | - 1,474 14 11                            | 57   | 9·86670                       | - 986 13 5                               |
| 28   | 14·67951                      | - 1,467 19 0                             | 58   | 9·64896                       | - 964 17 11                              |
| 29   | 14·60551                      | - 1,460 11 0                             | 59   | 9·42649                       | - 942 13 0                               |
| 30   | 14·52581                      | - 1,452 11 8                             | 60   | 9·19800                       | - 919 16 0                               |
| 31   | 14·44054                      | - 1,444 1 1                              | 61   | 8·95666                       | - 895 13 4                               |
| 32   | 14·35005                      | - 1,435 0 1                              | 62   | 8·70132                       | - 870 2 8                                |
| 33   | 14·25257                      | - 1,425 5 2                              | 63   | 8·43435                       | - 843 8 8                                |
| 34   | 14·14731                      | - 1,414 14 8                             | 64   | 8·16571                       | - 816 11 5                               |
| 35   | 14·03442                      | - 1,403 8 10                             | 65   | 7·89583                       | - 789 11 8                               |
| 36   | 13·91478                      | - 1,391 9 7                              | 66   | 7·62437                       | - 762 8 9                                |
| 37   | 13·79016                      | - 1,379 0 4                              | 67   | 7·37082                       | - 737 1 8                                |
| 38   | 13·66060                      | - 1,366 1 2                              | 68   | 7·11881                       | - 711 17 8                               |
| 39   | 13·52738                      | - 1,352 14 9                             | 69   | 6·86850                       | - 686 17 0                               |
| 40   | 13·38854                      | - 1,338 17 1                             | 70   | 6·62170                       | - 662 3 5                                |
| 41   | 13·24313                      | - 1,324 6 3                              | 71   | 6·38068                       | - 638 1 4                                |
| 42   | 13·08568                      | - 1,308 11 4                             | 72   | 6·14448                       | - 614 8 11                               |
| 43   | 12·92050                      | - 1,292 1 0                              | 73   | 5·90561                       | - 590 11 3                               |
| 44   | 12·74483                      | - 1,274 9 8                              | 74   | 5·65540                       | - 565 10 10                              |
| 45   | 12·55834                      | - 1,255 16 8                             | 75   | 5·39538                       | - 539 10 9                               |
| 46   | 12·36096                      | - 1,236 1 11                             | 76   | 5·12566                       | - 512 11 4                               |
| 47   | 12·14690                      | - 1,214 13 10                            | 77   | 4·81532                       | - 481 10 8                               |
| 48   | 11·92339                      | - 1,192 6 9                              | 78   | 4·50565                       | - 450 11 3                               |
| 49   | 11·69128                      | - 1,169 2 7                              | 79   | 4·20762                       | - 420 15 3                               |
| 50   | 11·45362                      | - 1,145 7 3                              | 80   | 3·91477                       | - 391 9 6                                |

## TREASURY LETTER AND REGULATION WITH REFERENCE TO COMMUTATION.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, WHITEHALL,

13th September, 1881.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that my Lords have found it necessary to call the attention of the heads of the public departments to the conditions under which pensions granted under section 7 of the Superannuation Act, 1859 (22 Vict. c. 26), may be commuted under the Pensions Commutation Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vict. c. 36).

By section 4 (4) of the latter Act it is provided that no application for the commutation of a pension shall be received by the Treasury, unless it be accompanied by a recommendation from the head of the department to which the applicant belongs, unless the Treasury otherwise directs.

The Treasury has never issued any direction to dispense with this recommendation, and therefore it remains an indispensable condition precedent to every commutation.

No head of a department is obliged to give this recommendation if he thinks it ought to be withheld; and my Lords are desirous of bringing to the notice of the heads of departments some considerations which they think should be regarded before such recommendations are given.

In section XI. of the Act of 22 Vict. c. 26, and section XX. of the Act 4 and 5 William IV. c. 24, the recall of pensioned persons to service is provided for. As soon, however, as a pension has been commuted, although the Legislature has provided for taking the value of it into account (34 & 35 Vict. c. 36, s. 10) in the case of a voluntary return to service, yet it is evident that the power of compelling a return to service, under forfeiture of the pension in its annual form, which is given by section XI. of the Act 22 Vict. c. 26, is lost.

It is true that the power of recalling compulsorily to service is difficult to exercise, and has been exercised only to a limited extent; still Parliament has conferred the power, and it ought not to be parted with indiscriminately, and as a matter of course. The knowledge that it exists cannot but have an effect upon officers to whom, upon reduction of the establishments to which they belong, transfers to other offices are occasionally offered, instead of retiring allowances.

My Lords, in the circular (7347) of 1st May, 1877, from the Treasury to the Public Departments, requested that they might be informed, as part of the general statement accompanying every scheme submitted to them for the reorganisation of a department, how many officers (if any) were to be reduced, what salaries they were in receipt of, and what number of years they had served. My Lords have now further to request that they may also be informed, on similar occasions, how many officers, and of what ages severally, are meant to be recommended for the commutation of their pensions.

Cases have occurred in which men in the prime of life have been recom-

mended for the commutation of their pensions, although the situations, on the abolition of which they were retiring, were such as are constantly falling vacant, and might have been filled up by requiring the persons whose pensions had been commuted to take them. The fitness of an officer for further service, and therefore in most cases, his age, should be a primary consideration in deciding whether or not to allow him to commute his pension.

It is to be remembered that the only civil pensions which are capable of being commuted are of greater amount than ordinary pensions granted for age or ill-health, after an equal period of service, and also that the persons applying to commute are sure (in the absence of fraud) to be those who believe themselves to be good lives, and so far fit for further service.

I am directed to subjoin a copy of a regulation which my Lords have made in pursuance of the authority given to them by section 7 (3) of the Pensions Commutation Act 1871 (34 and 35 Vict. c. 36), and have caused to be communicated, together with a copy of this circular, to the Commutation Board.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. R. W. LINGEN.

The Treasury makes the following regulation under section 7 of the Commutation Act, 1871, namely, that the Commutation Board, before recommending commutation of the pensions granted by way of compensation to any persons who have retired, or have been removed, from public civil offices in consequence of the abolition of their offices, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the departments to which they belong, do, whenever such persons are, at the time of applying for commutation, under 50 years of age, report the same to the Treasury, with particulars of the applicants, their age and reported state of health, and do not proceed further in the matter until they have been notified in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries of the Treasury that my Lords do not object to the commutation on administrative grounds.

## THE PENSIONS COMMUTATION ACT, 1882.

(45 AND 46 VICT., CH. 44.)

An Act to authorise the Commutation of a portion of a Pension in pursuance of the Pensions Commutation Act, 1871. 18th August, 1882.

“Whereas by the Pensions Commutation Act, 1871, the Treasury are authorised, on the application of any person to whom that Act applies, to commute his pension in the manner provided by that Act, and in accordance with the regulations from time to time made by the Treasury :

“And whereas doubts have arisen as to the power of the Treasury under the said Act to commute a portion of a pension, and it is expedient to remove such doubts :

“Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Com-

mons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

"1. This Act may be cited as the Pensions Commutation Act, 1882.

"2. This Act and the Pensions Commutation Acts, 1871 and 1876, may be cited as the Pensions Commutation Acts, 1871 to 1882.

"3. Where the Treasury have power, in pursuance of the Pensions Commutation Act, 1871, to commute the pension of any person, the Treasury shall also have power to commute a portion of such pension, and the provisions of the Pensions Commutations Acts, 1871 and 1876, shall apply accordingly to the portion of the pension in like manner, so nearly as circumstances admit, as they apply to the whole pension."

## THE SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1875.

(38 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 4.)

An Act to amend the Superannuation Act, 1859, so far as relates to the Superannuation Allowances to be granted to Civil Servants who have served in unhealthy climates.

Whereas it is expedient to authorise the grant of special rates of pension to persons who have served in an established capacity in the permanent Civil Service of the State, where such persons have served in an unhealthy place :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury from time to time by any order or warrant to declare that any country or place therein named shall be deemed to be an unhealthy place, and the same shall thereupon be deemed, for the purposes of the Superannuation Act, 1859, and this Act, to be an unhealthy place.

Section thirteen of the Superannuation Act, 1859, relating to the laying of orders and warrants before Parliament, shall apply to every order and warrant made under this section.

2. When a person who has served in an established capacity in the permanent Civil Service of the State is entitled to any superannuation, compensation, gratuity, or other allowance under the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 1859, two years' service by him in an unhealthy place shall, in calculating the amount of such superannuation, compensation, gratuity, or other allowance, be reckoned as service for three years : and service in an unhealthy place for any greater or less period than two years shall be reckoned in the like proportion. But nothing in this Act contained shall alter or affect the second section of the Superannuation Act, 1859, so far as it requires a service of ten years before a person becomes entitled to any annual superannuation allowance.

3. This Act shall commence on the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and apply to persons who have retired from the public service since that day.

4. This Act may be cited as the Superannuation Act, 1875, and shall be construed as one with the Superannuation Act, 1859, and together with that Act may be cited as the "Superannuation Acts, 1859 and 1875."

**ABSTRACT OF THE BANK HOLIDAYS ACT, 1871.**

**BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.**—Easter Monday; The Monday in Whitsun week; the first Monday in August; the 26th day of December, if a week day.

**BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND.**—New Year's Day\*; Christmas Day\*; Good Friday; the first Monday in May; the first Monday in August.

All Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes due and payable on the above days to be payable on the following day.—Sec. 1.

No person shall be compellable to make any payment or do any act upon the above days which he would not be compellable to do on Christmas Day or Good Friday, but his obligation to do so shall apply to the day following.—Sec. 3.

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**TREASURY LETTER WITH REFERENCE TO OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT OF OFFICERS.****CIVIL SERVICE (ACCEPTANCE OF LOCAL OFFICES.)**

Copy "of correspondence between the Home Office and the Treasury respecting the acceptance of Local Offices or other employment by officers in the Permanent Civil Service."

I.—Letter from Home Office, dated 8th May, 1877.

Home Office, Whitehall, 8th May, 1877.

SIR,—A question having arisen as to whether it is proper to allow officers in the Convict Service to accept nomination to local offices, such as those of waywardens, members of school boards, &c., I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cross to request you to move the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to be pleased to inform him whether any regulations have been issued by their Lordships with reference to the acceptance of such offices by persons in the permanent employment of the Government, and if not, whether they think the practice is one which may be permitted consistently with the interests of the public service, or whether it should be discouraged or altogether forbidden.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. F. O. LIDDELL.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

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\* If either of these days falls on a Sunday, the Monday following shall be a Bank Holiday. Special days may be appointed for Bank Holidays by Royal proclamation, and the days appointed for this purpose may be altered by Order in Council.—Sec. 4.

II.—Reply from Treasury, dated 6th April, 1878.

Treasury Chambers, 6th April, 1878.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 8th of May last, inquiring whether any regulations have been issued by this Board with reference to the acceptance of local offices by persons in the permanent employment of the Government, and, if not, whether they think the practice is one which may be permitted consistently with the interests of the public service, or whether it should be discouraged or altogether forbidden, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cross, that the only instructions bearing upon the subject which have been issued by my Lords are such as refer to the directorships of public companies or similar employments which may require attendance during the same hours as the Public Service.

All such questions turn upon the compatibility of a second office or employment with a public one, for which the holder's whole time professes to be given.

The mention of whole time, however, involves a definition of office hours, which of course this extra sort of service tends to limit to the extremest point.

My Lords have laid down the rule, without exception, that no extra employment ought to be permitted in respect of which the officer is liable to be called away during office hours.

Further than this my Lords can hardly be said to have gone, but their own strong opinion is, that such extra employment is generally prejudicial to the Public Service, because no one can serve two masters. In private service it is believed to be universally forbidden. My Lords, in departments under their own control, would be disposed to forbid it, or to regard it as *prima facie* disqualifying for promotion.

The difficulty of laying down any very precise rules upon the subject is that without an undesirable amount of inquiry into personal details it is difficult to ascertain the facts to which such rules would have to be applied. But the acceptance of a specific office is in this respect distinguishable from any kind of merely private and casual occupation, although for profit.

As regards local offices, if they are offices of profit, all the above considerations apply; if they are not offices of profit, the question becomes one of compatibility of functions in respect of character and of time, and this my Lords apprehend must be left to the chief of each department to decide.

I have, &c., (Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

The Hon. A. F. O. Liddell, Q.C., Home Office.

III.—Extract from Treasury Minute of 27th March, 1879, referred to in II.

My Lords agree with the Committee in considering that the public is entitled to the whole time of its servants, and that officers holding situations which require daily attendance should not be allowed to accept employment as directors of companies of various descriptions requiring their personal attendance elsewhere during office hours.

## **Institutions connected with the Civil Service.**

### **Inland Revenue Life Assurance and Benevolent Fund.**

ESTABLISHED 1844-5.

For granting Annuities to Widows and Gratuities to Orphans; also for granting Assistance in paying the Premiums on Life Assurance to all the Assured after their Superannuation. (In connection with the Atlas Assurance Company.)

#### **Committee of Management.**

#### **All Persons insured for £300 and upwards.**

**Trustees**—Charles B. Forsey, Esq., Secretary, Inland Revenue; W. Stafford Northcote, Esq., Commissioner, Inland Revenue; W. H. Cousens, Esq., Controller Stamps and Stores, Inland Revenue; Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., Director, Atlas Company; Benjamin Buck Greene, Esq., Director, Atlas Company.

**Standing Committee of Management**—Charles B. Forsey, Esq.; Edward Steel, Esq.; William Jacob, Esq.; William Henry Cousens, Esq.; George Bray, Esq.; John Molyneux; Thomas Brain, Esq.; James Spencer, Esq.

**Auditors**—Henry S. Bond, R. H. Brooks and A. Southgate, Esqrs.

**Actuary**—Wm. Henry Tyndall, Esq.

**Secretary**—Bertram Wenban, Esq., Inland Revenue Office, Tower Hill, E.C.

**Bankers**—Messrs. Prescott, Cave, Buxton, Loder and Co.

Facilities granted towards paying Premiums, in obtaining Probate of Will, or Letters of Administration, in the payment of claims.

### **Atlas Assurance Company.**

#### **LIFE DEPARTMENT.**

Annual income £150,000. Accumulated Life Premiums in Reserve over £1,500,000.

#### **ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.**

Accident Assurances are now granted by this Company.

**WILLIAM HENRY TYNDALL, Actuary.**

#### **FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

No charge made for Policy Stamps. Losses occasioned by Lightning will be paid. The Policies of the Company extend to cover Losses occasioned by the Explosion of Gas.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, and any information needful to effect Life, Fire, or Accident Assurances, may be obtained on application to the office, No. 92, Cheapside, London, E.C., or any of the Company's Agents.

**RICHARD RAY, Secretary.**

### **Civil Service Debating Society.**

**President**—F. B. Armstrong, Esq.

**Vice-Presidents**—J. Granville Layard and Alfred Vian, Esqs.

**Treasurer**—F. W. Porter, Esq.      **Honorary Secretary**—Valentine Corry, Esq.

This is one of the most flourishing institutions connected with the Civil Service. Members are elected by ballot, and pay an annual subscription of 5s. The subjects for debate are announced in "THE CIVILIAN," in which journal special reports of the proceedings appear. Gentlemen desiring to join the Society should communicate with the Honorary Secretary, Savings Bank Department, General Post Office. The meetings are held on every Friday during the Session at the rooms of the Century Club, 6, Pall Mall Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

# Civil Service Supply Association, Limited.

**Committee**—Messrs. Cornelius Thompson, *Chairman*; R. Bannister, J. Barber, C. H. Davey, Jas. Fleming, O. Fitcher, F. Macgauran, G. Pearson, J. Phillips, T. W. Pridmore, W. B. Roberts, J. Simpson, J. C. Stockton, G. P. Tate, J. F. Wight.  
**Auditors**—W. Adams, Inland Revenue; and H. Tomlinson, Paymaster General's Office.  
**Treasurer**—H. Coxwell. **Secretary**—John E. Bignall.

In 1865 a few gentlemen in the Post Office clubbed together for the purpose of procuring articles of general consumption on the most advantageous terms. Their efforts were so successful that many of their colleagues wished to obtain similar advantages, and, in consequence, the Post Office Supply Association was established, the chief promoters being Mr. Howard, the late Chairman of the Civil Service Supply Association, and Mr. Alfred Norman, of the Savings Bank Department. In a short time, the attention of gentlemen in other public offices was attracted to the operations of the Society, and the result was, that in February, 1866, the Rules of the CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, were certified by the Registrar of Friendly Societies. The history of the Association since that period is best given in the following figures:—

| Year ended.    | Amount of business done. |              | Gross Profit. | Net Profit. | Working Expenses per cent. |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 30th Feb. 1867 | £21,322                  | To Feb. 1867 | £1,697        | £729        | 9                          |
| " 1868         | 83,405                   | " 1868       | 6,632         | 3,978       | 6½                         |
| " 1869         | 218,242                  | " 1869       | 13,961        | 7,584       | 6                          |
| Half-year.     |                          |              |               |             |                            |
| To Aug. 1869   | 137,367                  | To Aug. 1869 | 6,571         | 1,465       | 6½                         |
| " Feb. 1870    | 208,022                  | " Feb. 1870  | 11,390        | 3,217       | 6½                         |
| " Aug. 1870    | 209,602                  | " Aug. 1870  | 22,995        | 12,630      | 7                          |
| " Feb. 1871    | 282,816                  | " Feb. 1871  | 31,746        | 15,022      | 6½                         |
| " Aug. 1871    | 276,971                  | " Aug. 1871  | 20,822        | 7,110       | 6½                         |
| " Feb. 1872    | 348,334                  | " Feb. 1872  | 32,250        | 11,516      | 6½                         |
| " Aug. 1872    | 320,657                  | " Aug. 1872  | 29,221        | 7,017       | 7-3                        |
| " Feb. 1873    | 391,742                  | " Feb. 1873  | 31,323        | 5,304       | 6½                         |
| " Aug. 1873    | 359,627                  | " Aug. 1873  | 31,301        | 4,268       | 7½                         |
| " Feb. 1874    | 459,800                  | " Feb. 1874  | 41,786        | 9,819       | 7                          |
| " Aug. 1874    | 411,057                  | " Aug. 1874  | 39,929        | 11,620      | 7-11                       |
| " Feb. 1875    | 485,037                  | " Feb. 1875  | 43,506        | 13,827      | 9½                         |
| " Aug. 1875    | 440,295                  | " Aug. 1875  | 40,195        | 9,555       | 7½                         |
| " Feb. 1876    | 512,902                  | " Feb. 1876  | 47,336        | 13,385      | 7                          |
| " Aug. 1876    | 465,155                  | " Aug. 1876  | 42,894        | 9,597       | 7½                         |
| " Feb. 1877    | 528,390                  | " Feb. 1877  | 54,503        | 18,277*     | 7½                         |
| " Aug. 1877    | 512,904                  | " Aug. 1877  | 49,352        | 11,262      | 7½                         |
| Four Months.   |                          |              |               |             |                            |
| " Dec. 1877    | 435,199                  | " Dec. 1877  | 38,278        | 7,049       | 7                          |
| Half-year.     |                          |              |               |             |                            |
| " June 1878    | 645,076                  | " June 1878  | 69,402        | 19,490      | 7                          |
| " Dec. 1878    | 742,858                  | " Dec. 1878  | 73,897        | 14,928      | 7½                         |
| " June 1879    | 706,256                  | " June 1879  | 73,406        | 8,198       | 8½                         |
| " Dec. 1879    | 775,076                  | " Dec. 1879  | 83,544        | 15,015      | 8½                         |
| " June 1880    | 674,865                  | " June 1880  | 75,682        | 8,465       | 9½                         |
| " Dec. 1880    | 743,752                  | " Dec. 1880  | 85,056        | 14,541      | 8½                         |
| " June 1881    | 699,926                  | " June 1881  | 79,608        | 11,874      | 9-1                        |
| " Dec. 1881    | 796,646                  | " Dec. 1881  | 92,605        | 17,832      | 8½                         |
| " June 1882    | 760,470                  | " June 1882  | 92,944        | 17,856      | 9½                         |
| " Dec. 1882    | 850,422                  | " Dec. 1882  | 98,398        | 26,249      | 8-7                        |
| " June 1883    | 815,853                  | " June 1883  | 92,758        | 22,909      | 8-9                        |

The Association, the object of which is to supply to officers of the Civil Service and their friends articles both for domestic consumption and general use, at the lowest possible prices, is at present composed of three classes: the first, to the number of 4,502, representing 85,480 shares (shareholders alone have a voice in the management of the Association); the second consists of 8,601 members of the Civil Service, who contribute 2s. 6d. per annum for the privilege of dealing with the Stores and the affiliated firms; and the third class numbers 15,000 "friends" of Civil Servants, who pay 5s. a year, but are in all other respects on the same footing as the 2s. 6d. ticket-holders. In addition to these each Shareholder is now entitled to nominate two 5s. ticket-holders every year; 8,904 of these special tickets have been issued. The share list is now closed, but shares may be purchased by Civil Servants at prices ranging from £17 to £18 for fully paid-up or "A" shares.

\* And £11,067 for increase of value of building.



**Civil Service Benefit Building Society.***Enrolled pursuant to Act of Parliament, 6 and 7 William IV. cap 32.*

Mortgage Advances can be promptly obtained.

Shares £20 each, payable in one sum, or by Subscriptions of not less than 10s. per month.  
Entrance Fee for Advance Shares, 1s. per share; and for Deposit Shares, 2s. 6d. per share.**Trustees.**

George Chew, Inland Revenue, and W. Jacob, Law Department, Inland Revenue.

**Directors.**

T. H. E. Foord, W. Jacob, J. H. Mace, F. C. Miles, J. S. Quilter, G. J. W. Rigley.

**Auditors.**—Thomas Ralph Ellenor and James Blackader Meers.**Joint Secretaries.**—F. M. Ball, H. P. Norris, and Joseph Hadley.**Offices.**—5, Argyll Place, Regent Street, W.

In order to extend the Society's operations and to secure good borrowing business, important reductions have been made in the cost of Mortgages, the terms of Redemption, and monthly repayments.

| If taken for   | Monthly repayment<br>for advance<br>of every £100. |    |    | Monthly repayment<br>for advance<br>of every £1,000. |    |    |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|----|----|------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
|                | £                                                  | s. | d. | £                                                    | s. | d. |
| <b>MONTHS.</b> |                                                    |    |    |                                                      |    |    |
| 20             | 5                                                  | 6  | 3  | 53                                                   | 2  | 6  |
| 30             | 3                                                  | 12 | 11 | 36                                                   | 9  | 2  |
| 40             | 2                                                  | 16 | 3  | 28                                                   | 2  | 6  |
| 50             | 2                                                  | 6  | 3  | 23                                                   | 2  | 6  |
| 60             | 1                                                  | 19 | 7  | 19                                                   | 15 | 10 |
| 80             | 1                                                  | 11 | 3  | 15                                                   | 12 | 6  |
| 100            | 1                                                  | 6  | 3  | 13                                                   | 2  | 6  |
| 150            | 1                                                  | 0  | 0  | 10                                                   | 0  | 0  |
| 200            | 0                                                  | 17 | 1  | 8                                                    | 10 | 10 |
| 240            | 0                                                  | 15 | 10 | 7                                                    | 18 | 4  |

Discount may be allowed if six months' subscriptions and upwards be paid in advance. Quarterly in lieu of Monthly Subscriptions may be arranged.

**Civil Service Life Boat Fund.****Patron**—His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.**Honorary Secretary**—Charles Dibdin, Esq., F.R.G.S., 14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.**Treasurer**—Charles G. Turner, Esq., Inland Revenue.

The Civil Service Life Boat Fund, supported entirely by voluntary contributions, has presented four Life Boats to the Royal National Life Boat Institution, which have been the means of saving 155 lives and several vessels. The "Civil Service, No. 1," stationed at Wexford, the "Charles Dibdin" at Tynemouth, and the "Civil Service, No. 3," at Port Patrick, have been fully endowed by the Fund. "Civil Service No. 4" has not yet been endowed. To continue and extend this noble work Annual Subscriptions and Donations are earnestly solicited from Members of Her Majesty's Civil Service and their friends, and will gladly be received by the Honorary Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed at 14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

## **Civil Service Mutual Furnishing Association, Limited.**

**Established 1877.**

**Directors**—G. Wheatley Bennett, H.M. Customs, *Chairman*; F. B. Armstrong, India Office; F. J. Michod, Admiralty; H. J. Prendergast, Inland Revenue; T. Wrigley, M.I.C.E. **Secretary**—W. W. St. George.

**Offices**—15, Charterhouse Street, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.

This Association has now fairly taken its place amongst the well-established Civil Service institutions. It offers facilities for the purchase of household furniture by members of the Civil Service and their friends in all parts of the country, in much the same manner as Building Societies offer facilities for the purchase of houses. The capital is raised by means of Shares, Debentures, and Deposits. During the six years that have elapsed since the formation of the Company, a large amount of business has been done with members of the Civil Service and their friends throughout the kingdom. The first issue of Shares has been entirely subscribed, and a second issue is now being made at a premium of 10s. per Share. Dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum have been regularly paid for some years past, in addition to which Shareholders participate in the Ballots for advances free of interest. An Advance obtained by Ballot, if not required by the drawer, may be sold for £10 or upwards. Deposits are received at 5 per cent., withdrawable at short notice, and for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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## **New Civil Service Co-operation, Limited.**

**Directors**—John Newton, *Chairman*; Claude A. Addison, W. J. Aitchison, William Battye, Henry Heaven, J. J. Howard.

**Auditors**—Geo. Emdin, M. W. Ker. **Analyst**—James Cameron, F.I.C.

**Bankers**—The London and Westminster Bank. **Secretary**—W. H. B. Stacey.

**Offices and Stores**—122 and 124, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

This Co-operative Society was established in 1874, and is growing in strength and repute.

Many influential members of the Civil Service are now actively identified with its management, including Mr. Joseph Jackson Howard, the original Chairman of the Post Office Supply Association, and also of the Civil Service Supply Association, of which, as is well known, the former Society was the parent.

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## **Civil Service Co-operative Society, Limited.**

*Registered under "The Companies Act," 1862, 25 and 26 Vic. cap. 89.*

**Directors**—C. J. Cox, Esq., *Chairman*; Messrs. W. F. Beanford, E. G. Burlis, J. M. Goldie, T. J. Hanley, F. A. Hawker, A. C. Lyster, Rowley W. C. Richardson, and W. F. A. Wilson.

**Auditors**—Messrs. J. S. Purcell, F. Taylor, and G. Crawford Harrison.

**Secretary**—A. G. Repton.

This Society was established by the late Mr. Hen. Ansell, of the Admiralty, under whose able management it became a very great success. Its operations are of immense extent, and the benefits it confers are most important.

## Customs Annuity and Benevolent Fund.

**Trustees.**—Sir Charles Du Cane, Colonel Frederick Romilly; Grenville C. L. Berkeley Esq.; Samuel Seldon, Esq.; James Boddely Keene, Esq.

**President.**—Samuel Seldon, Esq.

**Vice-Presidents.**—James Boddely Keene, Esq., and Richard C. Hallowes, Esq.

**Directors.**—O. H. Barton, Esq.; H. J. Gardner, Esq.; James Fleming, Esq.; R. T. Churchill, Esq.; Thos. Satchell, Esq.; Edmund Goodwyn, Esq.

**Auditors.**—D. P. Williams, Esq.; J. C. Stockton, Esq.; John Bradford, Esq.

**Actuary.**—A. H. Bailey, Esq., London Assurance.

**Medical Referee.**—W. Dickson, M.D., R.N., London.

**Secretary.**—Robert S. Butterfield, Esq. **Comptroller.**—A. S. Elgood, Esq.

**Offices.**—Custom House, London, E.C.

This Institution, the object of which is to raise by subscription, upon the principle of life insurance, a fund for the benefit and relief of widows, children, relatives, and nominees of Officers or persons belonging to the department, and under the control of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, was established on the 22nd of June, 1816, by virtue of an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth year of the reign of George the Third (cap. 73 local). Under this Act a contribution of one penny per pound was levied upon the salaries of all members of the Customs Departments in England, who alone were admitted to the benefits of the Fund.

This levy of poundage was, however, abolished by 34-35 Vict., c. 108, and the Fund is now opened to the Officers of the department in Ireland and Scotland.

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## Customs (2nd Middlesex) Artillery Volunteers.

**Lieut.-Col.**—Lord A. W. Hill. **Majors**—Jas. B. Keene, M. B. Pearson, J. L. Rutley.

**Captains.**—Nath. G. Godfrey, Jas. Greenwood, D. P. Williams, Henry Cockshott, Fred. A. McMin, B. Henderson, H. T. G. Marston.

**Lieutenants**—H. J. F. Præger, Fitzroy Gardener, W. G. Peyton, Howard W. Cox, John M. Newman, Morris A. Chubb, E. A. Mills, A. W. Tickle, W. J. Gilks, J. H. Behan, W. Iron, Hatchet Jones, W. Walker, T. A. N. Reed, E. B. Taylor, G. M. Webster.

**Adjutant**—J. C. Lowrie, Captain, late R.A. **Quartermaster**—A. Holliday.

**Surgeon-Major**—J. W. Barnes. **Surgeons**—Thos. Thynne, M.D., E. T. Daniell.

**Acting Chaplain**—W. J. Hall, M.A.

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## 15th (late 26th) Middlesex Rifle Volunteers (Customs and Docks).

**Honorary Colonel**—Right Honourable Hugh Lovatt Strathnairn, G.C.B., &c. (Field-Marshal).

**Lieut-Colonel Commanding**—E. H. Kennard, M.P., late Captain 8th Hussars, P.S.

**Lieutenant-Colonel**—A. W. Chambers, P.S.

**Major**—P. H. Froelove, P.S.

**Adjutant**—W. Key Matterson, Captain the Cheshire Regiment.

**Quartermaster**—J. B. White, P.

**Honorary Surgeons-Major**—W. Dickson, P., M.D., R.N.; R. G. Tatham.

**Surgeon**—F. W. Humphreys.

**Acting Chaplain**—Right Reverend W. W. How, D.D., Bishop-Suffragan of Bedford.

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## General Post Office Clerks' Mutual Benefit Building Society.

**Trustees**—Messrs. C. J. M. Hawkins, W. D. Herbert, and T. E. Sifton.

**Committee**—Messrs. G. J. Avent, E. T. Faull, J. Fell, J. E. Glead, J. Hurley, C. Hope Johnstone, H. Price, E. Smith, and E. Yeld.

**Secretary**—J. C. Badcock.

**Offices**—181, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

## **General Post Office (24th Middlesex) Rifle Volunteers.**

**Honorary Colonel**—Colonel H.S.H. The DUKE OF TECK, G.C.B., &c., &c.

**Lieut.-Colonel**—John L. Du Plat Taylor, P.

**Majors**—S. Raffles Thompson, P. George Sturgeon, P.

**Adjutant**—Major Francis William Kane, 3rd Regiment East Kent, (The Buffs).

**Quartermaster**—W. Dickson, P.

**Surgeon**—J. T. Powell, Esq., M.D.

**Acting Surgeon**—H. M. Crookshank, Esq.

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## **Her Majesty's Customs Second Mutual Building Society.**

**Directors**—Messrs. J. A. Allison, T. A. Blake, J. Colville, H. H. Hooper, C. W. Jacobs, J. A. J. Leary, E. Lovell, T. Rochford, J. Salmon, W. J. Smart, N. Smith, T. Murphy, G. Munton, G. L. Shaw, and J. Hopwood.

**Arbitrators**—R. C. Hallows, Esq., C. E. Hunt, Esq., J. C. Stockton, Esq., E. P. Bishop Smith, Esq., and J. Jenner Weir, Esq.

**Auditors**—Messrs. T. Smith and A. Brabner.

**Bankers**—London and County Bank.

**Secretary**—Mr. William J. Mullett, Custom House, E.C.

**Solicitors**—Messrs. Andrew, Wood, and Glasier.

**Office**—Long Room, Custom House, London, E.C.

This society was founded eight years since, on the terminable principle, has already advanced £54,000 on house property, and now lends about £800 per month, partly by ballot and partly by tender.

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## **Irish Customs Benevolent Society.**

**Trustees**—F. G. Walpole, N. J. Halpin, and J. McAllister.

**Committee of Management**—Patrick Ryan, Thomas Clouston, Edward Doherty, Robert Fitzsimons, Richard MacMullen, Garrett Kinsella, and John Sheirson.

**Treasurer**—Louis Balfé. **Secretary**—James McAllister.

**Auditors**—Hugh Burke and Edward Dooley.

This Society was founded in 1860 by the Officers and Clerks of Her Majesty's Customs in Dublin, for the purpose of affording relief to the families of deceased members.

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## **Port of London Co-operative Society, Limited.**

**Offices**—16, Camomile Street.

**Committee of Management**—Messrs. C. H. Barton, R. T. Churchill, J. B. Keene, and D. P. Williams, of the Customs; B. E. Drayner, Trinity House; B. Wenban, Inland Revenue; E. Hook and L. Nicholas, London and St. Katherine Docks Company; and A. Dougharty, Royal Insurance Company.

**Treasurer**—T. Crundwell, late London and St. Katherine Docks Company.

**Auditors**—H. Preston, Royal Insurance Company; and J. W. Douglass, Customs.

**Secretary and Accountant**—J. G. Atkin.

This useful Society was formed at the close of 1866. Its main object was to secure for its members the various necessities of life in a pure and genuine state, and at the lowest price, but the fact was recognised that to trade safely a profit must be made. It was therefore determined to adopt the principle of the Rochdale and other Northern Co-operative Societies, which was, that after paying all expenses and a maximum interest of five per cent. on capital, the surplus should be divided amongst the members in the ratio of their purchases. The wisdom of this course has been proved by the steady progress made by the Society. At the end of 1882 the Share Capital was £3,953 paid up, the Reserve Fund was £604, and £9,548 had been placed to the credit of members as interest on capital and bonus on their purchases. The expense incurred by removing into large and convenient premises requiring entirely new fittings had also been met, and to a great extent paid for.

## Post Office Clerks' Benevolent Fund.

**Trustees**—S. A. Blackwood, Esq., J. S. Baker, Esq., and T. Jeffery, Esq.

**Committee**—Messrs. F. J. Lawrence, T. Feld, C. D. Lang, A. C. Woodward, E. B. Graburn, J. Topping, H. Witherington, J. Downes, W. F. Evans, W. E. Kearns, V. Corry, E. May, and W. F. Copeland, Savings Bank Department (Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.)

This Fund was established in October, 1853, under the name of the Post Office Clerks' Charitable Fund, to raise, by means of a subscription of one penny per week among the officers of the major establishment of the Post Office, a sum from which cases of urgent and great distress occurring from time to time among the families of deceased Clerks might be promptly relieved, and thus to supersede the necessity of the then frequent appeals in the shape of subscription lists, a mode of relief uncertain and objectionable. In 1869 it was suggested that, in addition to the one penny per week collection, subscriptions should be solicited towards the establishment of a Pension Fund, for which a limited pension of £10 per annum (since extended to £30) for three years should be granted. The result of this appeal has been that, in addition to the relief of nearly 50 widows left in sad distress during the past ten years, 20 pensions have been granted to the extent of £750. During the existence of the Fund over 70 cases of great distress have been relieved by the distribution of upwards of £2,500. About 800 of the Officers of the Department subscribe to this Fund, but upwards of four-fifths of that number contribute only one penny per week. It is clear, however, that out of these small payments comparatively great results have been achieved, and it is equally clear, also, that if the whole of the Officers of the Post Office Department encouraged the Institution, the result would be made eminently satisfactory, not only in the relief of positive distress, but also in assisting the families of all deceased Officers whose loss must be sadly felt when their income ceases.

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## Second General Post Office Clerks' Mutual Benefit Building Society.

**Trustees**—John Andron and J. C. Lamb, Secretary's Office, General Post Office.

**Committee**—T. Churchill, E. B. Graburn, E. Solomon, Receiver and Accountant-General's Office, General Post Office; T. E. Gamble, War Office, Horse Guards, S.W.; J. W. Owsley, Charity Commission, Whitehall, S.W.; J. Topping Inland Branch, General Post Office; H. C. Hart, Engineer-in-Chief's Office, General Post Office; and J. T. Summerfield, Tea Department, Her Majesty's Customs.

**Solicitor**—J. Robinson, 23, Philpot Lane, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

**Architects and Surveyors**—H. Prim, H.M. Board of Works, Whitehall Place, S.W., and J. Hargrave Bridgford, C.E., 3, Lower Merriion Street, Dublin, and Christchurch, Hampshire.

**Secretary**—G. J. Arent.

This Society, a terminable one, was established on the 1st of August, 1874, and the balance-sheet issued in September last shows that a high degree of prosperity has already been attained. The Board of Management were able in the first nine years to arrange for advances by sale and ballot to the amount of £57,600. All the advances are fully covered by the securities in hand.

## **The "Third General Post Office Clerks' Mutual Benefit Building Society (Terminable).**

This Society has been formed on similar principles to those of the "First" and "Second" Societies noticed above.

The number of Shares is limited to 3,000, and the subscription is five shillings per Share per month.

The Provisional Committee is composed largely of gentlemen who have served on the Boards of Management of the "First" and "Second Societies."

The first General Meeting of the Members will be held in January, 1884, when the Board of Management will be elected, and the officers and Secretary appointed.

Mr. R. F. Pitt, late one of the principal staff officers of the Circulation Department of the General Post Office, has acted as Secretary to the Provisional Committee, which has been engaged for some months past in framing the rules, in accordance with the requirements of the Building Societies Act, 1874, and making all the necessary arrangements for the successful commencement of the Society's operations in January, 1884.

The Offices of the Society are at No. 12, Newgate Street, E.C.

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## **Tidewaiters' Sick Fund.**

**Trustees**—W. Ide and C. Wilson.

**Directors**—J. Carroll, R. J. Bartlett, J. Titterton, J. Nicholson, J. Dew, W. Moore, C. A. Grimes, W. Dawes, J. Parsons, T. R. Thomas.

**Treasurer**—H. C. Colyer.

**Secretary**—D. G. Chason.

This modest little institution is one of the most meritorious of its class. It affords in an unostentatious manner real relief to its members—a hardworking and poorly-remunerated body of Civil Servants—in cases of sickness, and tends materially to remove that severe pecuniary pressure which always attends the presence of "the doctor in the house." There are at present 109 members. The last balance-sheet shows that the Society is in a thriving state.

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## **Widows' Friend Society.**

**Trustees**—Messrs. W. Fisher, J. Titterton, G. Miller, J. Wilson, A. S. Wood, C. Lepine, H. R. Parsons, F. T. E. Overton, T. Reynolds, H. Hill, J. Carroll, J. D. Dean, S. Friend, J. Collins, G. R. White, C. A. McMaking, J. Wilkinson.

**Directors**—Messrs. T. Taylor, E. H. George, J. Bailey, J. Nicholson, R. J. Bartlett, G. Langrish, C. A. Grimes, R. Pearce, C. S. Lindley, A. W. Kircaldie, W. F. Sargood, W. Moore.

**Treasurer**—H. C. Colyer.

**Secretary**—D. G. Chason.

This is in reality a small insurance office attached to the Outdoor Department of the Customs. It is founded on sound financial principles, and is most ably and economically conducted. The Society at present numbers 410 members. The last balance-sheet shows that the Society is in a high state of prosperity.

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## **Whitehall Mutual Building Society.**

(Incorporated under the "Building Societies Act, 1874.")

**Trustees**—Mr. Registrar Hazlitt, Senior Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy; T. Digby Pigott, Esq., Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office; Sir Ralph Thompson, C.B., Under Secretary of State, War Office.

**Secretary**—Robert J. Thompson, H.M. Office of Works, &c., 12, Whitehall Place, S.W.

The subscription is 5s. per month, for a period of ten years.

Advances are made from the funds of the Society by appropriation and sale alternately, three-eighths being appropriated by ballot, and the remaining five-eighths being offered for competition amongst the members.

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